

Test Booklet No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका क्र.

M

Paper-III ENGLISH

Seat No.

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(In figures as in Admit Card)

Seat No.

(In words)

OMR Sheet No.

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(To be filled by the Candidate)

Signature and Name of Invigilator

1. (Signature)

(Name)

2. (Signature)

(Name)

DEC - 03313

Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 150

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 20

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 75

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Seat No. and OMR Sheet No. in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of 75 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper-III will be compulsory, covering entire syllabus (including all electives, without options).
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to the student. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as follows :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal or open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to missing pages/questions or questions repeated or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should not be accepted and correct booklet should be obtained from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. The same may please be noted.**
 - After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example : where (C) is the correct response.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet given inside the Booklet only**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Seat Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry the Test Booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet on conclusion of examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or log table, etc., is prohibited.
- There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.

विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्वाच्या सूचना

- परिक्षार्थीनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणांस दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
- सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत 75 बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे. सदरचे प्रश्न हे या विषयाच्या संपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित आहेत.
- परीक्षा सुरु झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्यांला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनीटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी अवश्य तपासून घ्याव्यात.
 - प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे. सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिका स्विकारू नये.
 - पहिल्या पृष्ठावर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रश्नपत्रिकेची एकूण पृष्ठे तसेच प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील एकूण प्रश्नांची संख्या पडताळून घ्यावी. पृष्ठे कमी असलेली/कमी प्रश्न असलेली/प्रश्नांचा चुकीचा क्रम असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली सदोष प्रश्नपत्रिका सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटातच पर्यवेक्षकाला परत देऊन दुसरी प्रश्नपत्रिका मागवून घ्यावी. त्यानंतर प्रश्नपत्रिका बदलून मिळणार नाही तसेच वेळी वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
 - वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पहिल्यानंतरच प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेचा नंबर लिहावा.
- प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी (A), (B), (C) आणि (D) अशी चार विकल्प उत्तरे दिली आहेत. त्यातील योग्य उत्तराचा रकाना खाली दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे ठळकपणे काळा/निळा करावा.
उदा. : जर (C) हे योग्य उत्तर असेल तर.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत. इतर ठिकाणी लिहिलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत.
- आत दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक वाचाव्यात.
- प्रश्नपत्रिकेच्या शेवटी जोडलेल्या कोऱ्या पानावरच कच्चे काम करावे.
- जर आपण ओ.एम.आर. वर नमूद केलेल्या ठिकाणा व्यतिरीक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खूण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गांचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांला परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांनी मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापी, प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेची द्वितीय प्रत आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परवानगी आहे.
- फक्त निळा किंवा काळा बॉल पेनचाच वापर करावा.
- कॅलक्युलेटर किंवा लॉग टेबल वापरण्यास परवानगी नाही.
- चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी गुण कपात केली जाणार नाही.

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ENGLISH
Paper III**Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]****[Maximum Marks : 150****Note :** This Paper contains **Seventy Five (75)** multiple choice questions, each question carrying **Two (2)** marks. Attempt *All* questions.

Read the following passage carefully and choose the most appropriate alternatives to answer the questions given below it :

The story of my famous family is a story of genius and its consequences, I suppose, and I am uniquely and particularly suited to tell the story, since genius avoided me and I, it. I remain an ordinary man, if there is such a thing, calm in all weathers, aware of event but uninterested and generally incapable of deciphering implication.

1. The narrator thinks that he is the proper person to tell the story because :
 - (A) he belongs to the family
 - (B) the family is famous
 - (C) the family is highly talented and intelligent
 - (D) he is not highly talented and intelligent
2. '..... and I, it' means that :
 - (A) genius avoided the narrator
 - (B) the narrator chose not to be a genius
 - (C) he and it are suited to tell the story
 - (D) genius avoided me, him and it

3. An ordinary man is incapable of deciphering implication. This means that :
- (A) he works out what is suggested
 - (B) he cannot work out what is suggested
 - (C) he is able to predict future events
 - (D) he implies that he is unable to understand things
4. The narrator :
- (A) believes that there are ordinary men
 - (B) accepts for the time being that there are ordinary men
 - (C) thinks that there are only extraordinary men
 - (D) assumes that men are ordinary
5. The tone of the passage is :
- (A) serious
 - (B) humorous
 - (C) aggressive
 - (D) satirical
6. Psychoanalytical theories :
- (A) tend to emphasize historicity
 - (B) suggest that human nature is universal
 - (C) are totally unconcerned with the relationship between history and human nature
 - (D) believe that although human nature depends upon family ties and the nature of the family, it has nothing to do with political and economic change

7. The Renaissance held more aloof from in England than in Italy or even in France.
- (A) Music
(B) Plastic Arts
(C) Architecture
(D) Historical writing
8. Ethnic issues cannot be raised in Shakespeare's :
- (A) *The Merchant of Venice*
(B) *Othello*
(C) *The Tempest*
(D) *Hamlet*
9. *The Merchant of Venice* is Shakespeare's :
- (A) Early comedy
(B) Mature comedy
(C) Tragi-comedy
(D) Romance
10. Identify the source of these lines :
- “Was this the face that launched a
thousand ships
And burnt the topless towers of
Ilium ?
Sweet Helen, make me immortal
with a kiss.”
- (A) *Troilus and Cressida*
(B) *Dr. Faustus*
(C) *Tamberlaine*
(D) *Sejanus*
11. Francis Bacon was influenced by :
- (A) Aristotle
(B) Machiavelli
(C) Plato
(D) Erasmus

12. The hero of Milton's *Paradise Regained* is :
- (A) Satan
 - (B) God
 - (C) Christ
 - (D) Adam
13. Dryden's *All for Love* is an adaptation of :
- (A) Webster's *The White Devil*
 - (B) Webster's *The Duchess of Malfi*
 - (C) Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*
 - (D) Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*
14. Dr. Johnson used the term 'metaphysical' to refer to :
- (A) religious themes in poetry
 - (B) the concerns with spiritual matters in poetry
 - (C) the poet's ability to yoke ideas in unprecedented manner
 - (D) advocating for the material aspects of life in poetry.
15. The Restoration brought the major drift towards interests in the social and literary world.
- (A) Religious
 - (B) Cultural
 - (C) Political
 - (D) Civic and national
16. *The Tatler* was started by :
- (A) Dr. Johnson
 - (B) Joseph Addison
 - (C) Sir Richard Steele
 - (D) Daniel Defoe
17. Mrs. Malaprop is a character immortalized by :
- (A) William Congreve
 - (B) John Dryden
 - (C) Oliver Goldsmith
 - (D) Richard Sheridan

18. The following works of Defoe can be chronologically arranged as :
- (A) Robinson Crusoe — Captain Singleton — Colonel Jacque — Moll Flanders
- (B) Robinson Crusoe — Captain Singleton — Moll Flanders — Colonel Jacque
- (C) Robinson Crusoe — Moll Flanders — Captain Singleton — Colonel Jacque
- (D) Robinson Crusoe — Moll Flanders — Colonel Jacque — Captain Singleton
19. Whose satire is primarily founded on his cynicism ?
- (A) Wycherley
- (B) Congreve
- (C) Etheredge
- (D) Dryden
20. Who shows his genius for recreating the past ?
- (A) Sir Walter Scott
- (B) P.B. Shelley
- (C) Thomas Moore
- (D) Thomas Campbell
21. Who proclaimed the doctrine of utility ?
- (A) William Hazlitt
- (B) Jeremy Bentham
- (C) Adam Smith
- (D) William Godwin

22. Identify the author of *Confessions of an English Opium Eater* :
- (A) William Hazlitt
 - (B) Thomas de Quincey
 - (C) S.T. Coleridge
 - (D) Charles Lamb
23. Identify the poet who has written many "Visionary" poems :
- (A) S.T. Coleridge
 - (B) Robert Southey
 - (C) Lord Byron
 - (D) Robert Burns
24. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Jane Austen challenges the conventional class distinctions by showing that :
- (A) Mr. Gardiner, though a trader, is a perfect gentleman
 - (B) Wickham, the son of a steward, has better manners than Darcy, the aristocrat
 - (C) Caroline Bingley is to be condemned for looking down upon Mrs. Bennet
 - (D) The gentry do not have to work for a living
25. Which of the following is *not* characteristic of Arnold's poetry ?
- (A) Suavity
 - (B) Wistfulness
 - (C) Serenity
 - (D) Strong passion
26. Which of the following characteristics best describes Thackeray ?
- (A) High moralism
 - (B) Clear-sighted realism
 - (C) Weak narration
 - (D) Strong propaganda
27. In which novel of his, Fielding reverses the situation in Richardson's *Pamela* ?
- (A) *Joseph Andrews*
 - (B) *Jonathan Wild*
 - (C) *Tom Jones*
 - (D) *Amelia*

28. The character of Rochester occurs in the novel :

- (A) *Wuthering Heights*
- (B) *Jane Eyre*
- (C) *Agnes Grey*
- (D) *Shirley*

29. Match 'A' with 'B' :

'A'

'B'

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) <i>Ivanhoe</i> | (a) Henry Mackenzie |
| (2) <i>The Man of Feeling</i> | (b) Sir Walter Scott |
| (3) <i>The Vicar of Wakefield</i> | (c) Samuel Johnson |
| (4) <i>Rasselas</i> | (d) Oliver Goldsmith |

Codes :

- (A) (1)–(b), (2)–(a), (3)–(d), (4)–(c)
- (B) (1)–(a), (2)–(c), (3)–(b), (4)–(d)
- (C) (1)–(b), (2)–(d), (3)–(a), (4)–(c)
- (D) (1)–(d), (2)–(a), (3)–(b), (4)–(c)

30. Who among the following was *not* associated with the revival of the verse drama ?

- (A) T.S. Eliot
- (B) W.H. Auden
- (C) J.B. Priestley
- (D) Christopher Isherwood

31. Who remarkably changed the literary taste after the 1st World War ?

- (A) T.S. Eliot
- (B) W.B. Yeats
- (C) Louis MacNiece
- (D) Stephen Spender

32. One of the following anthologies by Yeats is recognized as a turning point in the poet's attempt to modernize his poetry ?
- (A) *Michael Robartes and The Dancer*
- (B) *The Tower*
- (C) *Responsibilities*
- (D) *The Wild Swans at Coole*
33. The following plays of Bernard Shaw are satires on social attitudes towards sex relations :
- (A) *Back to Methuselah, Major Barbara*
- (B) *Androcles and the Lion, Arms and the Man*
- (C) *Mrs. Warren's Profession, Man and Superman*
- (D) *The Devil's Disciple, The Man of Destiny*
34. Conrad's method of putting together materials from the point of view of several persons :
- (A) is similar to Impressionism in Painting
- (B) means a lot of unnecessary repetition
- (C) creates contradictory versions of truth
- (D) prevents us from arriving at objective truth
35. Moliere's *Alceste* is engaged in :
- (A) only a hopeless love affair
- (B) a potential duel
- (C) a court case
- (D) love affair, duel and court case

36. Ralph is a character in :
- (A) *The Lord of the Flies*
 - (B) *Clockwork Orange*
 - (C) *The Enchanter's Net*
 - (D) *The Paperman*
37. Sylvia Plath's 'Daddy' is a poem which depicts :
- (A) Her incestuous love for her father
 - (B) Her Nazi tendencies
 - (C) Her hatred towards her father
 - (D) Her jealousy of her mother
38. James Joyce in *A Portrait of an Artist as a Young Man* shows the development of Stephen as a :
- (A) Sensitive young man
 - (B) Conformist
 - (C) Revolutionary
 - (D) Army recruit
39. Which author from the following discusses sexual deviations freely ?
- (A) C.P. Snow
 - (B) John Wain
 - (C) Irish Murdoch
 - (D) Laurence Durrell
40. In Orwell's *1984*, surveillance is *not* performed through :
- (A) Police
 - (B) Telescreen
 - (C) Tape-recorders
 - (D) Mind-reading
41. Neo-classicism developed the notion of :
- (A) Reflection
 - (B) Resemblance
 - (C) Verisimilitude
 - (D) Mimesis

42. T.S. Eliot's criticism provides :
- (A) a new theory of literature
 - (B) a reinterpretation of certain writers such as Dante, Donne and Dryden
 - (C) a justification for imagery and symbolism
 - (D) a new assessment of classicism and romanticism
43. Plato and Aristotle considered :
- (A) the end of tragedy in different ways
 - (B) the nature of tragedy in similar ways
 - (C) the soul of tragedy in similar ways
 - (D) tragic hero and his fate
44. Canons of literature was one of the major concerns of :
- (A) modernism
 - (B) post-modernism
 - (C) feminism
 - (D) black literature
45. Coleridge makes distinction between :
- (A) imagination and fancy
 - (B) creative and critical faculty
 - (C) literal and figurative
 - (D) organic and mechanical
46. Multiculturalism is a concept in :
- (A) Modernism
 - (B) Post-modernism
 - (C) Feminism
 - (D) Structuralism

47. The notion of difference was developed by :
- (A) Michele Foucault
 - (B) Roland Barthes
 - (C) Jacques Derrida
 - (D) Paul de Man
48. Carnavalesque and polyphony were important concepts in :
- (A) Dialogism
 - (B) Structuralism
 - (C) Reception theory
 - (D) Feminism
49. Issues like patriarchal structure of society, gender discrimination and the structure of human language are raised by :
- (A) Marxist criticism
 - (B) Feminist criticism
 - (C) Archetypal criticism
 - (D) Formalism
50. Historical and cultural conditions of the production of literary texts are studied by :
- (A) New criticism
 - (B) Deconstruction
 - (C) New historicism
 - (D) Psychoanalytic criticism
51. "Modern English has become an analytical language." This means that there are fewer in Modern English than its earlier forms.
- (A) Vowel sounds
 - (B) Cases
 - (C) Inflexions
 - (D) Tenses

52. ESP is an acronym for English for
..... purposes.

- (A) selected
- (B) social
- (C) specific
- (D) study

53. In a mechanical drill,

- (A) the item has to be repeated at
least 10 times.
- (B) comprehension of the item is not
necessary
- (C) the class needs to repeat the
item in a chorus
- (D) audio-visual aids are used for
practice

54. In a multilingual society :

- (A) a single language is used on all
occasions
- (B) different languages are used
depending on the types of
functions
- (C) each language is used for
different functions
- (D) the choice of a language for a
particular function is made by
an individual

55. Error analysis and interlanguage
are notions related to :

- (A) the interference of the first
language in second language
learning
- (B) wrong learning strategies
- (C) the errors made in using the
first language
- (D) the lack of linguistic competence

56. The central message of Goethe's *Faust* is :
- (A) He who strives is never lost
- (B) One must be punished for adultery
- (C) Worldly pleasures are worthless
- (D) One should not give into sensual and material temptations
57. Petrarch addressed his sonnets to :
- (A) Beatrice
- (B) Laura
- (C) Mary Fitton
- (D) Elizabeth Boyle
58. Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard* deals with :
- (A) the rise of the working class
- (B) the decline of the Feudal order
- (C) the need to emancipate serfs
- (D) Love triangles
59. We associate the term 'audience alienation' with :
- (A) Bertolt Brecht
- (B) Luigi Pirandello
- (C) August Strindberg
- (D) Samuel Beckett
60. In Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*, Emma falls in love with :
- (A) Homais
- (B) Binet
- (C) Rodolphe
- (D) Justin

61. The sea-sky dichotomy in *Where Shall We Go This Summer* refers to the dialectics of :
- (A) being and becoming
 - (B) this world and the other world
 - (C) the self and the other
 - (D) man and woman
62. *Meghnath Vadham Kavyam* by Michael Madhusudan Dutt :
- (A) Sings of the adventures of Rama
 - (B) Sings of the weaknesses of Meghnath
 - (C) Subverts the character of Rama
 - (D) Questions Meghnath's loyalty towards Ravana
63. Who among the following has used Indian philosophy extensively in his novels ?
- (A) Mulk Raj Anand
 - (B) R.K. Narayan
 - (C) Raja Rao
 - (D) Bhabani Bhattacharya
64. Jugga disrupts the plan of killing of Muslims travelling to Pakistan by train because :
- (A) his beloved Nooran was travelling in the train
 - (B) he was secular-minded
 - (C) he did not believe in retaliation
 - (D) he was a follower of Gandhi and his non-violence

65. Raja Rao's *Comrade Kirillov* deals with :
- (A) the rise of the communist movement in India
- (B) the life of a Russian philanthropist
- (C) split personality of an individual
- (D) the friendship between India and Russia
66. Chinua Achebe writes about the community called :
- (A) Maori
- (B) Niger
- (C) Igbo
- (D) Ibo
67. Naipaul's Mohan Biswas stands for the generation of Indians in West Indies.
- (A) first
- (B) second
- (C) third
- (D) contemporary
68. *The House of Seven Gables* is written by :
- (A) Nathaniel Hawthorne
- (B) Edgar Allan Poe
- (C) Henry James
- (D) Theodore Winthrop
69. *The Scarlet Letter* is set in :
- (A) the mid 17th century
- (B) the early 18th century
- (C) the mid 18th century
- (D) the late 18th century

70. A strong influence of Chinese and Japanese thought and culture is seen in the poems of :
- (A) Wallace Stevens
 - (B) Ezra Pound
 - (C) William Carlos Williams
 - (D) Hart Crane
71. For Sanssure 'sign' is :
- (A) Form and image and the arbitrariness of the relation between the two
 - (B) Form with a logical relation to its meaning
 - (C) A symbol used in language
 - (D) A word with a stable form and changing meaning
72. New Historicism is a literary method mostly used by :
- (A) Adorno
 - (B) Stephen Greenblatt
 - (C) Gramsci
 - (D) F.R. Leavis
73. I.A. Richards valued literature for :
- (A) Satisfying impulses of human beings
 - (B) Giving us a cathartic experience
 - (C) Being imaginative
 - (D) Being instructive
74. Literariness, foregrounding and defamiliarization are some important critical concepts used by :
- (A) New critics
 - (B) Russian formalists
 - (C) Moralistic critics
 - (D) Structuralist critics
75. 'Literature gives a conesthetic or synaesthetic experience' is an argument of :
- (A) F.R. Leavis
 - (B) I.A. Richards
 - (C) Matthew Arnold
 - (D) Northrop Frye

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