UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BA ENGLISH


CORE COURSE

READING PROSE

QUESTION BANK

1. Life becomes successful only after we ------- the knowledge we acquired.
   (a) Apply  (b) Debate  (c) report  (d) capture

2. The essay Of Studies stresses on the need for -------
   (a) Practical wisdom  (b) education  (c) hard work  (d) creativity

3. Studies provide --------- in leisure hours
   (a) Energy  (b) pleasure  (c) stress  (d) success

   (a) Adapt  (b) admire  (c) adopt  (d) None of the above

5. Study of Law is a cure for --------- memory
   (a) Study  (b) dull  (c) unsteady  (d) good

6. Spending too much time on studies is ---------
   (a) Good  (b) sloth  (c) compulsory  (d) None of the above

7. Cunning men find their cunningness as --------- for book learning
   (a) substitute  (b) device  (c) inability  (d) aid

8. Which of the following is not included in the uses of studies by Bacon?
   (a) Debate  (b) delight  (c) ornament  (d) ability

9. Little reading, according to Bacon, is
   (a) Good  (b) bad  (c) healthy  (d) ornamental

10. --------- men condemn studies
    (a) rich  (b) wise  (c) crafty  (d) strong

11. Bacon compares natural abilities to ---------
    (a) children  (b) plants  (c) birds  (d) branches

12. “Reading maketh a --------- man”
    (a) full  (b) happy  (c) clever  (d) wise.

13. A Chronicle of the peacocks belongs to the genre ---------
    (a) Essay  (b) Autobiography  (c) report  (d) short story

14. Intizar Husain migrated from Utter Pradesh to --------- at the time of partition.
    (a) Jaipur  (b) Lahore  (c) Delhi  (d) Islamabad

15. Husain compares the result of the --------- to that of the war in Mahabharath.
    (a) Indo-Pak war  (b) Nationalist Movement  (c) Nuclear tests  (d) Kargil war
16. The search for the peacocks in the story symbolizes the craving for -------
   (a) peace and joy  (b) wild life  (c)glory of India  (d) personal memories.
17. Name the great criminal of Kurukshetra who appears in “AChronicle of the peacocks”?
   (a)Sakuni  (b)Ashwathma  (c)Drona  (d)None of these.
18. How did the peacocks react to the nuclear tests in Rajasthan
   (a) They flew up screaming  (b) died in groups  (c)migrated to Pakistan  (d) remained still.
19. The peacock in Sravasti reminded the narrator of the days of -----
   (a)Ashwathama  (b)Parikshit  (c)Buddha  (d)Krishna
20. The peacock was banished from paradise, because he had helped -------
   (a)Adam  (b)Eve  (c)snake  (d)satan
21. The question raised by Parikshit concerns ----------
   (a) life after death  (b)the futility of war  (c)Eternal wisdom  (d) None of these.
22. The shadow of Ashwathama represents--------
   (a)the horror of war  (b) thoughtless destruction (c) war guilt  (d) all of these.
23.--------grew in the narrator’s mind like the fish in Manujis pond
   (a) notion of the frightened peacocks  (b)fear of war
   (c)hope of visiting Jaipur  (d) none of these.
24. To shake off the evil shadow following him, the narrator of the chronicle goes finally to -----
   (a)Jaipur  (b) Pakistan  (c)Delhi  (d) Kurukshtera.
25. Paul Krugman got the Nobel Prize for ------in 2008
   (a)Politics  (b)Physics  (c)Economics  (d)Literature
26. “Grains Gone Wild” is a -------
   (a)News paper article  (b) letter  (c)short story  (d)speech
27. Krugman is known for his contribution to -------
   (a)Game theory  (b)New Trade Theory  (c)Number theory  (d) unified theory
28. In his article, Krugman comments on the world ---crisis
   (a)water  (b)energy  (c)fuel  (d)food
29. The overall demand for grains has increased due to the increase in the number of -------
   (a)African children  (b)Meat eating Chinese  (c)American farmers  (d) none of these.
30. -----is the world’s 2nd largest exporter of wheat
   (a)America  (b)India  (c)Australia  (d)Africa.
31. Ethanol is an example of a ---------
   (a)Biofuel  (b)feedstock  (c)livestock  (d)none of these.
32. The production and use of biofuels is seen as an example of -------
   (a)bad luck  (b)bad policy  (c)bad weather  (d)none of these
33. Grain dealers have reduced their precautionary stocks as they depend on ---------
   (a)food imports  (b) food exports  (c)biofuel import  (d)food substitutes.
34. Which of the following has been a big mistake according to Krugman ?
   (a)growth of Chinese economy  (b)financial aid to poor countries
   (c) subsidies to biofuels  (d)none of these
35. Martin Luther King accepts the Nobel Prize on behalf of -------
   (a)His family  (b)American Civil Rights Movement
   (c)Indian freedom fighters  (d)none of the above
36. The Negroes in America were chained down by ------
   (a) poverty  (b) injustice  (c) discrimination  (d) all of the above

37. According to Martin Luther King ------is the answer to the political and moral problems of our time.
   (a) Non violence  (b) money power  (c) Government policies  (d) diplomacy.

38. ------and violence are antithetical concepts
   (a) agitation  (b) Government  (c) civilization  (d) power

39. The road of love and progress taken by the nonviolence activists has lead to ------
   (a) The Civil Rights bill  (b) right to vote  (c) election victory  (d) new government

40. King refuses to accept -------as the future reality of the nations of the world.
   (a) Global warning  (b) political conflict  (c) thermo nuclear destruction  (d) Race-war.

41. The promise of the ideal world of peace, referred to in King’s speech is found in -------
   (a) Shakespeare’s play  (b) Bible  (c) Greek Poetry  (d) all of the above.

42. King recalls the services of ---------to the struggle for freedom and justice.
   (a) Nelson Mandela  (b) Chief Lutili  (c) Gandhi  (d) all of them

43. Martin Luther King Jr. received the Nobel Prize in the year ------
   (a) 1960  (b) 1962  (c) 1966  (d) 1964

44. Martin Luther King Jr. was involved in the -------
   (a) American Civil War  (b) African war  (c) American Civil Rights Movement  (d) Indian freedom struggle

45. A beautiful mind is a biography of -------
   (a) Sylvia Nasar  (b) Alicia Larde  (c) John Nash  (d) None of the above

46. Nash won the Nobel Prize for his pioneering work in-------
   (a) unified field theory  (b) Game theory  (c) evolutionary theory  (d) none of the above

47. The academy award-winning movie directed by Ron Howard in 2001 was---------
   (a) Beautiful mind  (b) Brilliant mind  (c) the essential John Nash  (d) none of the above

48. Nash came to live with ----- of Princeton in 1970
   (a) Martha  (b) Alicia  (c) Sylvia  (d) Eleanor

49. Who co-edited the work The Essential John Nash?
   (a) John Nash Jr.  (b) Ron Howard  (c) Alicia Larde  (d) Sylvia Nasar

50. The Professor of Mathematics who became a close friend of Alicia after her divorce was--------
   (a) John David Stier  (b) Coleman- Moore  (c) Ron Howard  (d) Nash

51. John David Stier was the ------ of John Nash
   (a) son  (b) nephew  (c) half brother  (d) friend

52. Johny solved many unsolved classical problems in the ----- 
   (a) Game theory  (b) Number theory  (c) New theory  (d) none of the above

53. John Nash Jr. won his Ph.D from ----
   (a) Princeton  (b) Rider  (c) Rutger  (d) Fnehall.

54. Sylvia Nazar is the ----- of John Nash
   (a) friend  (b) wife  (c) biographer  (d) sister

55. Joothan: A Dalit’s life by Omprakash Valmiki is a ---------
   (a) Novel  (b) short story  (c) biography  (d) Autobiography
56. Omprakash Valmiki belonged to the community of-------
(a) weavers (b) potters (c) sweepers (d) builders

57. The word “Joothan” means -------
(a) scraps of food (b) untouchable (c) disgraced (d) falsehood.

58. The dwellings of the untouchables were separated from the rest of the village by a ----- 
(a) river (b) pond (c) fence (d) garden

59. What work did the members of Valmiki’s family do ?
(a) Agriculture (b) cleaning (c) general labour (d) all of the above

60. The Christian Sevakram Massihi used to ----- 
(a) preach (b) teach the children (c) form a party (d) none of the above

61. His school fellows used to call Valmiki-------
(a) Chuhre ka (b) Joothan (c) Achooth (d) none of these

62. Kaliram came to the school as the new ----- 
(a) Teacher (b) leader (c) Headmaster (d) Manager

63. Kaliram ordered Omprakash to ------
(a) sweep the school (b) give a speech (c) play ball (d) decorate the class

64. The encounter with the headmaster filled Omprakash with ----- 
(a) Respect (b) love (c) anger (d) fear

65. Whose work inspired Mrinal Sen for his entry in to the film world ?
(a) Rudolf Arnheim (b) Fitzgerald (c) Dante (d) Homer

66. “You are a difficult judge of your work” – who is the speaker ?
(a) Satyajith Ray (b) Ramin Jahanbejloo (c) Mrinal Sen (d) Nehru

67. I wish your countrymen whom I love so much not success but remorse. Who said this ?
(a) Nehru (b) Tagore (c) Gandhi (d) J.C. Bose.

68. ------- has been the breeding ground for many of Sen’s films
(a) Kerala (b) Calcutta (c) Dubai (d) Bengal

69. In which of his works Sen talks about conformism
(a) An Uncertain journey (b) Kharij (c) Bhuvan Shome (d) Ekdin Achanak

70. ------ was Sen’s first Hindi film.
(a) Ekdin Achanak (b) Pather Panchali (c) Bhuvan Shome (d) none of the above

71. Which film of Sen made a satire on bureaucracy
(a) Bhuvan Shome (b) Love story (c) Interview (d) Ekdin Pratidin

72. “If you ask me again, my answer will be, I don’t know myself, I don’t want to” --- the speaker is-----
(a) S. Ray (b) Mrinal Sen (c) Nehru (d) Gandhi

73. Mrinal Sen’s wish is to see his film as a -------
(a) passing fancy (b) dress rehearsal (c) retial (d) parade

74. The autobiography of Mrinal Sen is entitled-------
(a) Story of my life (b) Filming India (c) A Beautiful Mind (d) Always Being Born

75. Which of the following is not included in Mrinal Sen’s Calcutta Trilogy
(a) Interview (b) Ek din Pratidin (c) Calcutta 71 (d) Padatic

76. The film Bhuvan Shome was made in the year-------
(a) 1969 (b) 1949 (c) 1971 (d) 1956

77. The film maker who criticized Mrinal Sen for his ignorance of character in an open letter was ----- 
(a) Satyajith Ray (b) Ramesh Sippi (c) Antonioni (d) none of these
78 The film Antareen was influenced by------
(a) Sadat Hassan Manto  (b) Rabindranath Tagore  (c) Both of these  (d) neither of these.

79. Name the essay from which the extract ‘On Good Resolutions’ is taken
(a) The Book of this and That  (b) Book of Resolutions  (c) Book of Essays  (d) None of the above

80. The essay ‘On Good Resolutions’ brings out-------
(a) Human potentiality to be strong  (b) Futility of human resolutions  (c) Reality of the world  (d) Beginning of life on earth

81. Resolutions become popular as-------approaches
(a) New year  (b) Year’s end  (c) At the end of life  (d) At school

82. We-------when a man readily agrees to behave in a better way.
(a) Feel degraded  (b) Take initiative  (c) Discourage him  (d) Encourage him

83. Our virtue, we put almost entirely into our---------
(a) Faith  (b) Ability  (c) Resolutions  (d) Life

84. What hinders human beings from accommodating rapid changes?
(a) Life  (b) Nature  (c) Creativity  (d) Ignorance

85. Mediocre ------- are said to be a pair of twins contemptible
(a) Promise and faith  (b) Promise and performance  (c) Love and life  (d) Habits

86. -------are morality at its dawn
(a) Life  (b) Good resolutions  (c) Values  (d) Performances

87. Good resolutions are ------ of the day’s work
(a) Golden anticipations  (b) True guide  (c) Followers  (d) None of the above

88. There would be very little-------to be got out of a single sitting face to face with a German grammer.
(a) Desire  (b) Love  (c) Intoxication  (d) Reality.

89. The essay ‘On Good Resolutions’ was published in the year-------
(a) 1915  (b) 1939  (c) 1945  (d) 1950

90. Which of these is an essay by Robert Lynd.
(a) The Herring Fleet  (b) Of Studies  (c) Dalits’ Life  (d) None of these

91. Who compares virtue to a flower in his tribute to the Prince Consort?
(a) Tennyson  (b) Browning  (c) Robert Lynd  (d) Dickens

92. Name the author of ‘Religion and Civilization’
(a) Satyajith Ray  (b) Mushirul Hasan  (c) C.J. Thomas  (d) Francis Bacon

93. The religion of ancient India developed philosophical treatises around 2000BC. Known as the------
(a) Bible  (b) Vedas  (c) Palitexts  (d) None of the above

94. Islam’s -------principles offered the converts a hope of a better future
(a) Egalitarian  (b) Orthodox  (c) Difficult  (d) None of the above

95. Politics in the pre-independent period was structured around---------
(a) Religious categories  (b) Interest groups  (c) Majority  (d) None of the above

96. The spirit of a -------Indian nation runs contrary to the values of a secular policy and society.
(a) Developed  (b) Spiritualist  (c) Underdeveloped  (d) Third world

97. Religious and cultural anxieties in India were mainly due to the arrival of------
(a) The blacks  (b) The missionaries  (c) The political parties  (d) None of the above

98. Who asked for a separate Muslim nation on the basis of religious division.
(a) Gandhi  (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  (c) Tagore  (d) None of the above
99. The Indian Nationalist leaders tried to evolve an ideology.
(a) inclusive  (b) exclusive  (c) separatist  (d) none of the above.

100. The Author of ‘Legacy of a Divided Nation’ is
(a) Sylvia Nasar  (b) Mushirul Hasan  (c) Intizar Husain  (d) Sylvia plath

101. The Mughal Empire weakened due to the breakdown of among the ruling elites.
(a) Economic treaties  (b) consensus  (c) patriotism  (d) none of these

102. Who referred to the unified Hindu religion as ‘Syndicated Semitised Hinduism’?
(a) Romila Thaper  (b) Mushirul Hasan  (c) K.P.S. Menon  (d) Jinnah

103. The Indian Constitution followed a policy of
(a) Monotheism  (b) fanaticism  (c) Secularism  (d) none of these.

104. Name the first novel of James Baldwin
(a) My life  (b) Go tell it on the Mountain  (c) Fire  (d) Love song

105. My Dungeon Shook is taken from
(a) Fire Next Time  (b) Go Tell it on the Mountain  (c) A Beautiful Mind  (d) none of these.

106. The crime mentioned in the letter is
(a) toughness of the Whites  (b) toughness of the blacks  
(c) innocence of the Whites  (d) mask of the Blacks

107. In the letter ‘My Dungeon Shook’, Baldwin asks for
(a) brotherhood of all  (b) rivalry  (c) destruction  (d) hard work

108. ‘My Dungeon Shook’ is in the form of a
(a) short story  (b) novel  (c) speech  (d) personal letter

109. Baldwin addresses his letter to his
(a) son  (b) publisher  (c) nephew  (d) friend

110. What was the occasion on which Baldwin wrote the letter?
(a) 100th anniversary of Emancipation  (b) Anniversary of American Independence  
(c) His 50th birthday  (d) none of these.

111. What does Baldwin see in his nephew’s face?
(a) Dignity of the Blacks  (b) his brother’s face  (c) toughness and suffering  (d) all of these

112. “Baldwin uses words as the sea uses waves” These are the words of
(a) James Baldwin  (b) Langston Hughes  (c) Sylvia Nasar  (d) Omprakash Valmiki

113. According to Baldwin the Americans are trapped in a that they don’t understand.
(a) sorrow  (b) history  (c) struggle  (d) violence.

114. The condition of the Blacks in the American Society is no different from that of England described in the works of
(a) Spenser  (b) Charles Dickens  (c) Shakespeare  (d) none of these.

115. Baldwin advises his nephew to trust only in
(a) The words of elders  (b) books  (c) his own experiences  (d) none of these

116. E.F Schumacher is the author of
(a) A Beautiful Mind  (b) A Dalit’s life  (c) Small is beautiful  (d) Story of my life.

117. According to Schumacher, the modern pursuit of profit and progress has resulted in
(a) Economic inefficiency  (b) environmental pollution  
(c) inhuman working conditions  (d) all of these

118. The alternative proposed by Schumacher for modern super technology is
(a) Intermediate technology  (b) primitivism  (c) pursuit of progress  (d) none of these.
119. The principles of ----had a great impact on Schumacher.
   (a) Buddhists (b) Taoists (c) Gandhi (d) all of these

120. “Technology with a human face “ is an example of ----
   (a) Scientific essay (b) political writing (c) poetic prose (d) short story

121. The modern world, according to Schumacher, has been shaped by its ----
   (a) politics (b) Natural science (c) Metaphysics (d) none of these

122. Which of the following is not an attribute of nature?
   (a) self-balancing (b) self-destroying (c) self-adjusting (d) self-cleansing

123. The limitation of modern technology is that it does not recognize any ----
   (a) Modification (b) improvement (c) self-limit (d) alteration

124. In the subtle system of nature, modern super-technology acts like a ----
   (a) foreign body (b) major branch (c) substitute (d) none of these

125. The success brought in recent years by industrialization is, in Schumacher’s view, ----
   (a) total (b) illusory (c) partial (d) negligible

126. What kind of work is reduced by modern technology?
   (a) intellectual work (b) virtual work (c) economic work (d) skillful productive work

127. A great part of the neurosis of advanced industrial society is due to the lack of ----
   (a) money (b) freedom (c) energy (d) skillful productive work

128. How much of the total social time in modern society is spent on actual productive work in Schumacher’s view?
   (a) 3.5% (b) 7.5% (c) 10% (d) 15%

129. ------ recommended production by the masses instead of mass production to help the poor countries.
   (a) Schumacher (b) John Nash (c) Gandhi (d) Nehru

130. Name the author of Emotional Intelligence
   (a) Daniel Goleman (b) Paul Ekman (c) John Nash (d) Paul Krugman

131. The Times magazine lists ---- as one of the ideas changing the world right now.
   (a) EQ (b) IQ (c) social intelligence (d) ecological intelligence.

132. ------ has offered one of the best assessments of the emotional mind.
   (a) Paul Krugman (b) Paul Ekman (c) Daniel Goleman (d) Nash

133. The reactions of the emotional mind is ---- that of the rational mind.
   (a) slower (b) quicker (c) cleverer (d) happier

134. Actions that spring from the emotional mind carry a strong sense of ----
   (a) certainty (b) clarity (c) accuracy (d) none of these.

135. The rapid mode of perception used by the emotional mind sacrifices accuracy for ----
   (a) speed (b) time (c) shape (d) clarity

136. The ------ can be our radar for danger.
   (a) brain (b) physical strength (c) emotional mind (d) perception.

137. Ekman tracks the ------ that flit across the face from subtle changes in facial expressions.
   (a) painful emotions (b) profound feelings (c) micro emotions (d) hidden impulses

138. In the slower emotional response, thought ------ feeling.
   (a) follows (b) precedes (c) includes (d) excludes

139. Terry Dobson studied the martial art of ------ in Japan.
   (a) Aikido (b) Judo (c) Wrestling (d) none of these
140. The story of the old man and the drunk illustrates———
(a) self-pity  (b) self control  (c) intellectual power  (d) emotional brilliance

141. A prose narrative work dealing with imaginary events is called………
(a) Article  (b) fiction  (c) essay  (d) poetry

142. Non-fiction usually deals with……..
(a) Facts  (b) imaginary events  (c) people  (d) nature

143. The word ‘fiction’ means…………
(a) To make  (b) to write  (c) to sing  (d) to praise

144. Novel emerged as the most important form of prose fiction in ………century.
(a) 18th  (b) 20th  (c) 17th  (d) 16th

145. Novels developed from ……..
(a) Epics  (b) poetry  (c) fables  (d) none of these

146. Fiction dealing with events or people, although untrue, could actually happen, is called……….
(a) Faction  (b) non-realistic fiction  (c) epic  (d) none of these

147. Alice in Wonderland is a……
(a) Realistic novel  (b) semi-realistic novel  (c) non-realistic  (d) none of these

148. The logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text leading to a change of the original situation is called………….
(a) Plot  (b) setting  (c) character  (d) all of these

149. ………………….can be considered as the foundational text in travel literature.
(a) Voyage  (b) Heart of Darkness  (c) on the Road  (d) none of these

150. Voyages was written by……
(a) Aldous Huxley  (b) Richard Hakluyt  (c) Jack Kerouac  (d) none of these

151. The term ‘travelogue’ was coined by……
(a) Burton Holmes  (b) Stevenson  (c) Hakluyt  (d) Kerouac

152. Jack Kerouac’s ‘On the road’ is a………
(a) Travelogue  (b) Fictional travelogue  (c) Essay  (d) none of these

153. News paper articles are written in……style
(a) inverted pyramid  (b) inverted triangle  (c) straight pyramid  (d) none of these

154. Inverted pyramid style gives
(a) the most important details first  (b) the least important details first  (c) names first  (d) events first

155. Articles produced in the form of audio recordings are called
(a) Blogs  (b) podcasts  (c) academic papers  (d) listicles

156. Listicles are
(a) Articles containing lists  (b) Article containing news  (c) Articles containing academic details  (d) all the above

157. Text at the top of a news paper article is called
(a) headline  (b) byline  (c) lead  (d) body

158. The name and the position of the writer of an article is given in
(a) headline  (b) byline  (c) lead  (d) body

159. The sentence that sums up the focus of a story in an article is called
(a) headline  (b) byline  (c) lead  (d) body

160. An individual work recording one’s travel experiences is called
(a) essay  (b) Fiction  (c) travelogue  (d) faction
161. A continuous narrative of a person’s life’s major or interesting events written by himself for publication is
   (a) biography (b) memoir (c) autobiography (d) diary

162. Autobiographies are by nature……..
   (a) subjective (b) objective (c) scientific (d) philosophical

163. A prose composition with a focused subject of discussion is
   (a) essay (b) poem (c) fiction (d) travelogue

164. The word ‘essay’ is derived from
   (a) essayer (b) essayist (c) essays (d) none of these

165. The writer who first defined his works as essays was
   (a) Bacon (b) Montaigne (c) Stevenson (d) none of these

166. The first work in English that described itself as essays was published by
   (a) Bacon (b) Montaigne (c) Stevenson (d) none of these

167. Sensory details are used in
   (a) cause and effect essays (b) Descriptive essays
   (c) narrative essays (d) dialectic essays

168. ……..form of essay is usually used in philosophy
   (a) cause and effect essays (b) Descriptive essays
   (c) narrative essays (d) dialectic essays

169. The art of public speaking was first developed by…………
   (a) Greeks (b) Germans (c) Romans (d) none of these

170. The common fear of public speaking is called
   (a) hydrophobia (b) Glossophobia (c) somnambulism (d) none of these

171. The written history of a person’s life written by someone else is called
   (a) Biography (b) Autobiography (c) Memoir (d) none of these

172. Q written history of a person’s life composed by himself in which the emphasis is on one particular phase or on the people and events is
   (a) Memoir (b) diary (c) journal (d) biography

173. A journal is
   (a) Day-to-day record of a person’s life (b) life history composed b himself
   (c) life history composed by someone else (d) none of these

174. Autobiographies were entitled as …… in antiquity
   (a) Apologia (b) Confession (c) biography (d) none of these

175. ‘Apologia Pro Vista Sua’ is the autobiography of………
   (a) John Henry Newman (b) Goethe (c) Montaigne (d) St. Augustine

176. Which of the following can be considered as the first fully developed autobiography
   (a) Confessions (b) The invisible man (c) Apologia Pro Vista Sua (d) none of these

177. Confessions is the autobiography of…………
   (a) St. Augustine (b) Ellison (c) St. Francis (d) St. Joseph

178. Confessions is a……… autobiography
   (a) Spiritual (b) secular (c) Scientific (d) philosophical

179. According to Benevento Cellini, one should write his autobiography after he is…….years old
   (a) 30 (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) 60
180. A written history of a person’s life in which he presents a crisis and its resolution in his discovery of his identity as an artist or as a writer is
   (a) Secular autobiography  (b) spiritual autobiography
   (c) Philosophical autobiography  (d) none of these

181. Wordsworth’s autobiography in verse is called
   (a) Prelude  (b) daffodils  (c) Immortality ode  (d) none of these

182. Ralph Ellison’s autobiography is titled ………….
   (a) The Invisible Man  (b) The Prelude  (c) On the Road  (d) none of these

183. Daniel Defoe’s ‘Moll Flanders’ can be considered as a
   (a) Secular autobiography  (b) spiritual autobiography
   (c) Philosophical autobiography  (d) fictional autobiography

184. An in-depth form of biographical coverage is called……………….
   (a) Memoir  (b) diary  (c) Legacy writing  (d) biography

185. Who defined biography as ‘the history of particular men’s lives’
   (a) John Henry Newman  (b) Goethe
   (c) Montaigne  (d) Dryden

186. Biography written with the permission, cooperation, and, at times, participation of a subject or a subject’s heirs is called
   (a) Secular autobiography  (b) Spiritual autobiography
   (c) Legacy writing  (d) Authorized biography

187. ‘Parallel Lives’ was written by
   (a) Plutarch  (b) Goethe  (c) Montaigne  (d) Dryden

188. ………….is the source of Shakespeare’s Roman plays
   (a) Parallel Lives  (b) The Invisible Man  (c) The Prelude  (d) On the Road

189. The record of the lives of Christian saints based on legends rather than on facts is called
   (a) Secular autobiography  (b) spiritual autobiography
   (c) hagiographies  (d) none of these

190. ‘Le Morte d’Arthur’ was written by
   (a) John Henry Newman  (b) Goethe  (c) Montaigne  (d) Thomas Malory

191. Isaac Walton wrote the short biographies of Donne and Herbert in his
   (a) Lives  (b) Parallel Lives  (c) The Prelude  (d) On the Road

192. Who is referred to as ‘the father of English essays’
   (a) Bacon  (b) Montaigne  (c) Stevenson  (d) none of these

193. The presentation of the initial situation of a fiction is called……….
   (a) exposition  (b) climax  (c) resolution  (d) none of these

194. The technique used to provide clues regarding what might occur later in the story is……….
   (a) foreshadowing  (b) flash back  (c) resolution  (d) none of these

195. Flash back is also known as………
   (a) foreshadowing  (b) linear plot analysis  (c) Analepsis  (d) none of these

196. The technique that takes the narrative back in time is called……….
   (a) flash back  (b) flash forward  (c) foreshadowing  (d) none of these

197. ………….reveals events that will occur in the future
   (a) flash back  (b) flash forward  (c) foreshadowing  (d) none of these

198. A flash back to an earlier point in the narrative is called……….
   (a) flash back  (b) flash forward  (c) Internal Analepsis  (d) external Analepsis

199. External analepsis is a …… to before the narrative started.
   (a) flash back  (b) flash forward  (c) foreshadowing  (d) none of these
200. in a fiction leads to climax  
(a) rising action  
(b) Climax  
(c) Exposition  
(d) falling Action

201. is a phase of a fiction, where the story is about to settle down.  
(a) falling action  
(b) rising action  
(c) Climax  
(d) Exposition

202. A typical character is referred to as......  
(a) Flat  
(b) round character  
(c) protagonist  
(d) none of these

203. An individualised character is referred to as ......  
(a) Flat  
(b) round character  
(c) protagonist  
(d) none of these

204. A character whose behaviour illuminates the personality of the protagonist is......  
(a) Foil  
(b) round character  
(c) protagonist  
(d) none of these

205. When a text is narrated through an external narrator, it is referred to as.....  
(a) omniscient point of view  
(b) participating figure  
(c) second person narration  
(d) none of these

206. In first person narrative the events are narrated by......  
(a) participating figure  
(b) omniscient point of view  
(c) second person narration  
(d) none of these

207. A context beyond the immediate surroundings of the story in the fiction is called.....  
(a) Milieu  
(b) country  
(c) setting  
(d) none of these

208. is a concise form of prose fiction.  
(a) short story  
(b) essay  
(c) article  
(d) none of these

209. can be considered as a precursor of short story.  
(a) fairy tales  
(b) novel  
(c) epic  
(d) none of these

210. A narrative frame within which one or more of the characters proceed to tell a series of short narratives is called....  
(a) frame story  
(b) novel  
(c) essay  
(d) novella

211. Boccaccio’s Decameron is an example for......  
(a) frame story  
(b) novel  
(c) essay  
(d) novella

212. Who is referred to as the father of modern short story?  
(a) Edgar Allen Poe  
(b) Goethe  
(c) Montaigne  
(d) Dryden

213. The action of the short story commences close to the.......  
(a) Climax  
(b) beginning  
(c) exposition  
(d) falling action

214. Medias res mean....  
(a) in the middle of the matter  
(b) towards the end  
(c) in the beginning  
(d) end

215. When a short story conveys a specific moral or ethical perspective, it is called....  
(a) Parable  
(b) short story  
(c) essay  
(d) none of these

216. was used by religious leaders to enlighten and educate their followers  
(a) Fables  
(b) Latin stories  
(c) Indian fables  
(d) none of these

217. Fables are said to be invented by.....  
(a) Aesop  
(b) Goethe  
(c) Montaigne  
(d) Dryden

218. Gesta Ramanorum is a collection of....  
(a) Roman anecdotes  
(b) Latin stories  
(c) Indian fables  
(d) none of these

219. Novella is a ......  
(a) short novel  
(b) essay  
(c) prose  
(d) none of these

220. The first modern translation of ‘Thousand and One Nights’ was by....  
(a) Antoine Galland  
(b) Goethe  
(c) Montaigne  
(d) Dryden

221. Novella was introduced in Germany by.....  
(a) John Henry Newman  
(b) Goethe  
(c) Montaigne  
(d) Dryden
**ANSWER KEY**

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