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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No. 01753

Subject Code : 09

Subject : English

LECTURERS FOR NON-GOVT. AIDED COLLEGES OF ODISHA

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 165

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 24 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.

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3. The Test Booklet contains **165** questions. Each question comprises four answers. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct answer, you should mark (darken) the answer which you consider the best. In any case choose **ONLY ONE** answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened it will be considered as wrong.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers **ONLY** on the **separate OMR Answer Sheet** provided, by **using BLACK BALL POINT PEN**. You have to do rough work on the space provided in the Test Booklet only. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks, i.e. of one mark for each correct answer and each wrong answer will result in negative marking of **0.25** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the answers to various questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. After you have completed filling in all your answers on the Answer Sheet and after completion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the **Original Answer Sheet (OMR Answer Sheet)** issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet after completion of the examination for your reference.

SEAL

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

RS - 3/15

(Turn over)

2018

1. *The Jew of Malta* was written by :
 - (A) Lyly
 - (B) Marlowe
 - (C) Shakespeare
 - (D) Ben Jonson
2. The Renaissance in England took place :
 - (A) Before the Middle Age
 - (B) In the Elizabethan Period
 - (C) After the Middle Age
 - (D) In the 17th Century
3. *The Spanish Tragedy* is a :
 - (A) Revenge Tragedy
 - (B) Romantic Tragedy
 - (C) Tragi-comedy
 - (D) Greek Tragedy
4. Renaissance means :
 - (A) Progressiveness
 - (B) Re-awakening
 - (C) Alliterative Revival of the Anglo-Saxon Verse
 - (D) Modernism
5. *Ralph Roister Doister*, written about 1550, was written by :
 - (A) Seneca
 - (B) Nicholas Udall
 - (C) Marlowe
 - (D) Kyd
6. *The Bohemian* was the career of :
 - (A) Lyly
 - (B) Peele
 - (C) Green
 - (D) Christopher Marlowe
7. Gaveston is a character in one of the plays written by :
 - (A) Ben Jonson
 - (B) Shakespeare
 - (C) Christopher Marlowe
 - (D) Webster
8. In which play do you find the character of Mortimer ?
 - (A) *Tempest*
 - (B) *Edward II*
 - (C) *The Spanish Tragedy*
 - (D) *Every Man in His Humour*
9. While tragedy was making rapid advances in the hands of Marlowe and Kyd, comedy during the early Renaissance period was being raised to a higher level by :
 - (A) Shakespeare
 - (B) Spencer
 - (C) Thomas Moore
 - (D) John Lyly

18. Where do you find this following line ?
 "Better to reign in Hell than to serve
 in Heaven."
 (A) Milton
 (B) Thomas Hardy
 (C) Shakespeare
 (D) John Donne
19. Who wrote *Religio Medici* ?
 (A) Sir Thomas Browne
 (B) Milton
 (C) Dryden
 (D) Robert Burton
20. The 18th Century is a prose of reason.
 (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
21. "For God's sake hold your tongue,
 and let me love." Who has written this line ?
 (A) Dryden
 (B) Andrew Marvell
 (C) John Donne
 (D) Vaughan
22. Who wrote the Poem *The Retreat* ?
 (A) Milton
 (B) Vaughan
 (C) Richard Crashaw
 (D) Abraham Cowley
23. *Lycidas* is a _____ elegy.
 (A) Personal
 (B) Pastoral
 (C) Epic
 (D) Pure
24. Milton's *Paradise Lost* is an Epic of Growth.
 ((A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
25. Who wrote *Samson Agonistes* ?
 (A) Dryden
 (B) Milton
 (C) Ben Jonson
 (D) Webster
26. Who wrote *All For Love* ?
 (A) Shakespeare
 (B) Dryden
 (C) William Wycherley
 (D) William Congreve

27. Romanticism is the very antithesis of all that is expressed by the classical idea.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
28. Romantic Imagination is subjective and intuitive.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
29. Who wrote *Don Juan* ?
- (A) Shelley
(B) Keats
(C) Coleridge
(D) Byron
30. In which poem do the following lines occur ?
- The desire of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow
The devotion to something afar,
From the sphere of our sorrow.
- (A) *One Word is Too Often Profaned*
(B) *To Autumn*
(C) *Ode to Duty*
(D) *To A Skylark*
31. In which poem does the following line occur ?
- Who knows but the world may end tonight ?
- (A) *The Last Ride Together*
(B) *My Last Duchess*
(C) *Porphyria's Lover*
(D) None of these
32. G. B. Shaw was the greatest of the English Ibsenians.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
33. *The Heart of Darkness* is the last Victorian novel.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
34. What is the first Indian novel in English ?
- (A) *Rajmohan's Wife*
(B) *The Serpent and the Rope*
(C) *Kanthapura*
(D) *Shadow from Ladakh*

35. Who wrote the following lines ?

For loneliness and thought this is the
hour....

Swift as the dark eyes' glance, or
falcon's flight.

Thought comes on thought, awakened
by the night....

- (A) Derozio
- (B) Toru Dutt
- (C) Sarojini Naidu
- (D) Jayanta Mahapatra

36. Who wrote *The Slave Girl* ?

- (A) Romesh Dutt
- (B) Subramanya Bharati
- (C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (D) Manmohan Ghose

37. Like Aurobindo, Manmohan did not seem to have been attracted to politics, much less politics of the extreme variety.

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) Both of these
- (D) None of these

38. Who was Sarojini Naidu ?

- (A) A dramatist

(B) A short story writer

(C) A novelist

(D) A poet

39. *The Golden Threshold* was the first collection of poems, came out in 1905 by :

- (A) Toru Dutt
- (B) Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Manmohan Ghose
- (D) Sri Aurobindo Ghose

40. Who wrote the play, *Tiger Play* in 1967 ?

- (A) Lakhan Deb
- (B) B. S. Mardhekar
- (C) Dilip Kuman Roy
- (D) D. L. Roy

41. *In Letters from a Father to a Daughter* was written by :

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) M. K. Gandhi
- (C) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (D) Keshab Sen

42. *Untouchable* was written by :
- (A) R. K. Narayan
(B) Raja Rao
(C) Mulk Raj Anand
(D) Bhabani Bhattacharya
43. *Coolie* written by Mulk Raj Anand is a Dalit literature.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
44. The village in Kanthapura represents the whole of India.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
45. *The Vendor of Sweets*, written by R. K. Narayan introduces the character of Jagan.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
46. *Nectar in a Sieve* is a short story.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
47. Who wrote the following lines ?
Perception in April
Of my condition
Secret faults concealed no more.
- (A) Nissim Ezekiel
(B) Jayanta Mahapatra
(C) Kamala Das
(D) Rajendra Padhi
48. Hindu Marriage is one of the dominant themes of Ramanujan's poems.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
49. Jayanta Mahapatra's poetry is not redolent of Odisha scene, and the Jagannath Temple at Puri does not figure quite often in it.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these

50. Kamala Das has not written the poetry of protest.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
51. Who wrote the famous American drama *The Iceman Cometh* ?
- (A) John Osborne
(B) Eugene O'Neil
(C) Earnest Hemingway
(D) Walt Whitman
52. Who wrote the *Leaves of Grass*, one of the classics of world poetry ?
- (A) Walt Whitman
(B) Robert Frost
(C) T. S. Eliot
(D) Emily Dickinson
53. Which of the following poems is written by Robert Frost ?
- (A) *Calamus*
(B) *Blueberries*
(C) *A Light Exists in Spring*
(D) *Modern Age Man*
54. Steinbeck's novel *Grapes of Wrath* is the story of :
- (A) Quentin family
(B) The Negro community
(C) Joad family
(D) Colonialism in Africa
55. *The Scarlet Letter* is written by :
- (A) Mark Twain
(B) Virginia Woolf
(C) Charles Dickens
(D) Nathaniel Hawthorne
56. *The House of Mirth* was written by :
- (A) Edith Wharton
(B) Edger Allan Poe
(C) Ezra Pound
(D) Mark Twain
57. Transcendentalism is a _____ movement that developed in the late 1820s and 1830s in the United States of America.
- (A) Marxist
(B) Romantic
(C) Philosophical and literary
(D) Oxford
58. An American poet is hailed as the representative poet of American democracy. Who is he ?
- (A) Robert Frost
(B) R. W. Emerson
(C) Walt Whitman
(D) Edgar Allan Poe

59. Who defined democracy as a 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people' ?
- (A) George Washington
(B) Abraham Lincoln
(C) Walt Whitman
(D) Theodore Roosevelt
60. When was the American Civil War fought ?
- (A) 1830-1840
(B) 1815-1820
(C) 1861-1865
(D) 1825-1865
61. The hero of Melville's *Moby-Dick* is :
- (A) Moby Dick
(B) Ahab
(C) Ishmael
(D) Pip
62. Who discovered America ?
- (A) Vasco da Gama
(B) Captain Cook
(C) Christopher Columbus
(D) Cabot
63. Who wrote *The Scarlet Letter* ?
- (A) Nathaniel Hawthorne
(B) Anne Saxton
(C) Melville
(D) Henry James
64. "Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our life sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time."
Where do these lines occur ?
- (A) Longfellow's *A Psalm of Life*
(B) Emerson's *Brahma*
(C) Whitman's *Song of Myself*
(D) None of these
65. Mark Twain was only a pseudonym.
What was the author's name ?
- (A) Samuel Richards
(B) Samuel Clemens
(C) Samuel Cleveland
(D) Samuel Herford
66. Who was the first American playwright who received the Nobel Prize for Literature ?
- (A) Arthur Miller
(B) Eugene O'Neill
(C) Tennessee Williams
(D) Edward Albee
67. Who wrote *Orientalism* ?
- (A) Homi K. Bhabha
(B) Edward Said
(C) Gayatri Chakraborty
(D) Chomsky

68. "Post-colonial literature often addresses the problems and consequences of the decolonization of a country."
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
69. Post-colonialism in literature does not 'include the study of theory and literature as it relates to the colonizer-colonized experience'.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
70. *The Heart of Darkness* is a post-colonial Novel.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
71. Eliot's *The Waste Land* is not a Post-colonial poem.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
72. *Coolie* is a post-colonial text.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
73. *Kanthapura* is a post-modernist narrative.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
74. Feminism is one of the interfaces of :
- (A) Deconstruction
(B) Post-truth era
(C) Post-modernism
(D) Post-colonialism
75. Om Prakash Valmiki's *Joothan* is a :
- (A) Dalit text
(B) Brahminical text
(C) Modernist novel
(D) Religious novel

76. "Literature in the 19th Century, especially the dissemination of the novel, reflects the profound social, economic, and political changes that were taking place throughout Europe."
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
77. By the late 19th Century, the long advance of European modernity was accelerated by developments in technology and capital driven Imperialism.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
78. *War and Peace* is written by :
- (A) Tolstoy
(B) Maxim Gorky
(C) Dostoyevsky
(D) Alexander Pushkin
79. Victor Hugo was a German writer.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
80. Balzac was a Russian novelist.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
81. Yevgeny Yevtushenko is a Russian poet.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
82. Who was Garcia Lorca ?
- (A) An Essayist
(B) A Novelist
(C) A Philosopher
(D) A Poet and Playwright
83. Goethe was a French writer.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these

84. Romanticism arrived later in France than it did in Germany and England.
- (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
85. Who is the key figure in the philosophy of existentialism ?
- (A) Sartre
 (B) Marx
 (C) Goethe
 (D) Stalin
86. Who wrote *Crime and Punishment* ?
- (A) Tolstoy
 (B) Dostoevsky
 (C) Maxim Gorky
 (D) Mikhail Bakhtin
87. Who was Ole Soyinka ?
- (A) A painter
 (B) A Nigerian poet, playwright and essayist
 (C) A Latin American poet, playwright
 (D) An African philosopher
88. Who wrote *Hundred Years of Solitude* ?
- (A) Gabriel Garcia Marquez
 (B) Ole Soyinka
 (C) Earnest Hemmingway
 (D) Thomas Hardy
89. Who was the French best known practitioner of the literary school of naturalism ?
- (A) Henrik Ibsen
 (B) G. B. Shaw
 (C) Emile Zola
 (D) Walter Peter
90. Who was Rainer Maria Rilke ?
- (A) A French poet
 (B) An English poet
 (C) A German language poet
 (D) An Australian poet
91. Who wrote *Dr. Zhivago* ?
- (A) Boris Pasternak
 (B) Franz Kafka
 (C) Anton Chekhov
 (D) Bertolt Brecht

92. Whose beauty is referred to in the given line ?
 "Age cannot wither her. Nor custom stale her infinite variety."
 (A) Helen of Troy
 (B) Diana, the Goddess of Moon,
 (C) Keat's Fanny Brawne
 (D) Cleopatra of Egypt
93. Who wrote The Cherry Orchard ?
 (A) Anton Chekhov
 (B) Henrik Ibsen
 (C) Lady Gregory
 (D) Harley-Granville Barker
94. Who was Judith Wright ?
 (A) A Canadian poet
 (B) A poet of New Zealand
 (C) An Australian Poet
 (D) A British Poet
95. Who wrote *Waiting for Godot* ?
 (A) Samuel Beckett
 (B) Brecht
 (C) Samuel Johnson
 (D) Somerset Maugham
96. Who was Kalindi Charan Panigrahi ?
 (A) A Bengali poet, a novelist, dramatist and short story writer
 (B) An Odia Poet, novelist, dramatist and short story writer
 (C) A noted Ceylonese poet, novelist and dramatist
 (D) An American poet of Indian origin
97. Rabindranath wrote his *Gitanjali* originally in Bengali. Who translated it into English ?
 (A) Gogonendranath Tagore
 (B) Rabindranath himself
 (C) W. B. Yeats
 (D) Romain Rolland
98. *My Feudal Lord* was written by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
 (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
99. Henrik Ibsen was an English dramatist.
 (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these

100. Who wrote the novel, *Blasphemy* ?
- (A) R. K. Narayan
 (B) Graham Greene
 (C) Tehmina Durrani
 (D) Meena Alexander
101. Who is the author of *The Prince* ?
- (A) Ben Jonson
 (B) Plutarch
 (C) Herodotus
 (D) Machiavelli
102. What is the meaning of the term 'Hamartia' as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy ?
- (A) Tragic end of the tragedy
 (B) Working of fate against the hero
 (C) A weak trait in the character of the hero
 (D) A strong quality in the character of the hero
103. What is the meaning of the term 'Peripeteia' as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy ?
- (A) Change in the fortune of the hero from bad to good
 (B) Change in the fortune of the hero from good to bad
 (C) Constancy in the fortune of the hero
 (D) Fluctuations occurring in the fortune of the hero
104. What is the meaning of the term 'Anagnorisis' as used by Aristotle in his *Theory of Tragedy* ?
- (A) The hero's recognition of his tragic flaws
 (B) The hero's ignorance about his tragic flaw
 (C) The hero's recognition of his adversary
 (D) The hero's recognition of his tragic end
105. What is 'denouement' ?
- (A) The ending of a tragedy
 (B) The ending of a comedy
 (C) The climax in a tragedy
 (D) The climax in a comedy
106. Wordsworth's *Preface to Lyrical Ballads* is considered the Romantic Manifesto. In which year was it published ?
- (A) 1798
 (B) 1799
 (C) 1800
 (D) 1882

107. "Poetry is emotion recollected in tranquility." Who has defined poetry in this term ?
- (A) Shelley
(B) Wordsworth
(C) Coleridge
(D) Matthew Arnold
108. There is neither is, nor can be, any essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition. Who hold this view ?
- (A) Hazlitt
(B) Lamb
(C) Shelley
(D) Wordsworth
109. In which of his works Wordsworth made the famous statement, "All good poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" ?
- (A) Advertisement
(B) The Prelude
(C) Preface to Lyrical Ballads
(D) Ode to Duty
110. *In Poetics*, Aristotle argued that poetry is more philosophic and more serious than :
- (A) Metaphysics
(B) Biology
(C) Visual Art
(D) History
111. According to Aristotle, 'Imagination', 'Symbol' and 'Paradox' are the characteristics of :
- (A) Tragedy
(B) Comedy
(C) Poetry
(D) Art
112. Which of the following was defined by Coleridge as 'a mode of Memory Emancipated from the order of time and space' ?
- (A) Fancy
(B) Primary imagination
(C) Secondary imagination
(D) Comic relief
113. Who said that, "No man was ever yet a great poet without being at the same time a profound philosopher" ?
- (A) Wordsworth
(B) Coleridge
(C) T. S. Eliot
(D) None of them

114. "For a literary masterpiece two powers must concur, the power of the man, and the power of the moment, and the man is not enough without the moment." Who has been quoted in these lines ?
- (A) Bacon
(B) Johnson
(C) Coleridge
(D) Matthew Arnold
115. Who wrote the famous critical work, *Seven Types of Ambiguity* ?
- (A) Robert Graves
(B) I. A. Richards
(C) Empson
(D) Matthew Arnold
116. Who wrote *Culture and Anarchy* ?
- (A) Shelley
(B) Matthew Arnold
(C) T. S. Eliot
(D) Wordsworth
117. What did I. A. Richards mean by synaesthesia ?
- (A) The peculiar organization of our impulses in a manner that harmonizes them
(B) The highest point aesthetic pleasure
(C) The simultaneous consciousness of beauty in so many things
(D) The Objective Correlative
118. Post-modernism celebrates the fragmentation grand narratives.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
119. But in the order of thought, in art, the glory, the eternal honour is the charlatanism shall find no entrance, — where does this line occur ?
- (A) *Preface to Lyrical Ballads*
(B) *The Study of Poetry*
(C) *A Defence of Poetry*
(D) *The Sacred Wood*
120. "The Poet's mind is in fact a receptacle of seizing and storing up numberless feelings, phrases, images, which remain there ." Who said this ?
- (A) Hazlitt
(B) Wordsworth
(C) T. S. Eliot
(D) Matthew Arnold

121. Who wrote the Essay, *The Metaphysical Poets* ?
- (A) John Donne
 (B) C. D. Lewis
 (C) T. S. Eliot
 (D) John Dryden
122. "To our praise, therefore, of course, of Chaucer as a poet there must be this limitation, he lacks the high seriousness of the great classics, and therewith an important part of their virtue." Where do you find this comment ?
- (A) *Hyperion*
 (B) *Tradition and the Individual Talent*
 (C) *Biographia Literaria*
 (D) *The Study of Poetry*
123. Whose name do we remember first in connection with Practical Criticism ?
- (A) I. A. Richards
 (B) T. S. Eliot
 (C) Roman Jakobson
 (D) Terry Eagleton
124. Which of the following is true regarding Eliot's opinion on poetry ?
- (A) Poetry is an extension of the poet's personality
 (B) Poetry has a life of its own independent of poet's personality
 (C) The line between the poet's life and the life of his poetry is thin and hazy
 (D) Poetry is the anthesis of the poet's personality
125. Who wrote *A Defence of Poetry* ?
- (A) Shelley
 (B) Matthew Arnold
 (C) Roman Jakobson
 (D) T. S. Eliot
126. "More and more mankind will discover that we have turned to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us, to sustain us." Who said this ?
- (A) Wordsworth
 (B) Coleridge
 (C) Matthew Arnold
 (D) Oscar Wilde
127. For Poetry and Drama, Eliot opined that :
- (A) All poetry has natural drama
 (B) Poetry and Drama must be kept separate
 (C) Drama in verse is the ideal
 (D) Drama in verse is rarely exciting

128. "Post-colonialism in literature often addresses the problems and consequences of the decolonization of a country, especially questions relating to the political and cultural independence of formerly subjugated people, and themes such as racialism, feminism, subaltern studies, colonialism, gender studies", etc.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
129. Who was the founder of Deconstruction?
- (A) Jacques Derrida
(B) Chomsky
(C) Saussure
(D) Gayatri Chakraborty
130. Open-endedness is one of the characteristic features of Post-colonialism.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
131. Catharsis is the purification or purgation of the emotions (especially pity and fear) primarily through art in criticism. Catharsis is a metaphor used by Aristotle in Poetics to describe the effects of true tragedy on the spectator.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
132. Who is often listed as the founder of Structuralism?
- (A) Wilhelm Wundt
(B) Noam Chomsky
(C) Ferdinand de Saussure
(D) Edward Sapir
133. Ecocriticism is not the result of the new consciousness: That very soon, there will be nothing beautiful or safe in nature to discourse about, unless we are unaware of it.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these

134. Who first distinguished between "Langue" and Parole ?
- (A) Ferdinand de Saussure
 (B) Noam Chomsky
 (C) Leonard Bloomfield
 (D) Benjamin Lee Whorf
135. Three children were charred to death in the fire.
- Which error do you find in the sentence written above ?
- (A) Error of Syntax
 (B) Grammatical error
 (C) Spelling mistake
 (D) Collocation error
136. Dear production needs to be enhanced by Indians.
- (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
137. What is a Noun phrase in an English sentence ?
- (A) Only a single naming word
 (B) A single naming word, a group of words including article, an adverb, an intensifier and an adjective, a clause or even a sentence
 (C) Only an adverb
 (D) Only a preposition
138. Prescriptive grammar is an objective delineation of the internal mechanism of a particular language.
- (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
139. Words are divided into different kinds of classes, called parts of speech, according to their use, that is according to the work they do in a sentence. The parts of speech are ten in number.
- (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
140. Semantics deals with the study of meaning.
- (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these

141. What are the tenses of can, could, may and might ?
- (A) Present Tense
 - (B) Past Tense
 - (C) Future Tense
 - (D) Modals
142. How many Tenses do you find in English language ?
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
143. You are going to Bombay ? What type of sentence is this ?
- (A) A declarative sentence
 - (B) As far as meaning is concerned it is an interrogative sentence
 - (C) A simple sentence
 - (D) An assertive sentence
144. Most nouns can form plurals by taking – s (or its equivalent).
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these
145. When an interrogative sentence is formed out of a declarative sentence, the first verbal element is shifted to the front of the subject.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these
146. *The Full Stop (.)* indicates the close of a complete sentence.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these
147. Phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate no action. They are not generally spoken English and informal texts. Examples of such verbs include : turn down, come across, run down, etc.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these

148. The three verbals — gerunds, infinitives and particles are formed from verbs, but never used alone as action words in sentence. Instead, verbals function as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
149. None of us are doing this job.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
150. The passive sentence in English is a grammatical 'voice'. The noun or noun phrase that would be the object of a corresponding active sentence appears as the subject of a sentence or clause in the passive voice.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
151. An English sentence with an intransitive verb can be converted into a passive one.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
152. The noun or noun phrase in English sentence can be the subject only.
- (A) True
(B) False
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these
153. By using Noun Clause, choose a simple sentence from the sentences written below.
- (A) Sarama has passed in the first division but unfortunately Latika did not like it.
(B) Sarama had passed in the first division and Latika did not like it.
(C) Sarama had passed in the first first division which Latika did not like it.
(D) The Sarama passed in the first division was not liked by Latika.

154. Some common linking verbs in English include be, am, are, is, was, were, seem, look, feel, sound and taste.
- (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
155. Subject verb agreement simply means the subject and verb must agree in number. This means both need to be singular or both need to be plural.
- (A) True
 (B) False
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
156. Do you find subject verb 'agreement' in the given sentence ?
 Who are the best student in this class ?
- (A) Yes
 (B) No
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
157. Is the given sentence a direct speech ?
 He requested them not to say anything.
- (A) Yes
 (B) No
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
158. Imperatives in English generally and explicitly do not have any subject ?
- (A) Yes
 (B) No
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
159. And, but, either or, neither nor etc., are conjunctions which conjoin two sentences and therefore they are called coordinating conjunctions.
- (A) Yes
 (B) No
 (C) Both of these
 (D) None of these
160. A Classifier preceding a noun or a noun phrase functions as a :
- (A) Noun
 (B) Adjective
 (C) Adverb
 (D) Pronoun

161. What are the different types of conditional sentences in English ?
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
162. Conditional sentences are statements discussing known factors or hypothetical situations and their consequences.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these
163. What is grammar of a language ?
- (A) An individual perception about the mechanism of a language
 - (B) A prescription of the mechanism of a language
 - (C) An objective delineation of the mechanism of a language
 - (D) A delineation of the written form of a language
164. English Tense system is a form and grammatical not related to time reference.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these
165. Written form of a language is superior to its spoken form.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these



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