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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including **Question No. 8** which is **COMPULSORY**.
Select **Two** questions from each of the **PARTS-I and II**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

PART-I

1. Critically evaluate W. Blake as a writer of lyrical poetry.
2. How far does Wordsworth follow his critical principles in his best poems? Give examples.
3. Discuss Browning's monologues as beautiful psychological analysis of characters belonging to different countries.

PART-II

4. Write a Critical note on Ch. Lamb as a prose writer. In what particular ways was he different from the prose writers of his age? Give examples.
5. It is said, "Dickens has his own sentimental way of solving social problems". Discuss with examples.
6. It is said by C. Rickett, "In his earlier writing, Sweetness and bitterness are Contrasted; but in his later novels of Hardy, the gloom is needlessly intensified". Discuss with examples.
7. Write detailed notes on TWO of the following:
(a) Shelly as revolutionary poet. (b) Byron as a Satirist
(c) Contrast between Romantic and Victorian poets (d) Keats as a writer of odes.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Hellenism of Keats connotes:
(a) his love of beauty (b) his love of ancient cultures
(c) his love of Greek culture and art (d) None of these
 - (2) The line "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" occurs in which one of Keats' following poems:
(a) Ode to Nightingale (b) Ode on a Grecian Urn
(c) Ode to Psyche (d) None of these
 - (3) In his poetry Tennyson is:
(a) The representative poet of Victorian age
(b) The representative poet of Romantic age
(c) The best nature poet
(d) None of these
 - (4) T. Hardy is:
(a) A social reformer (b) A Satirist (c) A fatalist
(d) A lover of nature (e) None of these
 - (5) Maggie is the central character in G. Eliot's:
(a) Adam Bede (b) Middlemarch
(c) The Mill on the Floss (d) Silas Marner
(e) None of these

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I:

- (6) Which of following Books consists of Ruskin's lectures:
(a) Modern painters (b) The Stones of Venice
(c) The Crown of wild olive (d) None of these
- (7) Who described poetry as "Spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings":
(a) Shelley (b) Wordsworth (c) Coleridge
(d) Arnold (e) None of these
- (8) 'Hero and Heroworship' was written by:
(a) Ruskin (b) Carlyle (c) Mill (d) None of these
- (9) The French Revolution took place in:
(a) 1793 (b) 1796 (c) 1798 (d) None of these
- (10) 'The Metaphysical Poets' is a critical essay by:
(a) Arnold (b) T.S. Eliot (c) Shelley (d) None of these
- (11) "David Copperfield" was written by:
(a) Hardy (b) Dickens (c) Thackeray (d) None of these
- (12) Who said this "Poetry is the Criticism of life":
(a) Wordsworth (b) Byron (c) T.S. Eliot
(d) Arnold (e) None of these
- (13) 'The Revolt of Islam' was written by:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Shelley
(d) None of these
- (14) 'The Lotos Eaters' was written by:
(a) Blake (b) Byron (c) Tennyson
(d) Keats (e) None of these
- (15) 'Importance of Being Earnest' was written by:
(a) O. Wilde (b) Browning (c) Blake
(d) None of these
- (16) The treatise 'On Liberty' was written by:
(a) Ruskin (b) Lamb (c) Mill
(d) O. Wilde (e) None of these
- (17) Ruskin is famous for:
(a) Being a critic of art (b) A social reformer
(c) A moral teacher (d) All of these
- (18) Stephen Guest is an important Character in ONE of the following novels of G. Eliot:
(a) The Mill on the floss (b) Adam Bede
(c) Silas Marner (d) None of these
- (19) 'Lucy Gray' is a poem written by:
(a) Coleridge (b) Wordsworth
(c) Keats (d) None of these
- (20) 'Andrea del Sarto' is a poem written by:
(a) Tennyson (b) Browning (c) Keats
(d) T.S. Eliot (d) None of these

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ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

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NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No. 8 which is **COMPULSORY**.
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1. Lawrence very closely describes the working life of the labourers. What particular techniques does he employ in "Sons and Lovers"?
2. Discuss 'Pygmalion' as Satire on the rigid class system in England. Give examples.
3. T.S. Eliot claims universality for his (The waste-land), but many critics disagree with it. Discuss.
4. What are the main characteristics of Frost's poetry. Discuss with examples.
5. Hemingway's 'Old man and the Sea' has been best described as 'A heroic story' filled with light from Sea and Sky, and sympathy with men and their mysterious fellow-creatures'. Discuss.
6. Discuss Shakespeare's concept of tragedy with special reference to 'Hamlet'.
7. Write critical note on major themes of Yeats' later poetry with special reference to 'Sailing to Byzantium' "Among School Children" and "The Second Coming".

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.

- (1) Frost is:
(a) a nature poet
(b) Poet of Country life
(c) a poet of nature and country life
(d) None of these
- (2) Who said these words in "The Old Man and the Sea" – "No one should be alone in their old age":
(a) Hemingway
(b) Santiago
(c) Manolin
(d) None of these
- (3) Santiago is an illustration of:
(a) Hemingway's respect for struggle
(b) Hemingway's total view of life.
(c) Hemingway's philosophy of life.
(d) None of these
- (4) The Cardinal virtues of the Houyhnhnms are:
(a) Friendship and benevolence.
(b) bitterness and revenge
(c) Hatred and jealousy
(d) None of these
- (5) Gulliver was expelled from the land of Yahoos because he was considered:
(a) a yahoo
(b) a criminal
(c) he hated their king
(d) None of these
- (6) Yeats was a:
(a) Victorian poet
(b) a modern poet
(c) Both
(d) None of the above

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II:

- (7) 'How can we know the dancer from the dance'? This line written by Yeats is taken from:
(a) Sailing to Byzantium (b) Among School Children
(c) The Second Coming (d) None of these
- (8) T.S. Eliot was a:
(a) Critic (b) Poet (c) Both (d) None of these
- (9) T.S. Eliot was :
(a) romantic (b) classicist
(c) Both of the above (d) None of these
- (10) Shakespeare wrote:
(a) Tragedies (b) Comedies
(c) Poems (d) All of the above
- (11) Shakespeare was born in:
(a) 1570 (b) 1564 (c) 1590 (d) None of these
- (12) Pure tragedies written by Shakespeare are:
(a) four (b) six (c) eight (d) None of these
- (13) Shakespeare died in:
(a) 1625 (b) 1616 (c) 1618 (d) None of these
- (14) Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' was published in:
(a) 1602 (b) 1608 (c) 1610 (d) None of these
- (15) Hamlet was killed by:
(a) Polonius (b) Laerteus (c) Claudius (d) None of these
- (16) The kind Claudius was killed by:
(a) Laerteus (b) Hamlet (c) Horatio
(d) None of these
- (17) Jane Austen's main theme in her novels especially in 'Pride and Prejudice' is:
(a) Love and marriage (b) life of big landlords
(c) Politicians (d) None of these
- (18) Who is the major male character in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice':
(a) Mr. Darcy (b) Mr. Bennett
(c) Mr. Collins (d) None of these
- (19) Who represents Pride in Jane Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice':
(a) Mr. Bennett (b) Mr. Bingley
(c) Miss Elizabeth (d) None of these
- (20) 'Who represents prejudice in Jane Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice':
(a) Mr. Darcy (b) Miss Elizabeth
(c) Miss Jane (d) None of these
