

## PART - III (ENGLISH)

71. Which one of the following statements is true in regard to the poem Beowulf?
- (A) Beowulf is a descriptive tragical poem
  - (B) Beowulf is an epic poem having a narrative tone
  - (C) Beowulf is an argumentative poem
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above
72. Which one of the following is an author of *Historia Regum Britanniae*?
- (A) Geoffrey of Monmouth
  - (B) Holished
  - (C) Plutarch
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above
73. Which one of the following statements is true in regard to Sir Gawain and the Green Knight?
- (A) Sir Gawain and the Green Knight has been written by William Langland
  - (B) Sir Gawain and the Green Knight is attributed to Geoffrey Chaucer
  - (C) Sir Gawain and the Green Knight has an anonymousship yet the author might have lived in England
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above
74. Pandarus is a Character in which one of the following poems?
- (A) Troilus and Criseyde
  - (B) The Romaunt of Rose
  - (C) The Book of Duchess
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above
75. The book entitled 'Troy Book' has been written by which one of the following authors?
- (A) William Dunbar
  - (B) Geoffrey Chaucer
  - (C) John Lydgate
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above
76. The characters in the *Canterbury Tales* are supposed to set upon a pilgrimage to say prayer to which one of the following martyrs?
- (A) St. Thomas Becket
  - (B) St. John
  - (C) St. Peter
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above
77. The idea of 'round table' appears in which one of the following works of art?
- (A) The book of Marjorie Kempe
  - (B) Revelations of Divine Love
  - (C) Le Morte Darthur
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above
78. Which one of the following is a meaning of the surname 'Hythlodæus'?
- (A) Learned in nonsense
  - (B) Enlightened in wit
  - (C) Imperfect in sensibility
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above
79. Which one of the following is an author of *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*?
- (A) Henery IV
  - (B) Henery VIII
  - (C) Henery II
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above



80. Which one among the following is an author of Ralph Roister Doister?
- (A) Nicholas Udall  
(B) John Heywood  
(C) Ben Jonson  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
81. In which one of the following treaties, the idea of 'Mysomousoi' appears?
- (A) Shelley's Defence of Poetry  
(B) Sidney's the Defence of Poesie  
(C) Dryden's the Defence of Dramatic Poetry  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
82. For which one of the following dramas Shakespeare utilises Thomas Lodge's Rosalynde, Euphues golden legacie?
- (A) As you like it  
(B) Cymbeline  
(C) Measure for Measure  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
83. In which one of the works, the observations 'We are all... Comedians in religions, 'God, who is the Author of all our tragedies, hath written out for us, and appointed us all the paste we are to play':
- (A) Hakluytus Posthumus  
(B) The history of the world  
(C) The discovery of the Large, Rich and Beautiful Empire of Guiana  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
84. Which one among the following has been called 'well of English undefiled'?
- (A) William Langland  
(B) John Gower  
(C) Geoffrey Chaucer  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
85. "And ride in triumph through Persepolis!- Is not brave to be a King".
- The above observations appear in which one of works?
- (A) Tamburlaine the Great  
(B) Doctor Faustus  
(C) The Jew of Malta  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
86. 'The true end of Satire is the amendment of vices by correction'
- The above observation has been made by which one of the following authors?
- (A) Alexander Pope  
(B) Jonathan Swift  
(C) John Dryden  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
87. Which one among the following is an author of the Rover?
- (A) Aphra Behn  
(B) Mary Astell  
(C) Dorothy Osborne  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above

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88. 'Millament' is a character in which one of the following plays?
- (A) Love for Love  
(B) The Double Dealer  
(C) The Way of the World  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
89. The work entitled 'The Analysis of Beauty' has been written by which one of the following authors?
- (A) William Hogarth  
(B) Jonathan Swift  
(C) Horace Walpole  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
90. The place of action in terms of the Battle of the Books is which one of the following places?
- (A) The British Museum  
(B) St. James's Library  
(C) Bodleian Library  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
91. Which one of the following is an alternative title to Gulliver's Travels?
- (A) Travels into Several Remote Nations of the world  
(B) Voyages: Ancient and Modern  
(C) Voyages Across the Atlantic  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
92. 'Whatever is, is right' is an observation that appears in which one of the following works of art?
- (A) An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot  
(B) The Rape of the Lock  
(C) An Essay on Man  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
93. In which one of the following months and years, the daily journal the spectator was founded?
- (A) March 1711  
(B) June 1812  
(C) April 1766  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
94. Which one of the following is an author of A Journal of the Plague Year?
- (A) Daniel Defoe  
(B) Samuel Johnson  
(C) Jonathan Swift  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
95. How many letter writers does the novel Clarissa have?
- (A) Six  
(B) Three  
(C) Four  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
96. 'A School for Scandal' has been written by which one of the following dramatists?
- (A) Richard Cumberland  
(B) Sheridan  
(C) Oliver Goldsmith  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
97. 'Prefaces, Biographical and critical' is the other title for which one of the following works of art?
- (A) Lives of the Poets  
(B) Love's Labour's Lost  
(C) The Life of Samuel Johnson  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above



98. In which one of the following works of art, the ideas such as human happiness and social well-being have been expounded?
- (A) Enquiry Concerning Political Justice
  - (B) Adventures of Caleb Williams
  - (C) The Wrongs of Woman
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above

99. The Castle of Otranto belongs to which one of the following genres of fictional writings?
- (A) Romantic
  - (B) Classical
  - (C) Gothic
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above

100. In regards to Frankenstein, which one of the following statements is true?
- (A) Frankenstein is a proto-science fiction
  - (B) Frankenstein is a horror fiction
  - (C) Frankenstein is a science fiction
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above

101. Which one of the following poems is inspired by Peterloo Massacre?
- (A) The Mask of Anarchy
  - (B) Queen Mab
  - (C) The Revolt of Islam
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above

102. Which one among the following poets had a recourse to Lemprière's Classical Dictionary?
- (A) Percy Bysshe Shelley
  - (B) John Keats
  - (C) William Wordsworth
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above

103. Which one of the following novels deals with the social and industrial problems of mid-Victorian England?
- (A) Hard Times
  - (B) Oliver Twist
  - (C) A Tale of Two Cities
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above

104. In which one of the following poems, the idea of war is most expressive?
- (A) Murder in the Cathedral
  - (B) The Waste Land
  - (C) The Eder Statesman
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above

105. In which one of the following novels, aesthetic theory has been expounded?
- (A) A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
  - (B) Dubliners
  - (C) Animal Forum
  - (D) More than one of the above
  - (E) None of the above

The questions 106 - 125 are based on comprehension of the passages. Answer the questions that follow each of the passages:

Among the relics of the Indus civilization are found the figures which are the prototype of Siva, suggesting that he who explores his inward nature and integrates it is the ideal man. This image has haunted the spiritual landscape of this country from those early times till today. The Upanishads require us to acquire Brahma - Vidyā or ātma - Vidyā. The Katha Upanishad says that man is turned outward by his senses so loses contact with himself. He has lost his way. His soul has become immersed in outer things, in power and possessions.



It must turn round, āvṛtta - caksuh, to find its right direction and discover the meaning of reality it has lost. The Jina is one who conquers his self. He is the Mahāvira, one who has battled with his inward nature and triumphed over it. The Buddha asks us to seek enlightenment, bodhi. These different Vedic ideals ask us to change our unregenerate nature, to replace avidyā, ignorance, by Vidya Wisdom.

106. Which one of the following is the most appropriate meaning of the term Siva?

- (A) Supreme consciousness that is integrated
- (B) Unconsciousness that is active
- (C) Ordinary consciousness that is apparent
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

107. Which one of the following is nearest in meaning to the terms brahma-vidya and atma-vidya?

- (A) World that is changing and temporary
- (B) Experience that is timeless and external
- (C) Life that begins and ends
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

108. In what way, according to the passage, one may be in a position to know oneself?

- (A) By looking round and within
- (B) By looking outward
- (C) By luxury and comfort
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

109. Which one of the following is the true meaning of reality?

- (A) a knowledge of inward self only
- (B) a true integration of outward and inward selves
- (C) a knowledge of outward self only
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

110. Who is the Buddha or Mahavira according to the passage?

- (A) One who has conquered the senses
- (B) One who hasn't conquered the senses
- (C) One who has conquered the outward senses only
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

The fundamental concept of Indian religious life may first be briefly indicated. The goal of life is communion with the Supreme. It is a life of realization, agnosis, an inner intuitive vision of God, when man achieves absolute freedom and escapes from the blind servitude to ordinary experience. It is subtle interwovenness with the realities of the spiritual world. It is not knowledge or the recognition of universal ideas through a dialectical process or analysis of empirical data. It is analogous to Plato's vision of an irresistible harmony with the deepest reality of the world inspired and sustained by the spiritual inus. Intellectual recognition and spiritual realization are different. We can free ourselves from the shackles of the body and in a split second we can see the truth and be overcome by it. We see God so intensely that the soul is more certain and more possessed by the sight of God than the bodily eye by the light of day.

111. Which one of the following is nearest in meaning to the word 'Communion'?

- (A) a relationship only
- (B) an intimate relationship
- (C) a familiarity
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



112. Which one of the following is a result of the act of Communion having been successfully established?

- (A) It leads to the vision of deepest reality
- (B) It introduces us to the transitory experience
- (C) It is indescribable in nature
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

113. Which one of the following is the most appropriate meaning of the word empirical?

- (A) That which is related to thought
- (B) That which is related to experience
- (C) That which is related to logic and reasoning
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

114. Which one of the following best explains the observation 'Intellectual recognition' of spiritual?

- (A) Something which is based on logic and reasoning with body being the basis
- (B) Something which is based on experience with soul being the basis
- (C) Something which is based on cause and effect relationship
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

115. Which one of the following is nearest in meaning to the phraseology 'Split second'?

- (A) Immediately
- (B) Imminently
- (C) Conspicuously
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

The Divine is both in us and out of us. God is neither completely transcendent nor completely immanent. To bring about his double aspect, contradictory accounts are given. He is divine darkness as well as 'unenclosed light'. The philosophers with their passion for unity emphasize the immanent aspect, that there is no barrier dividing man from the real. The unity of man and God is the fundamental thesis of the great philosophic tradition which has come down to us from the Upanishads and Plato, Aristotle, Plotinus, Samkara, Spinoza, Bradley and a host of others are witness to it.

116. Which one of the following best expresses the idea of 'transcendent'?

- (A) contained in the ordinary experience
- (B) extending beyond the limits of all possible experience and knowledge
- (C) ability to be one and all with everyday experience
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

117. Which one of the following is nearest in meaning to the word 'Immanent'?

- (A) being within the limits of possible experience and knowledge
- (B) being outside ordinary experience
- (C) being born into logic and reason
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

118. What does the term 'unity' mean according to the passage?

- (A) God and man have become one and all
- (B) God and man are distinct
- (C) God is transcendent whereas man is just a material entity
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



119. The great philosophical tradition of the world begins with which one of the following philosophical compositions?

- (A) Upanishads
- (B) Dialogues
- (C) Metaphysics
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

120. Which one of the following is an explanation of the term 'Divine'?

- (A) The Ultimate reality that is within
- (B) The apparent experience that is outside
- (C) The sensuous apprehension of thought
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

The famous dialogue between the Indian philosopher and Socrates suggests that for the whole Western tradition man is essentially a rational being, one who can think logically and act in a utilitarian manner. The Western mind lays great stress on science, logic and humanism. Hindu thinkers, as a class, hold with great conviction, that we possess a power more interior than intellect by which we become aware of the real in its intimate individuality, and not merely in its superficial or discernible aspects. For the Hindus, a system of philosophy is an insight, a darsana. It is the vision of truth and not a matter of logical argument and proof. They believe that the mind can be freed by gradual training from the influences of speculative intellect as well as past impressions, and that it can unite itself with the object whose nature is then fully manifested. They contend that we can control destiny by the power of truth. Knowledge means power. The lack of this knowledge is root of all trouble. Vidyā is Moksha; avidyā is samsāra.

121. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Western tradition?

- (A) Man must analyse every experience in terms of the facts
- (B) Man must be capable of sensuously apprehending the thought
- (C) Man must become dogmatic
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

122. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Indian tradition?

- (A) Ideas are built around profit and loss
- (B) Ideas are contained in the innate experience
- (C) Ideas are born into the thought which is a fact
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

123. In which one of the following ways, the 'real' is capable of being known?

- (A) by utilizing the power contained deeper than the mind
- (B) by inferring just through certain examples
- (C) by comparing one with the other
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

124. Which one of the following is the best meaning of the phraseology 'Speculative intellect'?

- (A) dull reflection on the basis of logic and reason
- (B) uncertainty in terms of factual analysis
- (C) to take to be true on the basis of insufficient evidence
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

125. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (A) Vidya and Avidya are similar to intuition and intellect
- (B) Vidya and Avidya are at loggerheads hence do not complement each other
- (C) Vidya and Avidya are related to comprehension of an experience
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



The questions 126 - 150 are based on English Grammar.

126. Which one of the following is a correct meaning of the word brethren?

- (A) Sons of the same mother
- (B) Children of the same parents
- (C) Members of the same society
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

127. The utterance, 'He became his own cook' is an example of which one of the following grammatical categories?

- (A) Distributive adjective
- (B) Interrogative adjective
- (C) Emphasizing adjective
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

128. Which one of the following words stands for the evening prayers?

- (A) Vesper
- (B) Hymn
- (C) Ecclesiastical song
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

129. 'A half holiday is better than none' is an example which one of the following parts of speech?

- (A) Proper adjectives
- (B) Descriptive adjectives
- (C) Quantitative adjectives
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

130. 'A triangle whose three sides are equal is called an equilateral triangle' is an example of which one of the following classes?

- (A) Relative pronoun
- (B) Interrogative pronoun
- (C) Exclamatory pronoun
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

131. 'He laughed a hearty laugh' is an example of which one of the following?

- (A) Prepositional verb
- (B) Retained object
- (C) Cognate noun
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

132. 'Such a thing was never thought of' is an example of which one of the following classes?

- (A) Passive prepositional verb
- (B) Active prepositional verb
- (C) Active intransitive verb
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

133. 'He died poor' is an example of which one of the following categories?

- (A) Imperative mood
- (B) Indicative mood
- (C) Subjunctive mood
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

134. 'I had rather take this than that' is an example of which one of the following classes?

- (A) Infinitive
- (B) Gerund
- (C) Participle
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above





135. Which one of the following would best fill in the blanks in the following observations?  
'Let \_\_\_\_\_ be \_\_\_\_\_. We cannot undo the past.'

- (A) old, old
- (B) time, time
- (C) bygone, bygone
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

136. Which one of the following would best fill in the blanks in the observation given below?  
'The Sun \_\_\_\_\_, they set off'

- (A) having, risen
- (B) having, rose
- (C) having been, risen
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

137. 'I rely on the wall being built immediately'  
In the above utterance, which one of the following grammatical categories is at work?

- (A) Noun in the genitive case,
- (B) Gerundive use of participle
- (C) Participle
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

138. 'He did this \_\_\_\_\_, and you have done it \_\_\_\_\_'

Which one of the following would best fill in the blanks?

- (A) already, ago
- (B) now, then
- (C) before, since
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

139. He came and sat \_\_\_\_\_ me.

Which one of the following would best fill in the blank in the above observation?

- (A) besides
- (B) beside
- (C) by
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

140. 'She threw the letter \_\_\_\_\_ the fire'.

Which one of the following would best fill in the blank on the above observation?

- (A) in
- (B) into
- (C) between
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

141. Which one of the following prepositions shall go with the following observation?

Send \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.

- (A) for
- (B) to
- (C) in
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

142. 'Wrestle \_\_\_\_\_ an adversary'.

Which one of the following prepositions shall go with the blank above?

- (A) by
- (B) at
- (C) with
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



143. 'He started early because he might not be late'.  
Which one of the following is a correct form of the above?  
(A) He started early in order that he might not be late  
(B) He started early in that he might not be late  
(C) He started early in as much as he might not be late  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
144. 'I would \_\_\_\_\_ have the picture \_\_\_\_\_ then the pen'.  
Which one of the following would best fill in the blanks?  
(A) finally, and  
(B) rather, than  
(C) simply, yet  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
145. 'A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain'.  
Which one of the following would best explain the above?  
(A) stoic  
(B) recluse  
(C) invincible  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
146. 'Incapable of being altered or recalled'.  
Which one of the following would best explain the above?  
(A) Indestructible  
(B) Indispensable  
(C) Irrevocable  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
147. Which one of the following is a meaning of the phrase 'Once for all'?  
(A) When a thing is done it is done forever  
(B) When a thing is done it is to be reviewed  
(C) When a thing is done, it must always be done  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
148. Which one of the following would best explain the meaning of the phrase 'Out-and-out'?  
(A) disproportionately  
(B) thoroughly  
(C) illusory  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
149. Which one of the following would best explain the meaning of the word 'Proscribe'?  
(A) to condemn  
(B) to glorify  
(C) to sum up  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above
150. Which one of the following explains the meaning of the phrase 'Through and through'?  
(A) incomplete in nature  
(B) thoroughness  
(C) dull and drab  
(D) More than one of the above  
(E) None of the above

