

**QUESTION BANK**

**TYBA ENGLISH**

**SEM VI**

**PAPER IV 16th to 18th Century English Literature II**

Mark the correct answer:

1. A long narrative poem which celebrates heroic achievements is

- a. satire
- b. mock-epic
- c. epic
- d. lyric

2. *Absalom and Achitophel* is a satire written by

- a. Pope
- b. Dryden
- c. Milton
- d. Spenser

3. The Comedy of Manners flourished during the

- a. restoration age
- b. medieval age
- c. Elizabethan age
- d. Jacobean age

4. John Evelyn is a very famous
  - a. dramatist
  - b. poet
  - c. novelist
  - d. diarist
5. The Periodical essay was the most popular literary form in the
  - a. 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - b. 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - c. 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - d. 15<sup>th</sup> century
6. The purpose of the heroic tragedy is
  - a. romantic
  - b. heroic
  - c. didactic
  - d. specific
7. Samuel Butler's poem *Hudibras* is a satire on
  - a. individuals
  - b. society
  - c. women
  - d. puritanism

8. *The Country Wife* is written by

- a. William Wycherley
- b. William Congreve
- c. George Farquhar
- d. John Vanbrugh

9. The most important characteristic of Restoration poetry is

- a. reason
- b. political
- c. spiritual
- d. critical

10. The epistolary novel is an invention of Richardson where he uses the

- a. poetic form
- b. prose form
- c. dialogue form
- d. letter form

11. *She Stoops to Conquer* represents Goldsmith's attack on

- a. anti-sentimental comedy
- b. sentimental comedy
- c. pure comedy
- d. dark comedy

12. The Three Pigeons in the play is

- a. a place
- b. a bird shelter
- c. an inn
- d. a house

13. Tony Lumpkin is the son of

- a. Mr. Hardcastle
- b. Mrs. Hardcastle
- c. Marlow
- d. Hastings

14. In the play Kate Hardcastle assumes the role of a

- a. bar maid
- b. daughter
- c. mother
- d. nurse

15. Mrs. Hardcastle decides to part with the fortune of her niece due to

- a. Constance Neville-Tony intrigue
- b. Constance-Hastings intrigue
- c. Kate's intrigue
- d. Mr. Hardcastle's intrigue

16. Ms. Hardcastle stoops in order to win the heart of

- a. Hastings
- b. Marlow
- c. Tony Lumpkin
- d. Mr. Hardcastle

17. The scene between Marlow and Miss Hardcastle provides the finest instances of

- a. dramatic irony
- b. casket episode
- c. Tony's intrigue
- d. Marlow's intrigue

18. Marlow and Hastings are

- a. rivals
- b. friends
- c. soldiers
- d. brothers

19. Constance Neville is a foil to

- a. Ms. Hardcastle
- b. Hastings
- c. Marlow
- d. Kate Hardcastle

20. The setting of the play is in

- a. London
- b. an old mansion
- c. a palace
- d. modern house

21. In *Paradise Lost Book I*, Satan's question 'And what is else not to be overcome?' is

- a. an exposure of himself
- b. shows his friendly approach
- c. reveals his superiority complex
- d. reveals his inferiority complex

22. Through Satan's speech, Milton reflects on Satan's

- a. overwhelming power
- b. oratory skills
- c. unrepentant nature
- d. goodness

23. Milton's epic *Paradise Lost* is remarkable for its sublimity as he uses

- a. flowery style
- b. alliteration
- c. personification

d. similes

24. Satan makes his speech to the

a. angels

b. spirits

c. fallen angels

d. people

25. The sun's rival in the poem *The Rape of the Lock* is

a. Belinda

b. Nymph

c. Ocean

d. Youth

26. The Baron in *The Rape of the Lock* admires Belinda's

a. beauty

b. face

c. eyes

d. hair

27. Pope's *The Rape of the Lock* is a

a. sonnet

b. mock-epic

c. love poem

d. ballad

28. Dryden remains \_\_\_\_\_ in spite of the destructive force of the great fire in London

a. restless

b. optimistic

c. pessimistic

d. insane

29. The poem *The Fire of London* personifies London as a

a. man

b. knight

c. woman

d. queen

30. Whom does Dryden raise to the stature of a hero in the poem?

a. Warriors

b. Labourers

c. Soldiers

d. Fire fighters

31. Restoration took place in the year

a. 1659



b.1661

c.1660

d.1760

32. One of the most defining features of Restoration is

- a. Return of theatre
- b. Return of romanticism
- c. Return of novel
- d. Domination of Puritan literature

33. This form of drama was popular during the Restoration period

- a. Sentimental Comedy
- b. Revenge tragedy
- c. Romantic comedy
- d. Comedy of Manners

34. He gave a graphic account of the plague of 1665

- a. Thomas De Quincey
- b. Ben Jonson
- c. Samuel Pepys
- d. John Evelyn

35. This technique was used in the poetry of the Augustan Age

- a. Alliteration
- b. Iambic pentameter
- c. Rhetoric
- d. Heroic couplet

36. 'She Stoops to Conquer' is an example of

- a. Sentimental comedy
- b. Romantic comedy

- c. Tragic comedy
- d. Comedy of Manners

37. Who recites the play's prologue?

- a. Mr. Woodward
- b. Kate Hardcastle
- c. Marlow
- d. Tony Lumpkin

38. What is Mrs. Hardcastle's complaint with her husband?

- a. He doesn't dress for dinner
- b. He has no taste in furniture
- c. They never have company come to the house
- d. They do not travel to town now and then

39. What does Mr. Hardcastle say the neighbors bring back from their trips to town?

- a. Useless furniture and ugly paintings
- b. Vanity and affectation
- c. Bills and bad dispositions
- d. Things for which they have no use

40. How does Kate dress in the morning?

- a. In gowns
- b. Fashionably
- c. Plainly
- d. In rags

e. 41. Who does Hardcastle hope Kate will marry at the beginning of the play?

- a. Marlow
- b. Tony Lumpkin

- c. Hastings
- d. Sir Charles

42. Who misguides Charles Marlow and his friend Hastings about Mr. Hardcastle's mansion as an inn?

- a. Tony Lumpkin
- b. Sir Charles Marlow
- c. Mr. Hardcastle
- d. Mr. Hardcastle's servants

43. Marlow treats Mr. Hardcastle as

- a. The master of the house
- b. An innkeeper
- c. A servant
- d. A guest

44. Mr. Hardcastle thought of London as

- a. Simple
- b. Pretentious
- c. Exciting
- d. Enchanting

45. Who enters while Kate is struggling to get her hand away from Marlow?

- a. Lady Betty Blackleg
- b. Tony Lumpkin
- c. Constance
- d. Mr. Hardcastle

46. Which character is the best example of moderation?

- a. Kate
- b. Mrs. Hardcastle
- c. Mr. Hardcastle
- d. Tony Lumpkin

47. What is Mrs. Hardcastle's great vice?

- a. Depression
- b. Lust
- c. Vanity
- d. Thievery

48. Satan's speeches in Book I of Paradise Lost are an example of his

- a. Wit
- b. Intelligence
- c. Political oratory
- d. Power

49. Where do Satan and his angels find themselves in Book I?

- a. In the garden of Eden
- b. On earth
- c. In a lake of fire
- d. In the sea

50. Satan is

- a. Friend of rebel angels
- b. Servant of God
- c. Ruler of Heaven
- d. Uncrowned monarch of Hell

51. The fallen angels are deprived of

- a. Happy fields, where joy forever dwells
- b. Pandemonium
- c. Earth
- d. Hell

52. Satan represents

- a. Hatred
- b. Weakness
- c. Heroism

d. Ruined splendour

53. 'The Rape of the Lock' is written using what type of rhythm?

- a. Heroic couplets
- b. Iambic tetrameter
- c. Iambic pentameter
- d. Rhyming couplets

54. The guardian spirit to help Belinda prepare for her is

- a. Umbriel
- b. fairy
- c. goddess
- d. sylph

55. What does Belinda's 'lively looks' disclose?

- a. Beauty
- b. Charm
- c. Arrogance
- d. Sprightly mind

56. Who is the unifying force throughout all the chaos of 1666?

- a. Nature
- b. Leaders
- c. People
- d. God

57. Dryden saw the great fire as

- a. Destructive force
- b. Ill-omen
- c. Redemptive act of God
- d. Punishment

58. The poem *Fire of London* is narrated by a subjective

- a. First person
- b. Second person
- c. Third person
- d. Poet

59. Why is the Restoration Age called the 'Restoration'? Because:

- a. Monarchy was restored to England with the return of Charles II.
- b. The age saw a lot of restoration work of museums and palaces.
- c. Democracy was restored as a form of governance.
- d. It restored the taxation system that was prevalent during the reign of Charles I.

60. What is a contribution of the Restoration Age to the theatre of the time?

- a. It allowed the use of animals on stage.
- b. It introduced the musical form to be set on stage.
- c. It allowed political dramas to be set on stage.
- d. It re-opened the theatres which were shut during the Puritan Interregnum.

61. Which periodical was co-founded by Joseph Addison and Richard Steele ?

- a. The Ratler
- b. Punch
- c. The Tatler
- d. Gentlemen's Weekly

61. Which of the following is a satire written by Alexander Pope?

- a. The Dunciad
- b. Gulliver's Travels
- c. Absalom and Achitophel
- d. Samson Agonistes

62. Which of the following novels is considered as the first novel ever written in the English language?

- a. Tale of a Tub
- b. Pamela
- c. She Stoops to Conquer
- d. Robinson Crusoe

63. Who is Marlow?

- a. Mr. Hardcastle's son
- b. The son of Mr. Hardcastle's friend
- c. Constance's brother
- d. The son of Hastings

64. Who is Hastings' love interest in 'She Stoops to Conquer'?

- a. Kate Hardcastle
- b. Constance Neville
- c. Mrs. Hardcastle

d. The barmaid

65. In 'She Stoops to Conquer', why is Marlow invited to visit the Hardcastle family?

- a) As a prospective suitor for Kate
- b) As a prospective suitor for Constance
- c) As a tutor for Tony Lumpkin
- d) As the financial support of the family

66. How does Marlow interact with Kate when she is dressed as a gentlewoman?

- a) He is rude to her
- b) He ignores her
- c) He is shy and embarrassed
- d) He flirts with her

67. In 'She Stoops to Conquer', what does Mrs. Hardcastle promise to give Constance when Constance asks for her jewels?

- a) A wedding dress
- b) A new carriage
- c) Her garnets.
- d) A trip to her aunt's house in London.

68 . What does Mr. Hardcastle warn his servants not to do in front of the guests?

- a) Laugh at his jokes
- b) Drink too much wine
- c) Sing bawdy songs
- d) Eat too much food

69. In 'She Stoops to Conquer', who is very fond of Tony and defends his wayward behaviour?

- a) Mrs. Hardcastle
- b) Mr. Hardcastle
- c) Marlow
- d) The Innkeeper



70. In 'She Stoops to Conquer', how does Kate usually dress?

- a) Fashionably at all times
- b) She doesn't care about her dress
- c) Fashionably in the mornings and plainly in the evenings
- d) Plainly at all times

71. How does Marlow behave towards Kate when she is dressed as a barmaid?

- a) He flirts with her and attempts to kiss her
- b) He treats her with contempt
- c) He complains about her to Mr. Hardcastle
- d) He ignores her

72. In 'She Stoops to Conquer', what does Marlow mistake Mr. Hardcastle to be?

- a) The groom
- b) The lawyer
- c) The innkeeper
- d) The cook

73. How does the Baron prepare for obtaining Belinda's lock?

- a. By meeting Belinda's friends
- b. By praying at the altar of love
- c. By cheating at cards
- d. By plotting with the sylphs

74. Who feared that something awful would befall Belinda?

- a) Her mother
- b) The Baron
- c) the Sylph

d) the Fawn

75. According to Satan, who holds the tyranny of heaven?

- a) Satan himself
- b) God
- c) Adam
- d) Eve

76. Satan in 'Paradise Lost' promises to wage war on Heaven by force or \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) guile
- b) greed
- c) farce
- d) fraud

77. 'Old Father Thames rais'd up his reverend head'. What is the figure of speech in this line?

- a. Alliteration
- b. Personification
- c. Tautology
- d. Simile

78. Which Greek mythological character with a hundred heads is represented as fire in 'The fire of London'?

- a) Zeus
- b) Hydra
- c) Medusa
- d) Apollonius

79. 'Paradise Lost' is

- a) a mock epic
- b) a pastoral elegy
- c) a spiritual lyric
- d) an epic

80. 'One who brings a mind not to be changed by Place or Time.'

These lines from Paradise Lost showcase which quality of Satan?

- a) His strong mind
- b) His resolve to apologise to God
- c) His feelings towards Hell
- d) His feelings towards Place and time

81. Whom does Dryden raise to the stature of a hero in the poem?

- a. Warriors
- b. Labourers
- c. Soldiers
- d. Fire fighters

82. How is Tony Lumpkin related to Mrs. Hardcastle?

- a) He is her son from a former marriage
- b) He is her stepbrother
- c) He is her stepfather
- d) He is her cousin

83. Why were theatres shut during the Puritan Interregnum?
- a) Because the theatres were becoming unpopular.
  - b) Because theatre was considered to be morally and religiously bankrupt.
  - c) Because theatres were expensive to operate.
  - d) Because the Puritans wanted to set up their own theatre.
84. Which of the following texts is a mock epic?
- a) Paradise Lost
  - b) Astrophel and Stella
  - c) Rape of the Lock
  - d) The Hind and the Panther
85. What type of writing is Samuel Pepys known for?
- a) Blogging
  - b) Scientific writing
  - c) Diary Writing
  - d) Religious writing
86. What was the form that early novels were written in?
- a) Epistolary form
  - b) Epic form
  - c) Pastoral form
  - d) Modern form

87. What is the theme of the epic Paradise Lost?

- a) The loss of a garden
- b) The cutting of a lock of hair
- c) Travels to unknown lands
- d) The Fall of humanity

88. What type of comedy best describes the play 'She Stoops to Conquer'?

- a) Sentimental comedy
- b) Anti-sentimental comedy
- c) Comedy of humours
- d) Greek comedy

89. How is Tony Lumpkin related to Mrs. Hardcastle?

- e) He is her son from a former marriage
- f) He is her stepbrother
- g) He is her stepfather
- h) He is her cousin

90. What is stated in the Prologue of the play 'She Stoops to Conquer'?

- a) That comedy is very popular
- b) That the Comic muse is dying
- c) That the audience cannot understand comedy
- d) That good comedy requires good actors

91. Why does Mrs. Hardcastle in the play 'She Stoops to Conquer' complain about her husband?

- a) He drinks and gambles.
- b) He eats too much
- c) They never go to the Church.
- d) They travel to London occasionally.

92. In 'She Stoops to Conquer', when Marlow falls in love with Kate what is she disguised as?

- a) A barmaid
- b) A cook
- c) A governess
- d) A farmer's daughter

93. What do Tony and Constance in 'She Stoops to Conquer' pretend?

- a) To be in love with each other
- b) To hate each other
- c) To quarrel with each other
- d) To elope to London

94. Which of the following best describes Mrs. Hardcastle in 'She Stoops to Conquer'?

- a) She is attracted to life in London
- b) She is a moral person
- c) She is attracted to politics
- d) She is an intellectual

95. In 'She Stoops to Conquer', what are Tony Lumpkin's favourite activities?

- a) Studying Greek and Latin
- b) Farming and looking after the horses
- c) Drinking, gambling and flirting with women
- d) Robbing travellers in remote spots

96. Why does Kate Hardcastle dress differently in the mornings and evenings?

- a) To please both herself and her father
- b) To attract the attention of Hastings
- c) To look more beautiful than Constance
- d) To please her mother

97. In ‘She Stoops to Conquer’, what does Tony lead Marlow and Hastings to believe?

- a) That the Hardcastle family needs financial support
- b) That the Hardcastle family is not religious
- c) That the Hardcastle home does not belong to them
- d) That the Hardcastle home is an inn

98. What does the lock in the title refer to?

- a) A lock of Belinda’s hair
- b) A lock of the Baron’s hair
- c) A lock on Belinda’s door
- d) A lock on the Baron’s door

99. Through the poem ‘The Rape of the Lock’, Pope chiefly satirises

- a) The lack of morals in upper-class society
- b) The political instability in England
- c) The manners and morals of the working class
- d) The education system in England

100. 'Her eyes shine on all alike', this line from the poem 'The Rape of the Lock' suggests that Belinda

- a) is friendly with all
- b) is condescending to all
- c) is very bright
- d) likes looking at people

101. What did the Baron make out of the souvenirs of his former lovers?

- a) a decoration
- b) a collage
- c) a book
- d) an altar
- e)

102. Who in the poem 'The Rape of the Lock' could bring about the destruction of mankind?

- a) Belinda
- b) The Baron
- c) The Sylph
- d) Arabella

103. A defining feature of a mock heroic poem is:

- a) It tackles a religious subject
- b) It is an epic poem about a historical figure
- c) it mocks the epic form by exaggerating a trivial incident
- d) It idolizes the epic form

104. According to some critics, the real hero of 'Paradise Lost' is

- a) Satan
- b) God
- c) John Milton
- d) Beelzebub



105. “Or in this abject posture have ye sworn

To adore the Conqueror?”

What is Satan’s intention in saying these lines to his followers?

- a) To praise them for their loyalty to God
  - b) To criticise them for their subservience to God
  - c) To motivate them to rebel against God
  - d) To help God defeat the angels
106. ‘The fire of London’ is based on the Great fire of London of the year
- a) 1666
  - b) 1667
  - c) 1660
  - d) 1500
107. The baron implored \_\_\_\_\_ to help him get Belinda’s lock.
- a) His friends
  - b) the Heavens
  - c) the King
  - d) the Queen
107. According to Pope in ‘The Rape of the Lock’, if Belinda has any faults, one can
- a) look at her parents as the cause
  - b) look at her face and forget them all

- c) look at her friends as the cause
- d) look at her face and blame her

108. 'The Rape of the Lock' is written in

- a) Iambic pentametre
- b) Tragic verse
- c) Heroic couplets
- d) Terza Rima

PAPER-V  
LITERARY CRITICISM

1. Which of the following critics said "art is twice removed from reality"?
- A. Plato

- B. Aristotle
- C. Longinus
- D. Horace

2. "The Lyrical Ballads" is considered as the beginning of which of the following?

- A. Neo-classicism
- B. Romanticism
- C. Victorian Era
- D. Elizabethan Age

3. Which of the following is true about Romanticism?

- A. They revolted against Neo-classicism
- B. They followed strict rules while writing poems
- C. These poets were painters also
- D. It started in 20<sup>th</sup> Century

4. Which of the following statements is true about Naturalism?

- A. Naturalism is a literary genre that started as a movement in late nineteenth century in literature, film, theater, and art.
- B. It is another kind of Romanticism.
- C. It worshipped Religion.
- D. It worshipped God.

5. What is symbolism?

- 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

6. The Aesthetic Movement which blossomed during the 1880s was not influenced by?

- A. The Pre-Raphaelites
- B. Ruskin
- C. Pater
- D. Mathew Arnold

7. Which of the following critics inspired the New Criticism?

- A. William Wordsworth
- B. T. S. Eliot
- C. S. T. Coleridge
- D. Mathew Arnold

8. New Critics are mostly concerned with:

- A. The author's background
- B. The period in which the text was written
- C. The Text Itself
- D. Their responses to the text

9. The linguist who is generally associated with the initiation of 'Structuralism' as a movement is:

- A. Ferdinand de Saussure
- B. Simon Blackburn,
- C. Noam Chomsky
- B. Levi-Strauss

10. Structuralism originated in:

- A. 1890s
- B. 1900s
- C. 1960s
- D. 1970s

11. The observation that Structuralism is "the belief that phenomena of human life are not intelligible except through their interrelations" was made by:

- A. Jacques Derrida
- B. Simon Blackburn
- C. Vladmir Propp
- D. Claude Levi-Strauss

12. Which of the following names is associated with psychoanalysis?

- A. T. S. Eliot
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Jacques Derrida
- D. Noam Chomsky

13. Which of the following names is associated with Archetypal Criticism?

- A. Northrop Frye
- B. Simon Blackburn
- C. Vladimir Propp
- D. Claude Levi-Strauss

14. When the poet says *My heart leaps up when I behold  
A rainbow in the sky* the words *My heart leaps up* mean.....

- A. My heart jumps up
- B. My heart dances in ecstasy
- C. My blood pressure increases
- D. I get tensed up when I see a rainbow

15. *Your teeth are like stars; they come out at night, when they are ready to bite.*  
What figure of speech is used in this line?

- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile
- C. Alliteration
- D. Paradox

16. *I was angry with my friend  
I told my wrath, my wrath did end*  
What is the rhyming scheme used in these lines?

- A. aa
- B. ab
- C. ac
- D. ad

17. *I woke up from the lazy bed* . Which poetic device occurs in the above quoted line?

- A. Simile
- B. Transferred Epithet
- C. Paradox
- D. Alliteration

18. A Heroic couplet is....

- A. A stanza of two lines rhyming together
- B. Two lines in free verse
- C. A Three lines rhyming to each other

D. It's a pair of any two lines

19. Who has said the following sentence "One is not born, but rather, becomes a woman...."

A. Simone de Beauvoir

B. T.S.Eliot

C. Gayatri Spivak

D. Edward Said

20. Feminist criticism claims that the western culture is pervasively:-

A. Social

B. Psychological

C. Patriarchal

D. Humane

21. Marxist Criticism is based on the theories of :

A. *Karl Marx* & Friedrich Engels

B. Mikhail Bakhtin

C. T.S. Eliot

D. Carl Jung

22. The term 'material production' is significant in

A. Marxism

B. feminism

C. New Criticism

D. Structuralism

23. An important post-colonial text is written by :

A. Edward said

B. Karl Marx

C. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak

D. Terry Eagleton

24. The post-colonial Criticism intends to:-

A. Reject the master-narrative of western imperialism

B. Appreciate the literary canon

C. Marginalize the women writings

D. Advocate the contemporary literature

25. Cheryll Glotfelty is associated with:

A. Marxism

B. Feminism

C. Formalism

D. Eco-criticism

26. Plato banishes all \_\_\_\_\_ from his Republic.

A. Singers

B. Poets

C. Dramatists

D. Critics

27. \_\_\_\_\_ is an imperfect reflection of the real world.

A. Man

B. Poets

C. Art

D. Nature

28. The history of Western philosophy is a series of footnotes to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Aristotle

- B. Longinus
- C. Horace
- D. Plato

29. \_\_\_\_ calls poets liars.

- A. Plato
- B . Longinus
- C . Horace
- D . Aristotle

30. ....was the most prominent student of Plato

- A . Longinus
- B . Socrates
- C . Aristotle
- D. Horace

31. Aristotle, in his poetics discussed about.....

- A . Catharsis
- B. Gymnasium
- C . temple
- D . College

32. Which was the year of the beginning of Romanticism?

- A. 1798
- B.1897
- C.1900
- D.1914

33. When was Naturalism begun?.

- A. Late Nineteenth Century
- B. Early Twentieth Century
- C. Seventeenth Century
- D. Mid sixteenth Century



34. 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

35. The Aesthetic Movement which blossomed during....

- A. 1780s
- B. 1880s
- C. 1900s
- D. 1600s

36. Which of the following critics inspired the New Criticism?

- A. William Wordsworth
- B. T. S. Eliot
- C. S. T. Coleridge
- D. Mathew Arnold

37. New Criticism mainly considers...

- A. The author's background
- B. The period in which the text was written
- C. The Text Itself
- D. Their responses to the text

38. Who of the following is associated with 'Structuralism'?

- A. Ferdinand de Saussure
- B. Simon Blackburn,
- C. Noam Chomsky
- D. Levi-Strauss

39. Structuralism originated in:

- A. 1890s
- B. 1900s
- C. 1960s

D. 1970s

40. Simone de Beauvoir has written the following book:-

- A. The Second Sex
- B. German Ideology
- C. Sexual Politics
- D. A Vindication of the Rights of Women

41. Marxist critics believe human consciousness is created by :

- A. Superiority
- B. Super Consciousness
- C. Ideology
- D. Cultural Perception

42. The term "ideology" is important in:-

- A. Feminism
- B. New Criticism
- C. Structuralism
- D. Marxism

43. The term "subaltern" used in post-colonial criticism refers to:

- A. Female Writers
- B. Dominant Personality
- C. Male Writers
- D. Someone Of Inferior Rank

44. The post-colonial Criticism intends to:-

- A. Reject The Master-Narrative Of Western Imperialism
- B. Appreciate The Literary Canon
- C. Marginalize The Women Writings
- D. Advocate The Contemporary Literature

45. Which is the poetic device in "O my love is like a red red rose" ?

- A. Metaphor

- B. Simile
- C. Alliteration
- D. Onomatopoeia

46. “Your teeth are stars; they come out at night, when they are ready to bite.”  
Which figure of speech is used in this line?

- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile
- C. Alliteration
- D. Paradox

47. I was angry with my friend  
I told my wrath, my wrath did end  
What is the rhyming scheme used in these lines?

- A. aa
- B. ab
- C. ac
- D. ad

48. I woke up from the lazy bed  
Which poetic device occurs in the above quoted line?

- A. Simile
- B. Transferred Epithet
- C. Paradox
- D. Alliteration

49. A Heroic couplet is....  
A. A stanza of two lines rhyming together  
B. Two lines in free verse  
C. A Three lines rhyming to each other  
C. It's a pair of any two lines

50. Techniques used to give poetry a musical quality are known as...

- A. Free verse poems
- B. Sensory details

- C. Traditional details
- D. Sound devices

51. ....are banished by Plato from his Republic.

- a. Singers
- b.. Poets
- c.. Dramatists
- d Actors.

52. According to the classicists \_\_\_\_\_ is an imperfect reflection of the real world.

- a. Man
- b. Poets
- c. Art
- d. Nature

53. Greek philosophy is remarkable for the ideas of .....

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

54. According to \_\_\_\_ the poets liars.

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

55. ....was the student of Plato.

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

56.....is one of the most key terms used by Aristotle.

- a . Hamertia
- b. Gymnasium

- c. temple
- d. College

57. Which was the period of Romanticism?

- a. 1798 to 1833
- b. 1897 to 1920
- c. 1900 to 1950
- d. 1914 to 1950

58. When was Naturalism begun?

- a. Late Nineteenth Century
- b. Early Twentieth Century
- c. Seventeenth Century
- d. Mid sixteenth Century

59. 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

60. The Aesthetic Movement which blossomed during....

- a. 1780s
- b. 1880s
- c. 1900s
- d. 1600s

61. Which of the following critics inspired the New Criticism?

- a. William Wordsworth
- b. T. S. Eliot
- c. S. T. Coleridge
- d. Mathew Arnold

62. New Criticism mainly considers...

- a. The author's background
- b. The period in which the text was written
- c. The Text Itself
- d. Their responses to the text

63. Who of the following is associated with 'Structuralism'?

- a. Ferdinand de Saussure
- b. Simon Blackburn,
- c. Noam Chomsky
- d. Levi-Strauss

64. Structuralism originated in:

- a. 1890s
- b. 1900s
- c. 1960s
- d. 1970s

65. Simone de Beauvoir has written the following book:-

- a. The Second Sex
- b. German Ideology
- c. Sexual Politics
- d. A Vindication of the Rights of Women

66. Marxist critics believe human consciousness is created by :

- a. Superiority
- b. Super Consciousness
- c. Ideology
- d. Cultural Perception

67. The term "ideology" is important in:-

- a. Feminism
- b. New Criticism
- c. Structuralism
- d. Marxism

68. The term "subaltern" used in post-colonial criticism refers to:

- a. Female Writers
- b. Dominant Personality
- c. Male Writers
- d. Someone Of Inferior Rank

69. The post-colonial Criticism intends to:-

- a. Reject The Master-Narrative Of Western Imperialism
- b. Appreciate The Literary Canon
- c. Marginalize The Women Writings
- d. Advocate The Contemporary Literature

70. Which is the poetic device in “your cheeks are glowing like roses in summer” ?

- a. Metaphor
- b. Simile
- c. Alliteration
- d. Onomatopoeia

71. “He was our Lion; the Lion in the battleground.”

Which figure of speech is used in this line?

- a. Metaphor
- b. Simile
- c. Alliteration
- d. Paradox

72. “We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow;

Our wiser sons, no doubt will think us so.”

What is the rhyming scheme used in these lines?

- a. aa
- b .ab
- c. ac
- d. ad

73. “Twinkle twinkle little star

How I wonder what you are?”

Which poetic device occurs in the above quoted line?

- a. Simile
- b. Personification
- c. Transferred Epithet
- d. Paradox

74. A Heroic couplet is....

- a. A stanza of two lines, in iambic pentameter, rhyming together
- b. Two lines in free verse, without any rhyme.
- c. A Three lines rhyming to each other, in iambic pentameter
- d. It's a pair of any two lines without any meter

75. Techniques used to give poetry a musical quality are known as...

- a. Free verse poems
- b. Sensory details
- c. Traditional details
- d. Sound devices

76. Which according to Plato is a divorce from reason?

- A. Philosophy
- B. Rhetoric
- C. Poetry
- D. Logic

77. Who advocates an open and strict censorship of poetry?

- A. Plato
- B. Socrates
- C. Aristotle
- D. Heraclitus

78. To which discipline does Plato associate poetry?

- A. Philosophy
- B. Logic
- C. Democracy
- D. Art



79. According to Plato poetry is ....

- A. Imitation of an imitation
- B. Imitation of reality
- C. Imitation of the world
- D. Imitation of the Divine

80. What does art imitate according to Aristotle?

- A. External World
- B. Human action
- C. Human Thought
- D. World of imagination

81. Which are the two ways to represent action according to Aristotle?

- A. Narration and telling
- B. Action and mime
- C. Graphics and Narration
- D. Narration and dramatic representation

82. According Aristotle history narrates events ....

- A. That have actually happened
- B. That may happen
- C. That will happen
- D. That must happen

83. According Aristotle poetry is ....

- A. Less philosophical than history
- B. More philosophical than history
- C. More accurate than history
- D. Less imaginative than history

84. According Aristotle poetry gives...

- A. Particular Facts
- B. Particular truths
- C. General truths
- D. General facts

85. Where does Aristotle define tragedy?

- A. Poetics

- B. Metaphysics
- C. Topics
- D. Politics

86. What is the effect of tragedy on the audience?

- A. Anagnorisis
- B. Peripeteia
- C. Hamartia
- D. Katharsis

87. Who defined poetry as ‘the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings’?

- A. Keats
- B. Byron
- C. Wordsworth
- D. Coleridge

88. Which was the period of Romanticism?

- A. 1798 to 1833
- B. 1897 to 1920
- C. 1900 to 1950
- D. 1914 to 1950

89. When was Naturalism begun?.

- A. Late Nineteenth Century
- B. Early Twentieth Century
- C. Seventeenth Century
- D. Mid sixteenth Century

90. 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

91. The Aesthetic Movement which blossomed during....

- A. 1780s

- B. 1880s
- C. 1900s
- D. 1600s

92. Which of the following critics inspired the New Criticism?

- A. William Wordsworth
- B. T. S. Eliot
- C. S. T. Coleridge
- D. Mathew Arnold

93. New Criticism mainly considers...

- A. The author's background
- B. The period in which the text was written
- C. The Text Itself
- D. Their responses to the text

94. Who of the following is associated with 'Structuralism'?

- A. Ferdinand de Saussure
- B. Simon Blackburn,
- C. Noam Chomsky
- D. Levi-Strauss

95. Structuralism originated in:

- A. 1890s
- B. 1900s
- C. 1960s
- D. 1970s

96. The main concern of feminists in literature is to :-

- a. Reconstitute the ways to deal with literature
- b. Increase the writings of women
- c. Dominate the patriarchal society
- d. To challenge the male oriented writings

97. Gynociticism' focuses on the following issue:-

- A. Environmental
- B. Social
- C. Psychological
- D. Female subjectivity, language and literary career

99. Karl Marx represented ideology as :-

- A. Structure
- B. Rules and regulations
- C. Guidelines set by the contemporary Government
- D. Base

100. Which is the poetic device in “your cheeks are glowing like roses in summer”  
?

- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile
- C. Alliteration
- D. Onomatopoeia

101. “He was our Lion; the Lion in the battleground.”  
Which figure of speech is used in this line?

- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile
- C. Alliteration
- D. Paradox

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

What is the rhyming scheme used in these lines?

- A. Aa
- B .ab
- C. Ac
- D. Ad

103. “Twinkle twinkle little star

How I wonder what you are?"

Which poetic device occurs in the above quoted line?

- A. Simile
- B. Personification
- C. Transferred Epithet
- D. Paradox

104. A Heroic couplet is....

- A. A stanza of two lines, in iambic pentameter, rhyming together
- B. Two lines in free verse, without any rhyme.
- C. A Three lines rhyming to each other, in iambic pentameter
- D. It's a pair of any two lines without any meter

105. Techniques used to give poetry a musical quality are known as...

- A. Free verse poems
- B. Sensory details
- C. Traditional details
- D. Sound devices

## PAPER VI - TRANSLATION STUDIES- THEORY & PRACTICE

1. Translation equivalence is distinguished by
  - a. Catford
  - b. Newmark

- c. Smith
  - d. Nida
2. Monolingual translation is used in
    - a. interlingual translation
    - b. dynamic equivalence
    - c. intralingual translation
    - d. intersemiotic translation
  3. The most essential quality of a translator is
    - a. creativity
    - b. experience
    - c. interest
    - d. knowledge
  4. The discipline of lexicography helps in translation as a
    - a. tool
    - b. method
    - c. process
    - d. type
  5. The translator's work with experts in specific fields is termed as
    - a. commercial translation
    - b. audiovisual translation
    - c. bilingual translation
    - d. collaborative translation
  6. A very popular type of translation for electronic media is
    - a. lexical translation
    - b. transliteration
    - c. subtitling
    - d. oral translation
  7. The translation of poetry is possible only through the process of
    - a. transcreation
    - b. paraphrasing

- c. dubbing
  - d. semiotics
8. A prerequisite for poetry translation is
- a. to be subjective
  - b. to understand the literary devices
  - c. to be flexible
  - d. stylistic analysis of the SL text
9. The----- text allows more freedom in variation in translation.
- a. scientific
  - b. religious
  - c. literary
  - d. legal
10. In fiction, if the focus is on content at the expense of the total structure, it can lead to
- a. mistranslation
  - b. faithful translation
  - c. information
  - d. connection
11. The challenge of a theatre translator is the integration of
- a. grammar
  - b. extralinguistic situation
  - c. space
  - d. structural linguistics
12. The paralinguistic features are the signifiers in the translation of
- a. prose
  - b. fiction
  - c. poetry
  - d. drama
13. In translation, a prose paraphrase of a poem is considered to be inadequate but there is no such consensus regarding a
- a. religious text

- b. dramatic text
- c. critical text
- d. prose text

14. The translator has kept the same title of original short story *Gulli Danda*. This is called as :

- a. transcreation
- b. translation
- c. transliteration
- d. transformation

15. The short story *Gulli Danda* focusses on the following issue:

- a. caste/ class consciousness
- b. political anarchy
- c. Violence
- d. domestic violence

16. The short story *Gulli Danda* is written by :-

- a. Munshi Premchand
- b. Moha Rokade
- c. Dharamveer Bharti
- d. Kamleshwar

17. The original text *Gulli Danda* is published in the following language:

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

18. The word " *हमजोलिया* " in the original prescribed short story *Gulli Danda*

has been translated as :

- a. batchmates
- b. fellow players
- c. neighbours
- d. enemies

19. The narrator when visited his childhood place stayed at:



- a. Dak bungalow
- b. Government quarter
- c. his own house
- d. Gaya's house

20. One of the classifications of equivalence formulated by Eugene Nida is

- a. linguistic equivalence
- b. functional equivalence
- c. dynamic equivalence
- d. textual equivalence

21. While reading an English poem, if the meaning is reproduced in our own words in English, it is an example of

- a. intralingual translation
- b. bilingual translation
- c. intersemiotic translation
- d. interlingual translation

22. The translator requires

- a. socio-cultural sensitivity
- b. structural ability
- c. language competence
- d. cognitive ability

23. While translating a legal document, the translator should have access to

- a. general documents
- b. paralinguistic features
- c. legal documents
- d. legal terminology

24. Bilingual dictionaries came into existence to bridge the gap between

- a. many language users
- b. two language users
- c. the linguists
- d. translation

25. Collaborative translation is a

- a. team work
- b. single person work
- c. mono lingual work
- d. structural work

26.. The shift from visual to written medium in subtitling supplement the

- a. misrepresentation of the film
- b. information given in the film
- c. popularizing the film
- d. understanding of the film

27. Poetic images are difficult to be translated as they are

- a. culture bound
- b. form bound
- c. content bound
- d. tone bound

28. The difference between a poetry text and a meta text is that one is fixed in time and place and the other is

- a. unique
- b. variable
- c. different
- d. original

29. In the translation of fiction, the translator

- a. can not separate content from form
- b. can consider content and form separately
- c. need not focus on form
- d. needs to focus more on content

30. In order to rectify the problem of translating proper names in prose texts, the translator should follow the dictum to render idiom by idiom formulated by

- a. Andre Lefevere

- b. Roman Jakobson
- c. Susan Bassnett
- d. Hillaire Belloc

31. In dramatic text, it is impossible to separate the text from

- a. performance
- b. actors
- c. audience
- d. language

32. The most crucial element to be considered by the translator in a drama is

- a. dialogue
- b. music
- c. setting
- d. accent

33. The translator has kept the same title of original short story *Gulli Danda*.

This is called as :

- a. transcreation
- b. translation
- c. transliteration
- d. transformation

34. The short story *Gulli Danda* focusses on the following issue:

- a. caste/ class consciousness
- b. political anarchy
- c. Violence
- d. domestic violence

35. The short story *Gulli Danda* is written by :-

- a. Munshi Premchand
- b. Moha Rokade
- c. Dharamveer Bharti
- d. Kamleshwar

36.. The narrator in the short story *Gulli Danda* is:-

- a. An Engineer
- b. A teacher
- c. A politician
- d. A Magician

37. The writer of *Gulli Danda* believes the sport is:

- a. the king of all Sports
- b. time wasting game
- c. exercising game
- d. game of only rich people

38. The most important proponent of the theory of equivalence is

- a. Peter Newmark
- b. Popvic
- c. Eugene Nida
- d. J.C.Catford

39.. Interlingual translation involves interpretation of verbal signs by means of

- a. other signs in the same language
- b. signs of another language
- c. signs of nonverbal sign system
- d. signs of extralinguistic features

40..A translator can do justice to the text if he goes through

- a. communicative experience
- b. inter- cultural experience
- c. linguistic experience
- d. monolingual experience

41. Translation implies similarity, but not

- a. identity
- b. traditional
- c. modernity
- d. simplistic

42. The most important tool used in finding equivalent word in target language is

- a. monolingual dictionaries
- b. SL text
- c. author's background
- d. bilingual dictionaries

43. The translation of the Bible from Hebrew into Greek by many translators together is an instance of

- a. paradigmatic translation
- b. native translation

- c. collaborative translation
- d. commercial translation

44. A very popular type of translation in electronic media is

- a. subtitling
- b. graphic translation
- c. phonological translation
- d. literal translation

45. The process of translation gets problematic as it is not merely a linguistic act but also a

- a. coding activity
- b. socio-cultural activity
- c. semiotic act
- d. systematic act

46. If there is a tendency to be subjective and idiosyncratic in poetry translation, it may lead to

- a. a faithful translation
- b. transliteration
- c. transformation
- d. loss of meaning of the original

47. The general notion is that a novel consists of paraphrasable material content that

- a. can be easily translated
- b. can not be translated
- c. is difficult to translate
- d. can be changed

48. Mistranslation in prose occurs due to

- a. proper understanding of the text
- b. inadequate grasp of the significance of the text
- c. formal usage of words
- d. more focus given to form

49. The pre-requisite of a theatre translator is its

- a. playability
- b. text
- c. rhythm
- d. intonation

50. In a drama, the translator's problem is whether to translate the text as a purely

- a. readable text
- b. literary text or in its function
- c. linguistic text
- d. interpretative text



51. The narrator's friend, in the story is a :

- a. servant to a government officer
- b. master
- c. writer
- d. singer

52. The narrator in the short story *Gulli Danda* is:-

- a. An Engineer
- b. A teacher
- c. A politician
- d. A Magician

53. The translator has kept the same title for the translated short story *Gulli Danda*. This is called as :

- a. transcreation
- b. translation
- c. transliteration
- d. transformation

54. The short story *Gulli Danda* focusses on the following issues:

- a. caste/ class consciousness
- b. political anarchy
- c. Violence
- d. domestic violence

55. The word " *हमजोलिया* " in the original prescribed short story *Gulli Danda* has been translated as :

- a. batchmates
- b. fellow players
- c. neighbours
- d. enemies

56. The name of the writer of the short story short story *Gulli Danda* is:-

- a. Munshi Premchand
- b. Moha Rokade
- c. Dharamveer Bharti
- d. Kamleshwar

57. The Indian epic *Ramayana* being translated in several languages in different styles is an instance of

- a. textual equivalence
- b. dynamic equivalence
- c. stylistic equivalence
- d. semantic equivalence

58. Bilingual translation is an example of

- a. interlingual translation
- b. intralingual translation
- c. semiotic translation
- d. inter-semiotic translation

59. Eugene Nida says that the translator should have

- a. sincere admiration for the formal features of the SL text
- b. good knowledge of the SL text
- c. the ability to communicate his thoughts
- d. an understanding of the context in SL text

60. In the era of globalization, the best tool for communication is

- a. interpretation
- b. analysis
- c. perspective
- d. translation

61. Lexicography plays a crucial role wherever

- a. languages are used and learned
- b. oral language is used
- c. people use graphics
- d. graphs are used

62. Collaborative translation draws attention to

- a. finishing the work
- b. interaction involved in the process
- c. working at the individual level
- d. non- verbal communication

63. In India, dubbing plays an important role in popularizing regional

- a. festivals
- b. music
- c. culture
- d. films

64. The translation of poetry demands

- a. paraphrasing
- b. transcreation
- c. adaptation
- d. transliteration

65. In the words of Jakobson, re-encoding a poem in another language is an act of

- a. aesthetics
- b. versification
- c. reflection
- d. creative transposition

66. While translating the dialect forms in fiction, care should be taken to

- a. determine the function of the SL system
- b. understand the dialect
- c. change the form
- d. find the words in SL system

67. When there is considerable deviation from the original prose text, it is apparent that the translator has not focused on the

- a. content
- b. form

c. stylistic devices

d. information

68. While translating a dramatic text, the central concern should be

a. performance aspect

b. narration

c. characters

d. pitch

69. The dialogue in a play is characterized by

a. stage

b. para linguistic features

c. myth

d. production

70. The name of the writer of the short story short story *Gulli Danda* is:-

a. Munshi Premchand

b. Moha Rokade

c. Dharamveer Bharti

d. Kamleshwar

71. The original text *Gulli Danda* is published in the following language:

a. Marathi

b. Tamil

c. Bengali

d. Hindi

72. The original short story *Gulli Danda* is translated by:

a. Anupa Lal

b. Shanta Gokhale

c. Vilas Salunkhe

d. Nissim Ezekiel

73. The author of the short story *Gulli Danda* was born in:

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Maharashtra
- c. Gujrat
- d. Bihar

74. The writer of *Gulli Danda* believes the sport is:

- a. the king of all Sports
- b. time wasting game
- c. exercising game
- d. game of only rich people

75) How many players are required to play gulli danda game:-

- a. more than one
- b. more than ten
- c. only one
- d. none of the above

76) What is the name of the narrator's friend in the short story *Gulli Danda*?

- a. Harish
- b. Gaya
- c. Ramesh
- d. Deepesh

77) "Yes, I am learning," Mrs. Sen said.

- a. "हाँ, मैं सीख रहा हूँ," श्रीमती सेन ने कहा।"
- b. "हाँ, मैं सीख रही हूँ," श्रीमती सेन ने कहा।
- c. "हाँ, मैं सीख रहा हूँ," श्री सेन ने कहा।
- d. "हाँ, मैं नहीं सीख रहा हूँ," श्री सेन ने कहा।

78. Once, she broke her own rule.

- a. एक बार उसने अपना नियम तोड़ा

- b. एक बार उसने अपना ही नियम तोड़ा।
- c. एक बार उसने अपने नियम का पालन किया।
- d. उसने अपना ही नियम तोड़ा।

79. "Impossible, Eliot. How can I go there?"

- a. "असंभव, एलियट। मैं वहां कैसे जा सकती हूँ?"
- b. "असंभव, एलियट। क्या मैं यहां आ सकता हूँ?"
- c. "असंभव, क्या मैं यहां आ सकता हूँ?"
- d. असंभव, एलियट। मैं वहां कैसे जा सकता हूँ?

80. Mrs. Sen was exactly thirty.

- a. श्रीमती सेन लगभग तीस की थीं।
- b. श्रीमती सेन बिल्कुल तीस की थीं।
- c. श्रीमती सेन ठीक पैंतीस की थीं।
- d. श्रीमती सेन लगभग पैंतीस की थीं।

80. He was a good student.

- a. वह एक अच्छा छात्र नहीं था।
- b. वह एक औसत छात्र था।
- c. वह एक अच्छा छात्र था।
- d. वह एक अच्छा आदमी था।

82. Eliot had been going to Mrs. Sen's for nearly a month.

- a. एलियट करीब एक महीने से श्रीमती सेन के पास जा रहा था।
- b. एलियट श्रीमती सेन से लगभग एक महीने से मिल रहे थे।
- c. एलियट और श्रीमती सेन दो महीने से एक दूसरे से मिलते हैं।
- d. एलियट लगातार श्रीमती सेन के पास जा रहा था।

83. She said "I will care for your child in my home."
- "मैं अपने घर में अपने बच्चे की देखभाल करूंगी।" उसने कहा
  - उसने कहा "मैं अपने घर में आपके बच्चे की देखभाल करूंगी।"
  - मैं आपके बच्चे की देखभाल करूंगी, उसने कहा।
  - मैं अपने घर में आपके बच्चे की देखभाल नहीं करूंगा।
84. "I just want an adult in the house".
- "मैं सिर्फ घर में एक वयस्क चाहता हूँ।"
  - "मुझे घर में एक वयस्क चाहिए।"
  - "मुझे घर में एक बच्चा चाहिए।"
  - "मैं घर में एक वयस्क नहीं चाहता।"
85. But Mrs. Sen did not know how to drive.
- लेकिन श्री सेन गाड़ी चलाना नहीं जानते थे।
  - लेकिन श्रीमती सेन गाड़ी चलाना नहीं जानती थीं।
  - लेकिन श्रीमती सेन को पता था कि कैसे गाड़ी चलाना है।
  - श्रीमती सेन गाड़ी चलाना नहीं जानती थीं।
86. "Our home is quite safe for a child," said Mrs. Sen.
- "घर एक बच्चे के लिए सुरक्षित है," श्री सेन ने कहा।
  - "हमारा घर एक बच्चे के लिए काफी सुरक्षित है," श्रीमती सेन ने कहा।
  - "घर एक बच्चे के लिए काफी सुरक्षित है," श्रीमती सेन ने कहा।
  - "घर एक बच्चे के लिए सुरक्षित है," श्रीमती सेन ने कहा।
87. There was tea in a tall gray pot.
- एक लंबे ग्रे पॉट में चाय थी।
  - एक ऊँचे बर्तन में चाय थी।
  - एक लंबे भूरे रंग के बर्तन में चाय थी।
  - एक लंबे सफेद बर्तन में चाय थी।



88. Miranda could hear Laxmi clearly.

- a. मिरांडा लक्ष्मी को स्पष्ट रूप से सुन सकती थी।
- b. मिरांडा लक्ष्मी को स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं सुन सकता था।
- c. मिरांडा ने लक्ष्मी को स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं सुना।
- d. मिरांडा ने लक्ष्मी को सुना नहीं।

89. He already speaks four languages.

- a. वह चार भाषाएं बोल सकता है।
- b. उन्हें चार भाषाओं की जानकारी थी।
- c. वह पहले से ही चार भाषाएं बोलता है।
- d. उसे चार भाषाएं पसंद हैं।

90. She's going to India for a few weeks.

- a. वह कुछ हफ्तों के लिए भारत जा रहा है।
- b. वह कुछ हफ्तों के लिए भारत जा रही है।
- c. वह कुछ हफ्तों के लिए भारत आ रहा है।
- d. वह हमेशा के लिए भारत जा रही है।

91. "I'm thinking about you," He Said.

- a. "मैं तुम्हारे बारे में सोच रहा हूँ," उसने कहा।
- b. "मैं तुम्हारे बारे में सोच रहा हूँ," उसने झूठ बोला।

c. मैं तुम्हारे लिए बहुत चिंतित हूँ।

d. वह तुम्हारे बारे में चिंतित है।

92. He was the first to bring her a bouquet of flowers.

a. उसने उसे फूलों का गुलदस्ता दिया।

b. वह उसे फूलों का गुलदस्ता लाने वाला पहला व्यक्ति था।

c. उसके द्वारा उसे फूलों का गुलदस्ता दिया गया।

d. उसके द्वारा उसे फूलों का गुलदस्ता नहीं दिया गया था।

93. Eliot's mother works in an office.

a. एलियट की मां एक ऑफिस में काम करती हैं।

b. एलियट एक कार्यालय में काम करता है।

c. एलियट की मां एक दफ्तर में चलती हैं।

d. माँ एक दफ्तर में काम करती है।

94. "Yes, I am learning," Mrs. Sen said.

a. "हाँ, मैं सीख रहा हूँ," श्रीमती सेन ने कहा।

b. "हाँ, मैं सीख रही हूँ," श्रीमती सेन ने कहा।

c. "हाँ, मैं सीख रहा हूँ," श्री सेन ने कहा।

d. श्री सेन ने कहा "हां, मैं सीख रहा हूँ,"

95. Mrs. Sen was unhappy.

a. श्रीमती सेन दुखी थीं।

- b. श्रीमती सेन इतनी खुश नहीं थीं।
- c. श्रीमती सेन बहुत खुश थी।
- d. श्रीमती सेन बहुत दुखी थी।

96. For the first time Mrs. Sen embraced him.

- a. पहली बार श्रीमती सेन ने उसे गले लगाया।
- b. श्रीमती सेन ने उन्हें गले लगा लिया।
- c. हर बार श्रीमती सेन ने उन्हें गले लगाया।
- d. हर बार जब श्रीमती सेन उसे नफरत करती थीं।

97. They crossed main road.

- a. वे मुख्य सड़क पार कर गए।
- b. उसने मुख्य राजमार्ग पार किया।
- c. वह मुख्य सड़क को पार कर गया।
- d. उन्होंने मुख्य राजमार्ग पार किया।

98. "It is very frustrating".

- a. "यह बहुत निराशाजनक है"।
- b. "यह बहुत ही खीझ दिलानेवाला है"।
- c. "यह थोड़ा निराशाजनक है"।
- d. "हर जगह निराशा है"