

PART – C
ENGLISH
(Marks : 100)

51. Which language gave English the word “Bandicoot”?
(1) Tamil (2) Telugu (3) Marathi (4) Sanskrit
52. Which is the American equivalent of British “tap”?
(1) Faucet (2) Hose (3) Clamp (4) Knob
53. What is the breeding, hatching and rearing of fish under controlled conditions called?
(1) Sericulture (2) Horticulture (3) Fishing tackle (4) Pisciculture
54. What are the last two sounds in the word “passed”?
(1) /sd / (2) /st / (3) /ed / (4) /zd /
55. The government took necessary steps to avert a calamity. What is the meaning of the underlined word?
(1) development (2) dejection (3) disaster (4) defeat
56. A synonym for “Troubleshooter” is
(1) Troubler (2) Trouble-creator (3) Trouble-maker (4) Peacemaker
57. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition:
Stuart has a mania _____ keeping his room neat.
(1) for (2) of (3) with (4) in
58. Complete the idiomatic expression:
He drinks like a _____
(1) Pot (2) Tank (3) Fish (4) Glass
59. Complete the following idiomatic expression:
He is as busy as a _____
(1) bug (2) ant (3) bee (4) fly
60. What is “love of humanity” known as
(1) Philanthropy (2) Philosophy (3) Philology (4) Phlebotomy
61. The sentry asks who goes there in some of Shakespeare’s plays. What punctuation marks does the sentence require?
(1) The sentry asks, “Who goes there?” in some of Shakespeare’s plays.
(2) The sentry asks “who goes there?” in some of Shakespeare’s plays.
(3) The sentry asks, “who goes there” in some of Shakespeare’s plays.
(4) The sentry asks, “who goes there?” in some of Shakespeare’s plays.

62. While an English man "lives in Oxford Street", an American
(1) lives off the Oxford Street. (2) lives at Oxford Street.
 (3) lives on Oxford Street. (4) lives over Oxford Street.
63. What is the figure of speech in "She accepted it as the kind cruelty of the surgeon's knife"?
(1) Irony (2) Antithesis
 (3) Oxymoron (4) Metaphor
64. Identify the part that has a mistake in the following sentence:
He went to Bombay yesterday to meet his brother-in-laws.
A B C D
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
65. "I am not happy." What do you say to agree with what has been said?
(1) Not am I. (2) Nor am I
(3) I am not. (4) Nor I am
66. What is the antonym for 'below'?
(1) Over (2) Across
 (3) Super (4) Above
67. Which of the following is the correct sentence?
 (1) I don't know what he wants. (2) I don't know what does he want.
(3) I don't know what does he want? (4) I don't know he wants what.
68. What word does "Plait" rhyme with?
 (1) Flat (2) Fleet
(3) Flight (4) Flirt
69. Replace the underlined word with the appropriate phrasal verb.
Many factories had to dismiss workers.
(1) lay in (2) lay off
(3) lay by (4) lay of

70. Which syllable in 'Electricity' carries the primary stress?
(1) First (2) Second
 (3) Third (4) Fourth
71. What mood is the sentence "God save the Queen!" in?
(1) Indicative (2) Subjunctive
(3) Imperative (4) Unreal
72. What is lexicology?
(1) The study of languages (2) The study of lectures
(3) The study of legs (4) The study of words
73. The question tag for the statement
"I think she is happy" is
(1) Doesn't she? (2) Don't I? (3) Isn't it? (4) Isn't she?
74. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word. James submitted two reports, _____ of which contained any useful suggestions.
(1) None (2) Either (3) Neither (4) Both
75. What is the meaning of the underlined idiom in "We were at sixes and sevens for about a week after we moved in"?
 (1) In a state of confusion. (2) Calculating the accounts.
(3) Staying awake from six to seven (4) Could not sleep for long
76. Who gave the combination "Tender Mercy" to the English language
(1) Tyndale (2) Coverdale (3) Shakespeare (4) Johnson
77. Choose the correct sentence.
 (1) A thief broke into the house. (2) A thief broke off the house.
(3) A thief broke with the house. (4) A thief broke down the house.
78. He expressed his thanks to me. What part of speech is the underlined word?
 (1) Noun (2) Verb (3) Interjection (4) Conjunction

79. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence.
He runs very fast
- (1) Noun (2) Determiner
 (3) Adverb (4) Adjective
80. The killing of someone for compassionate reason is called
- (1) Omnicide (2) Genocide (3) Homicide (4) Euthanasia
81. The structure of the syllable "Queue" is
- (1) CVCV (2) CCV (3) CVV (4) CVVV
82. Which of the following is the correct spelling?
- (1) Occassion (2) Occation (3) Ocassion (4) Occasion
83. Exclamations are uttered with
- (1) The rising tone (2) The rising-falling tone
 (3) The falling tone (4) The falling-rising tone
84. Which of the following words is wrongly spelt?
- (1) Bureaucrat (2) Embarassment (3) Heterogenous (4) Inauguration
85. The passive voice form of "They asked him his name" is
- (1) He has been asked his name. (2) They asked what his name was.
(3) His name was asked by them. (4) He was asked his name.
86. His quick temper is his Achilles heel. What is the meaning of the underlined idiom?
- (1) Weakness (2) Strength (3) Advantage (4) Health
87. The meaning of the word 'Journey' is an example of
- (1) Generalization (2) Specialization (3) Euphemism (4) Polarization
88. The word 'cuckoo' is an example of
- (1) Syncopation (2) Back-formation (3) Metanalysis (4) Onomatopoeia
89. In "Knives" the releasing consonant is
- (1) /k/ (2) /n/ (3) /v/ (4) /z/

90. The word "Furious" is an example of
(1) Composition (2) Onomatopoeia
 (3) Derivation (4) Back-formation
91. In English the voiceless glottal fricative can occur
(1) Initially and finally in a word. (2) Initially and medially in a word.
(3) In all the three positions in a word. (4) Medially and finally in a word.
92. Choose the correct sentence:
(1) He is working hard with a view to go abroad.
(2) He is working hard with a view for going abroad.
(3) He is working hard with a view of working abroad.
 (4) He is working hard with a view to going abroad.
93. The British word "Pavement" is known in America as
 (1) Sidewalk (2) Pavement (3) Rostrum (4) Footpath
94. Which language gave the word 'Limousine' to the English language?
(1) Italian (2) German (3) French (4) Russian
95. Which language gave the word 'Fellow' to the English language?
 (1) Scandinavian (2) French (3) Latin (4) Russian
96. What is a group of ants called?
(1) A herd of ants (2) A colony of ants (3) A flock of ants (4) A council of ants
97. What is a young 'deer' called?
(1) Cub (2) Lamb (3) Deerling (4) Fawn
98. What is a 'male chicken' called?
 (1) Rooster (2) Broiler (3) Goose (4) Drake
99. 'Fear of women' is called
(1) Acrophobia (2) Necrophobia (3) Androphobia (4) Gynophobia
100. One who repairs water systems or pipes is called a
 (1) Plumber (2) Tapper (3) Piper (4) Mason

Directions: (Q.No.101 to 105) : Read the following passage and answer the questions:

There are two ways of avoiding fear; one is by persuading ourselves that we are immune from disaster, and the other is by the practice of sheer courage. The latter is difficult, and to everybody becomes impossible at a certain point. The former has therefore always been more popular. Primitive magic has the purpose of securing safety, either by injuring enemies, or by protecting oneself by talismans, spells, incantations. Without any essential change, belief in such ways of avoiding danger survived throughout many centuries of civilization, spread from Babylon throughout the Empire of Alexander, and was acquired by the Romans in the course of their absorption of Hellenistic culture. From the Romans it descended to medieval Christendom and Islam. Science has now lessened the belief in magic, but many people place more faith in mascots than they are willing to avow and sorcery, while condemned by the church is still officially a possible sin. Magic, however was a crude way of avoiding terrors.

101. Why is the belief that one is beyond danger popular?

- (1) Because of the courage displayed by people.
- (2) Because of the protection offered by the belief in magic.
- (3) Because of lack of faith in spells.
- (4) Because of the safety injuring enemies gives.

102. "Talisman" means:

- (1) Something producing miraculous effects.
- (2) Something producing negative results.
- (3) A thing of beauty that deters one from it.
- (4) A thing that attracts the eye.

103. How did Romans acquire belief in primitive magic?

- (1) Through Talisman
- (2) Through centuries of civilization
- (3) Through Babylonian civilization
- (4) Through the Greek culture

104. Why don't people admit that they believe in mascots?

- (1) Because of the spread of rational thought by science.
- (2) Because of the Roman's absorption of Greek culture.
- (3) Because of the hesitancy due to the impact of science.
- (4) Because of the condemnation of magic by the church.

105. What type of paragraph is the given one?

- (1) Descriptive
- (2) Narrative
- (3) Expository
- (4) Reflective

Directions (Q.Nos. 106 - 110): Read the following poem and answer the questions:

.... *I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces
like dresses - home face,
office face, street face, host face,
cocktail face, with all their confirming smiles
like a fixed portrait smile.*

*And I have learned too,
to laugh with only my teeth
and shake hands without my heart
I have also learned to say, 'goodbye'.
when I mean 'good-riddance',
to say 'glad to meet you',
without being glad; and to say 'It's been
nice talking to you', after being bored.*

*But believe me, son.
I want to be what I used to be
When I was like you, I want
To unlearn all these muting things.
Most of all, I want to relearn
how to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror
shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs.
So show me, son
How to laugh; show me how
I used to laugh and smile
once upon a time when I was like you.*

106. What does the phrase "a fixed portrait smile" suggest?

- (1) a lifeless smile
- (2) a still photograph
- (3) a picture of the father
- (4) a picture of the son

107. How does the father greet others?

- (1) With a cold shakehand
- (2) With a warm shakehand
- (3) With a hearty shakehand
- (4) With a heartless shakehand

108. What does the father want his son to do?

- (1) To teach him how to laugh.
- (2) To teach him how to behave with people.
- (3) To take him back to childhood.
- (4) To make him learn the ways of the world.

109. What does the poet mean by the terms 'unlearn' and 'relearn'?
- (1) The poet wants to forget all that he has learned
 - (2) The poet wants to start his life anew with all the goodness of the past.
 - (3) The poet wants to learn anew the modern ways of man.
 - (4) The poet wants to become a child.
110. What is the predominant feeling of the poem?
- (1) Melancholy
 - (2) Happiness
 - (3) Regret
 - (4) Nostalgia
111. Lomov in "*A Marriage Proposal*" is a
- (1) Hypocrite
 - (2) Psychopath
 - (3) Hypochondriac
 - (4) Hypertensive
112. The river mentioned in "*Dream children: A Reverie*" is
- (1) The Amazon
 - (2) The Nile
 - (3) The Lithe
 - (4) The Thames
113. In "*The Best Laid Plans*" the two burglars enter the house for
- (1) the cash chest
 - (2) jewellery
 - (3) diamonds
 - (4) antique pieces
114. In "*Mother's Day*" Mrs. Fitzgerald is a
- (1) neglected mother in the household
 - (2) harassed housewife
 - (3) fortune-teller
 - (4) sinister, wicked woman
115. The sonnet "*Scorn not the Sonnet*" is addressed to
- (1) Shakespeare
 - (2) The critic
 - (3) Dante
 - (4) The Dark Lady
116. The painter in Browning's "*My Last Duchess*" is
- (1) Leonardo da Vinci
 - (2) Fra Pandolph
 - (3) Raphael
 - (4) Rembrandt
117. In Pope's *The Rape of the Lock* Belinda's lapdog is
- (1) Surprise
 - (2) Shock
 - (3) Snoopy
 - (4) Helios

118. In Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, the eligible bachelor to move into Netherfield Park is
 (1) Mr. Bingley (2) Mr. Darcy (3) William Collins (4) George Wickham
119. Wyatt and Surrey introduced to English literature
(1) the epic (2) the sonnet (3) the lyric (4) the masque
120. Milton's "*Lycidas*" is
(1) a sonnet (2) an elegy (3) a ballad (4) an ode
121. Who among the following, is a Cavalier poet?
(1) George Herbert (2) Richard Crashaw
(3) Henry Vaughan (4) Ben Jonson
122. Spenser's poem "*One day I wrote her name upon the strand*" is on the theme of
(1) the impermanence of love
(2) loves labours lost
(3) the futility of attempting to immortalize the mortal
 (4) the immortality of love celebrated by poetry
123. Milton's "*L'Allegro*" opens with the lines "Hence, loathed Melancholy". In these lines "Melancholy" is
 (1) a personification (2) an abstraction
(3) a metaphor (4) divinity
124. John Donne is a
(1) Pastoral poet (2) Nature poet
(3) Romantic poet (4) Metaphysical poet
125. In Blake's "*The School Boy*", the school boy considers the teacher a
 (1) tyrant (2) benevolent person
(3) spritely personality (4) friendly person
126. In *Othello*, Desdemona is the daughter of
(1) Roderigo (2) Brabantio
(3) Lodovico (4) Gratiano
127. Bacon's essay "*Of Youth and Age*" gives examples of writers/thinkers who represent
 (1) paradoxes (2) analogies
(3) contrasts (4) congruities

128. Steele's "*On Judicious Flattery*" is an attempt at
✓(1) laughing at people out of their follies (2) exposing the wickedness of people
(3) crucifying the moral wrongs of the age (4) condemning the judicious civilian
129. A soliloquy is a device through which the dramatist makes the character speak his inmost thoughts
(1) only to himself.
(2) to some of the characters on the stage.
✓(3) to himself and at the same time sharing them with the audience.
(4) to himself and to one another character on the stage.
130. The English Sonnet is in
(1) quatrains ✓(2) iambic pentameters
(3) iambic hexameters (4) couplets
131. An elegy is a
(1) Song in praise of the living hero (2) Poem on the war theme
(3) Poem which is a dialogue with the self ✓(4) mournful, melancholic poem
132. Expressionism in art and literature is a
✓(1) Modernist movement (2) Postmodernist movement
(3) Neoclassical movement (4) Romantic movement
133. The magazine *Tatler* popularised in England the
✓(1) Periodical essay (2) Essays of Elia
(3) Serialized novel (4) Novel of manners
134. Shelley describes the West wind as
(1) a destroyer (2) the harbinger of summer
(3) a vast sepulchre ✓(4) a destroyer and a preserver
135. Archibald Macleish's poem "*Not Marble nor the Gilded Monuments*" describes
(1) the unparalleled beauty of women.
(2) women's beauty in the Shakespearean manner.
✓(3) women's beauty differently with deflating irony.
(4) the "famous beauty" of dead women.

136. Thomas Gray is a
(1) Victorian Poet (2) Romantic Poet
(3) Elizabethan Poet (4) Transitional Poet
137. "*The Ballad of Father Gilligan*" is based on
(1) Aesop's Fables (2) Irish Folklore
(3) Medieval tales (4) Elizabethan travelogues
138. The literary form suggesting a "dancing song" is called
 (1) a ballad (2) a sonnet
(3) an epic (4) an ode
139. The poem in which love is compared to a melody played in tune is
(1) "*The Elegy written in a country churchyard*"
(2) "*Scorn not the Sonnet*"
 (3) "*A Red, Red Rose*"
(4) "*Ode to the West Wind*"
140. In Khushwant Singh's "*The Interview*" Stan Towers is a
(1) Florist (2) Philatelist
(3) Epigraphist (4) Numismatist
141. "*The Tell-Tale Heart*" is a story which explores
(1) guilt driving the main character to desperation
 (2) guilt growing into a tumult
(3) guilt remaining hidden
(4) guilt leading to self-destruction
142. In "*The Gift of the Magi*", Jim's purchase of a gift for Della involves
 (1) unwarranted sacrifice (2) exchange of tokens of love
(3) reconciliation of differences (4) duplicity
143. George Wickham in *Pride and Prejudice* is the
(1) clergyman of a county church (2) central character
 (3) villain of the piece (4) noble character

144. 'The poet anchorite' in "*Sita*" refers to
(1) Toru Dutt (2) Valmiki
(3) the persona of Toru Dutt (4) the children
145. "*A very Indian poem in Indian English*" focuses largely on
(1) Indian use of the continuous form.
(2) Indian views on contemporary politics.
(3) Indian concept of tolerance.
(4) Indian concept of universal brotherhood.
146. A.K. Ramanujan's "*The Hindu: He reads his Gita and is calm at all events*" deals with the theme of
(1) action versus non-action
(2) complacency versus detachment
(3) worldly attachment versus other worldiness
(4) calmness versus agitation
147. In Keki Daruwalla's "*The Epileptic*" the use of the phrase "Psychomotor epilepsy" for a diagnosis is an ironical comment on professional
(1) pomposity (2) audacity
(3) incompetence (4) tenacity
148. *A Train to Pakistan* deals with the theme of
(1) partition (2) renunciation
(3) recognition (4) regeneration
149. In "*The Hairy Ape*" Yank's search for a sense of belonging leads him finally to
(1) Manhattan (2) Fifth Avenue
(3) The embrace of the animal (4) Blackwell's Island
150. Thoreau's *Walden* is a
(1) manual of self-reliance (2) reflection on industrialization
(3) thesis on the values of capitalism (4) document in praise of socialist values

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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