ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2011.
M.A. (ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE)
COURSE CODE : 356

Register Number :

Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 356

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.

2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.

3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.

4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you –1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.

5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.

6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.

7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.

8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.

9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.
1. It is said that John Osborne's ———— initiated modernism in British drama.
   (A) Murder in the Cathedral (B) A Patriot for Me
   (C) Look Back in Anger (D) Déjà vu

2. The term 'epic theatre' is often associated with
   (A) Arthur Miller (B) Bertolt Brecht
   (C) Susan Glaspell (D) Eugene O' Neill

3. The play Endgame is written by
   (A) Harold Pinter (B) Samuel Beckett
   (C) Oscar Wilde (D) Bernard Shaw

4. Ben Jonson's The Alchemist is an example of
   (A) tragicomedy (B) tragedy
   (C) comedy (D) realistic comedy

5. The regional varieties of a language are known as
   (A) idiolects (B) clichés (C) dialects (D) registers

   Each of the questions below consists of one word in capitals followed by four words or phrases in small letters. Choose the word or phrase that is nearest in meaning to the word in capitals

6. RENOWNED
   (A) Respected (B) Feared (C) Scandalized (D) Famous

7. APPREHENSION
   (A) Understanding (B) Anxiety (C) Ignorance (D) Strength

   Choose the word or phrases that best completes the sentence:

8. In the early nineteenth century, the ———— of classical languages was considered ———— for conventional academic distinction.
   (A) acquisition ... necessary (B) learning ... accomplishment
   (C) grasping ... imperative (D) mastery ... essential

9. I could not ———— him to attend the meeting.
   (A) prevail over (B) prevail upon
   (C) prevail about (D) prevail in
10. What is the profession of Hjalmar Ekdal in Ibsen’s *The Wild Duck*?
   (A) photographer (B) chef
   (C) lumberjack (D) soldier

11. Who is the author of *Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf*?
   (A) William Shakespeare (B) Harriet Nelson
   (C) Arthur Miller (D) Edward Albee

12. Vladimir and Estragon in Samuel Beckett’s *Waiting for Godot* are
   (A) priests (B) tramps
   (C) screenwriters (D) nurses

13. Which play of Dylan Thomas takes place in a Welsh fishing village during one day?
   (A) *Above and Beyond* (B) *The Fish are Biting*
   (C) *Our Town* (D) *Under Milk Wood*

   (A) *The Merchant of Venice* (B) *Death of a Salesman*
   (C) *A Streetcar Named Desire* (D) *Under the Elm Tree*

15. Which of the following plays did Thornton Wilder author?
   (A) *The Skin of Our Teeth* (B) *My Town*
   (C) *Death of a Salesman* (D) *A Raisin in the Sun*

16. Who is the author of *A Raisin in the Sun*?
   (A) Lorraine Hansberry (B) Bessie Smith
   (C) Neil Simon (D) Steve Martin

17. What do the barflies in *The Iceman Cometh* reveal?
   (A) pipe dreams (B) toes
   (C) ages of their children (D) crooked teeth

18. Who wrote *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*?
   (A) Dr. Seuss (B) Tennessee Williams
   (C) Anton Chekhov (D) Arthur Miller
19. The exclamation “What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculties! In form and moving, how express and admirable!” can be found in
   (A) King Henry IV                         (B) Romeo and Juliet
   (C) A Midsummer Night’s Dream             (D) Hamlet

20. Who in German literature sold his soul to the devil?
   (A) Faust                                  (B) Beowulf
   (C) Fat Albert                             (D) Gustaf Bromberg, Jr.

Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the blanks:

21. My friends complain that I haven’t helped them when they badly needed support. But I __________
   (A) Do                                    (B) Have
   (C) Helped                                (D) I have helped

22. I __________ the inconvenience caused to you because of my delay.
   (A) regret                                (B) regret on
   (C) regret about                          (D) regret of

23. The committee finally __________ the list of candidates to three.
   (A) kept down                             (B) played down
   (C) scaled down                           (D) narrowed down

24. For many people, the negative impact of technology on the environment altered the way we think of our relationship with nature, and __________, rather than development for its own sake, became an important goal for a number of countries.
   (A) substantial development              (B) rural development
   (C) urban development                     (D) sustainable development

25. Recently, the number of cases of death by poisoning __________ sharply.
   (A) have increased                       (B) has increased
   (C) had increased                        (D) increased

26. Postmodernism describes a movement of intellectual thought which __________ a major impact on a number of disciplines since the late 20th century.
   (A) has had                              (B) has
   (C) have had                             (D) had
27. We will now discuss the development of the Surrealist movement
   (A) on the whole (B) to some extent
   (C) in more detail (D) to a great extent

28. Psychologists ———— that having a set of cherished companions is crucial to
    mental well-being.
   (A) have known long (B) have been knowing for long
   (C) have long known (D) have been known for long

29. The professor was as usual ———— about his favourite subject.
   (A) dragging on (B) rambling on
   (C) urging on (D) going on

30. The mother gripped her child's arm ———— he be trampled.
    (A) unless (B) if
    (C) if not (D) lest

31. Name the author who was the initiator of the gothic romance novels in American
    literature
   (A) Charles Brockden Brown (B) Washington Irving
   (C) Herman Melville (D) Nathaniel Hawthorne

32. Which Dickens novel follows Pip in his ascension from poverty to gentility?
   (A) *Great Expectations* (B) *Hard Times*
   (C) *Bleak House* (D) *The Pickwick Papers*

33. **Negative Capability** is a term coined by
   (A) Wordsworth (B) Shelley
   (C) Keats (D) Blake

34. For whom is poetry “a criticism of life”?
   (A) Coleridge (B) Arnold
   (C) Shelley (D) Wordsworth

35. *Hamartia* means
   (A) Reversal of fortune (B) Error of judgement
   (C) Purgation of emotions (D) Depravity
36. About whom did Eliot write, "A thought to him was an experience"?
   (A) Crashaw  (B) Donne  
   (C) Marvell  (D) Herbert

37. **Inscape** refers to
   (A) The indwelling presence of God in Nature  
   (B) The universal character of a natural thing  
   (C) The individuating character of a natural thing  
   (D) None of these

38. Select the right matching pair in the following
   (A) Expressionism – Wordsworth  (B) Naturalism – Zola  
   (C) Modernism – Dryden  (D) Magic Realism - Jane Austen

39. Who wrote *Preface to the Lyrical Ballads*?
   (A) Coleridge  (B) Wordsworth  
   (C) Both  (D) Shelley

40. Who defined a poet as one who "affects plainness to cover his want of imagination"?
   (A) John Dryden  (B) Ben Jonson  
   (C) Samuel Johnson  (D) Alexander Pope

41. In a picaresque novel, the principal character is
   (A) A royal person  (B) A scholar  
   (C) A low born rogue  (D) None of these

42. What does **poetic justice** signify?
   (A) Rewarding the bad and punishing the good  
   (B) Rewarding the good and the bad  
   (C) Rewarding the good and punishing the bad  
   (D) None of these

43. **Sprung rhythm** is a term coined by
   (A) T.S. Eliot  (B) W.B. Yeats  
   (C) Lord Byron  (D) G.M. Hopkins
44. What is meant by **anachronism**?
   (A) An event that is out of its natural order in time
   (B) A comparison of similar things
   (C) A brief narrative of an entertaining incident
   (D) None of these

45. The epic poem entitled *Savitri* was
   (A) Written by Sri Aurobindo Ghose in Bengali and translated by him into English
   (B) Written by Veda Vyasa in Sanskrit and translated by Sri Aurobindo into English
   (C) Written simultaneously in Bengali and English by Sri Aurobindo
   (D) Written by Sri Aurobindo in English

46. The author of *The Cat and Shakespeare* is
   (A) Raja Rao
   (B) Kushwant Singh
   (C) Gangadhar Gadgil
   (D) Bhisham Sahni

47. Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* is the best example of
   (A) religious satire
   (B) political satire
   (C) philosophical satire
   (D) none of the above

48. Samuel Pepys *Diary* opens on
   (A) Jan 1, 1660
   (B) Jan 1, 1770
   (C) Jan 1, 1880
   (D) None of the above

49. Who is the author of *Hudibras*?
   (A) John Bunyan
   (B) Samuel Butler
   (C) John Crowne
   (D) None of the above

50. Pope's *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* contains the famous portraits of
   (A) Lord Chesterfield and Steele
   (B) Lord Rosecommon and Swift
   (C) Lord Hervey and Addison
   (D) None of the above

51. Sheridan's famous character Lady Teazle appears in
   (A) *The Rivals*
   (B) *The School for Scandal*
   (C) *The Critic*
   (D) None of the above
52. Keats’ “On First Looking into Chapman’s Homer” is
   (A) an ode  (B) a sonnet
   (C) an elegy  (D) none of the above

53. Jane Austen’s first novel was
   (A) *Sense and Sensibility*  (B) *Northanger Abbey*
   (C) *Pride and Prejudice*  (D) None of the above

54. In which novel of Swift we come across *Houyhnhms* and the *Yahoos*?
   (A) *A Tale of a Tub*  (B) *The Battle of the Books*
   (C) *Gulliver’s Travels*  (D) None of the above

55. Dylan Thomas may be described as
   (A) the originator of neo-romantic poetry
   (B) the originator of intellectualism in verse
   (C) the originator of romantic poetry
   (D) none of the above

56. Orwell’s *Animal Farm* is
   (A) an allegory on the degeneration of communist ideals into dictatorship
   (B) an allegory on the religious dilemma of 1980s
   (C) an allegory on the loss of individuality
   (D) none of the above

57. Who is the author of *Krapp’s Last Tape*?
   (A) Christopher Fry  (B) Sir Terence Rattigan
   (C) Samuel Beckett  (D) None of the above

58. Which among the following is not authored by Golding?
   (A) *The Scorpion God*  (B) *Lord of the Flies*
   (C) *Cry, the beloved Country*  (D) none of the above
59. Tolkein's *The Lord of the Rings* is an amalgam of
   (A) fairy lore and Arthurian legends       (B) folklores and romances
   (C) weird fantasies and robin hood tales   (D) none of the above

60. Who is the author of the famous sonnet “If I should die, think only this of me”?
   (A) Wilfred Owen                       (B) Rupert Brooke
   (C) Laurence Binyon                    (D) None

61. “I still had hopes, my long vexations past./ Here to return-and die at home at last”
    Who is the author of these lines?
   (A) Pope                              (B) Dryden
   (C) Goldsmith                          (D) None of the above

62. Dr. Johnson's *The Lives of the Poets* introduces ———— poets
    (A)  60                                (B)  52
    (C)  70                                (D) None of the above

63. Dr. Johnson wrote *Rasselas* in order to pay
    (A) a debt                             (B) for his mother's funeral
    (C) his publisher                      (D) none of the above

64. Hardy's Life's Little Ironies is a
    (A) novel                             (B) collection of short stories
    (C) collection of poems               (D) none of the above

65. The famous writer Rudyard Kipling was born in
    (A) Malaysia                          (B) Sri Lanka
    (C) Bombay                            (D) None of the above

66. Shaw's *Arms and the Man* pokes fun on
    (A) politics                          (B) religion
    (C) romantic conception of the soldier (D) none of the above
67. Wordsworth's *Prelude* was intended to form part of a vast philosophical work called
   (A) *The Excursion*                                  (B) *The Recurse*
   (C) *Descriptive Sketches*                        (D) None of the above

68. Pope's *Essay on criticism* was written in
   (A) blank verse                                   (B) heroic couplet
   (C) triplets                                      (D) none of the above

69. Who started *The Spectator* in 1711?
   (A) Addison                                      (B) Steele
   (C) Johnson                                      (D) None of the above

70. The famous character Sir Andrew Freeport who appears in *The Spectator* is
   (A) a soldier                                   (B) a statesman
   (C) a city merchant                              (D) none of the above

71. Swift's *A tale of a Tub* is a
    (A) religious allegory                         (B) political satire
    (C) philosophical romance                      (D) none of the above

72. All major works of Bunyan are allegorical except
    (A) *The Holy war*                             (B) *The Life and Death of Mr. Badman*
    (C) *Grace Abounding*                          (D) None of the above

73. Hopkins most important experiment is with
    (A) sprung rhythm                               (B) heroic couplets
    (C) blank verse                                 (D) none of the above

74. *The Waste Land* was published in
    (A) 1900                                        (B) 1922
    (C) 1930                                        (D) none of the above
75. J. B. Priestley’s The Good Companions is
   (A) an essay about everyday life
   (B) a story of the adventures of a touring concert party
   (C) a poem about nature
   (D) none of the above

76. Who is the author of Juno and the Paycock?
   (A) W. H. Auden
   (B) Sean O’ Casey
   (C) Somerset Maugham
   (D) None of the above

77. The theory and practice of interpreting sacred and literary texts is called
   (A) Hedonism
   (B) Hamartia
   (C) Hermeneutics
   (D) Hubris

78. The dictum, “Poetry is a criticism of life” occurs in Arnold’s
   (A) Modern Painters
   (B) Culture and Anarchy
   (C) The Study of Poetry
   (D) The Function of Criticism

79. For Wordsworth, Poetry is
   (A) Emotions recollected in tranquility
   (B) A spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings
   (C) Both
   (D) None of these

80. Ferdinand de Saussure is well known for his conceptualization of
   (A) Performance and Competence
   (B) Langue and Parole
   (C) Tradition and the Individual Talent
   (D) Intension and Extension
81. Who spoke about the “death of the author” in France?
   (A) Foucault  (B) Derrida
   (C) Lacan  (D) Barthes

82. Freudian psychoanalysis is based on
   (A) The personal unconscious  (B) The collective unconscious
   (C) The Supraconscious  (D) None of these

83. Who among the following does not belong to the New Critical School?
   (A) I. A. Richards  (B) F.R. Leavis
   (C) Cleanth Brooks  (D) Jonathan Culler

84. Mimesis means
   (A) Interpretation  (B) Analysis
   (C) Imitation  (D) Purgation

85. Comic relief is
   (A) The insertion of a humorous incident in a tragedy
   (B) The insertion of a tragic incident in a comedy
   (C) The insertion of a humorous incident in a tragi-comedy
   (D) None of these

86. Who is the author of Apologie for Poetry?
   (A) John Dryden  (B) Sir Philip Sidney
   (C) Ben Jonson  (D) Samuel Johnson

87. Select the right matching pair:
   (A) Keats – Naturalism  (B) Zola – Neoclassicism
   (C) Eliot – Romanticism  (D) Arnold – Modernism
88. New Criticism treats a poem as
   (A) A cultural document                 (B) A social document
   (C) A historical document              (D) An aesthetic document

89. The first tragedy Gorboduc was later entitled
   (A) Gammer Gurton's Needle             (B) Endymion
   (C) Corpus Christi                     (D) Ferrex and Porrex

90. "This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle, This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars/This other Eden, demi-paradise. "These highly patriotic lines are spoken by
   (A) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster   (B) Richard II
   (C) Henry IV                            (D) King Lear

91. "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet. Are of imagination all compact". In which play do these lines occur?
   (A) Much Ado About Nothing             (B) As You Like It
   (C) A Mid-Summer Night's Dream         (D) Twelfth Night

92. Which one of the following plays is written by William Congreve?
   (A) She Wou’d if She Cou’d             (B) Love in Wood
   (C) The Way of the World               (D) The Provoked Wife

93. Which of the following plays is written by William Wycherley?
   (A) Love for Love                      (B) The Comical Revenge or Love in a Tub
   (C) The Relapse                        (D) The Country Wife

94. Which of the following authored The Rival Queens?
   (A) William Congreve                    (B) William Wycherley
   (C) Nathaniel Lee                       (D) John Vanbrugh
95. One of the following Restoration playwrights gave a happy ending to King Lear. Identify the playwright
   (A) Thomas Otway       (B) Nathaniel Lee
   (C) Nahun Tate         (D) George Farquhar

96. The theatres were closed down during the Commonwealth period in England. In which year were they reopened?
   (A) 1649       (B) 1655
   (C) 1660       (D) 1658

97. Charles Lamb wrote one of the following plays. Which one is it?
   (A) Queen Mab       (B) The Good-Natured Man
   (C) John Woodvil     (D) Joan of Arc

98. In which year was Bernard Shaw awarded the Nobel Prize?
   (A) 1920       (B) 1925
   (C) 1930       (D) 1932

99. “The tragi-comedy, which is the product of the English theatre, is one of the most monstrous inventions that ever entered into a poet’s thoughts.” Whose view is this?
   (A) John Dryden  (B) Alexander Pope
   (C) Joseph Addison (D) Dr. Johnson

100. Who is the diarist in the 17th century who in his diaries recorded the daily life of the people reflecting ideals such as living piously and well?
     (A) John Pepys  (B) Charles Lamb
     (C) Samuel Sewall (D) Cotton Mather