

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.A. (SEM.-II) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

ENGLISH

(English Poetry)

Paper Code

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**Question Booklet
Series**

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छोटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. A dramatic monologue is primarily characterized by :
 - (A) Dialogue between two characters
 - (B) A single speaker addressing a silent listener
 - (C) A group discussion
 - (D) A narrative with no speaker
2. What is a "Folk ballad"?
 - (A) A narrative poem written by a single author
 - (B) A poem meant to be read privately
 - (C) A story-telling song passed down orally from generation to generation
 - (D) A poetic essay
3. Ballads often include :
 - (A) Supernatural elements, tragic events, or heroic deeds
 - (B) Scientific explanations
 - (C) Political manifestos
 - (D) Philosophical arguments only
4. Which of the following is a famous allegorical work?
 - (A) Animal Farm
 - (B) Dover Beach
 - (C) The Rape of the Lock
 - (D) How Do I Love Thee?
5. John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* is an example of :
 - (A) A ballad
 - (B) A pastoral poem
 - (C) A religious allegory
 - (D) A sonnet
6. If a poem expresses sadness, nostalgia, or regret, the tone is said to be :
 - (A) Humorous
 - (B) Melancholy
 - (C) Sarcastic
 - (D) Optimistic
7. The tone of Matthew Arnold's *Dover Beach* is best described as :
 - (A) Joyful and celebratory
 - (B) Melancholy and reflective
 - (C) Humorous and playful
 - (D) Angry and rebellious
8. Which of the following is a common theme in Thomas Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*?
 - (A) Celebration of urban life
 - (B) Equality in death and reflection on mortality
 - (C) Adventure and exploration
 - (D) Political revolt

9. Iambic pentameter is an example of :
- (A) A rhyme scheme
- (B) A metrical rhythm with five iambs (unstressed + stressed syllables) per line
- (C) A type of stanza
- (D) Free verse
10. Which of the following is an example of a “metrical foot”?
- (A) Heroic couplet
- (B) Iamb, trochee, dactyl, anapest
- (C) Blank verse
- (D) Ballad stanza
11. In a dramatic monologue, the listener:
- (A) Frequently interrupts the speaker
- (B) Is clearly described in detail
- (C) Remains silent but is implied
- (D) Does not exist
12. Which of the following is a famous dramatic monologue?
- (A) The Prelude
- (B) Paradise Lost
- (C) My Last Duchess
- (D) Ode to a Nightingale
13. In “My Last Duchess,” the speaker is a :
- (A) Painter
- (B) Servant
- (C) Duke
- (D) Merchant
14. The tone of an ode is generally :
- (A) Humorous
- (B) Serious and exalted
- (C) Casual and conversational
- (D) Critical and sarcastic
15. Which poet is known for writing “Ode on a Grecian Urn”?
- (A) Percy Bysshe Shelley
- (B) William Wordsworth
- (C) John Keats
- (D) Lord Byron
16. A sonnet traditionally consists of:
- (A) 12 lines
- (B) 14 lines
- (C) 16 lines
- (D) 18 lines
17. The rhyme scheme of a Shakespearean sonnet is :
- (A) ABBA ABBA CDE CDE
- (B) ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
- (C) AABB CCDD EEFF GG
- (D) ABAB BCBC CDCD EE

18. Shakespeare is often called :
- (A) The Bard of Avon
 (B) The Father of English Prose
 (C) The Romantic Poet
 (D) The Father of the Novel
19. Shakespeare's sonnets primarily focus on which theme?
- (A) Political revolts
 (B) Love, time, beauty, and mortality
 (C) Scientific discoveries
 (D) Historical events
20. The poem *On His Blindness* is also known as :
- (A) "When I Consider How My Light Is Spent"
 (B) "Lycidas"
 (C) "Paradise Lost"
 (D) "Il Penseroso"
21. The line "They also serve who only stand and wait" suggests that:
- (A) Only active people serve God
 (B) Patience and faith are forms of service
 (C) Wealth is necessary to serve
 (D) Service requires travel
22. The poem "An Essay on Man" is structured as :
- (A) Four epistles
 (B) Twelve chapters
 (C) Five acts
 (D) Three cantos
23. According to Pope, man is placed between :
- (A) God and angels
 (B) Angels and beasts
 (C) Kings and commoners
 (D) Earth and heaven
24. The poem "An Essay on Man" is written in which verse form?
- (A) Blank verse
 (B) Free verse
 (C) Heroic couplets
 (D) Sonnet form
25. *My Last Duchess* is primarily a :
- (A) Sonnet
 (B) Ballad
 (C) Dramatic monologue
 (D) Elegy
26. The speaker of the poem *My Last Duchess* is :
- (A) A painter
 (B) A Duke
 (C) A servant
 (D) A priest

27. The painter mentioned in the poem *My Last Duchess* is :
- (A) Donatello
(B) Fra Pandolf
(C) Raphael
(D) Michelangelo
28. The line “I gave commands; / Then all smiles stopped together” suggests that :
- (A) The Duchess left the palace
(B) The Duke divorced her
(C) The Duchess was killed
(D) The portrait was destroyed
29. In *Let Me Not Marriage to the True Minds* Love is described as “an ever-fixed _____.”
- (A) Star
(B) Mark
(C) Light
(D) Flame
30. In *Let Me Not Marriage to the True Minds* “Love’s not Time’s fool” means :
- (A) Love controls time
(B) Love changes with time
(C) Love does not weaken with time
(D) Love fears time
31. In *Let Me Not Marriage to the True Minds* the central theme of the sonnet is :
- (A) Political loyalty
(B) The permanence of true love
(C) Jealousy in marriage
(D) Religious devotion
32. Which of the following statements best describes *blank verse*?
- (A) Poetry written in rhyming couplets with a strict syllabic count
(B) Unrhymed poetry written in iambic pentameter
(C) Poetry with irregular meter and no fixed rhythm or structure
(D) Fourteen-line poetry with a fixed rhyme scheme
33. Which of the following rhyme schemes correctly represents *terza rima*?
- (A) ABBA ABBA CDC DCD
(B) AABB CCDD EEFF
(C) ABA BCB CDC DED
(D) ABAB CDCD EFEF
34. Which meter is most commonly used in a heroic couplet?
- (A) Trochaic tetrameter
(B) Iambic pentameter
(C) Dactylic hexameter
(D) Anapestic trimeter

35. Heroic couplets became especially popular during which literary period?
- (A) The Romantic Period
 (B) The Victorian Period
 (C) The Augustan Age
 (D) The Modernist Period
36. What famous line concludes *Ode on a Grecian Urn*?
- (A) "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."
 (B) "The child is father of the man."
 (C) "Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."
 (D) "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."
37. Who coined the term "*Negative Capability*"?
- (A) William Wordsworth
 (B) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 (C) John Keats
 (D) Percy Bysshe Shelley
38. Which poet exemplifies Negative Capability in his works?
- (A) John Keats
 (B) William Wordsworth
 (C) Robert Frost
 (D) Alexander Pope
39. What is the main theme of *The World Is Too Much with Us*?
- (A) Celebration of industrial progress
 (B) Conflict between humanity and nature
 (C) Glorification of war
 (D) Religious devotion
40. Which mythological figure is mentioned in *The World Is Too Much with Us*?
- (A) Apollo
 (B) Hercules
 (C) Proteus
 (D) Zeus
41. What is the central emotion expressed in *Break, Break, Break*?
- (A) Joy
 (B) Anger
 (C) Grief
 (D) Pride
42. Alfred, Lord Tennyson's Arthurian work is called :
- (A) The Charge of the Light Brigade
 (B) Idylls of the King
 (C) Ulysses
 (D) Break, Break, Break
43. Which of the following is a recurring theme in Tennyson's poetry?
- (A) Death, grief, and memory
 (B) Industrial machinery
 (C) Urban realism only
 (D) Abstract philosophy without emotion

44. “How Do I Love Thee?” is also known as :
- (A) Sonnet 18
 (B) Sonnet 43
 (C) Sonnet 116
 (D) Sonnet 75
45. What poetic form is *How Do I Love Thee?* ?
- (A) Blank verse
 (B) Free verse
 (C) Petrarchan sonnet
 (D) Ballad
46. “The curfew tolls the knell of parting day” — What does the word “knell” suggest in this line?
- (A) Celebration
 (B) Warning of war
 (C) Sound of a funeral bell
 (D) Joyful announcement
47. “I shall but love thee better after death” — What belief is reflected in this line?
- (A) Love ends with death
 (B) Love continues beyond death
 (C) Death destroys memory
 (D) Love weakens over time
48. The poem “*Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*” emphasizes equality in which aspect of human life?
- (A) Wealth
 (B) Education
 (C) Political power
 (D) Death
49. When was Thomas Gray born?
- (A) 1716
 (B) 1723
 (C) 1719
 (D) 1705
50. Matthew Arnold is best known as :
- (A) A Romantic poet
 (B) A Victorian poet and critic
 (C) A Modernist poet
 (D) A Metaphysical poet
51. Which of the following is not a term popularized by Arnold?
- (A) Culture
 (B) Anarchy
 (C) Philistinism
 (D) Stream of Consciousness
52. Which literary device is most prominently used in *Dover Beach* to convey the poet’s message?
- (A) Hyperbole
 (B) Imagery and metaphor
 (C) Alliteration only
 (D) Rhyme without rhythm

53. Where is the setting of the poem, which also serves as a symbolic backdrop?
- (A) The cliffs of Dover, England
 (B) The Scottish Highlands
 (C) A Parisian garden
 (D) The banks of the Thames in London
54. Which literary device is central to Donne's "Present in Absence"?
- (A) Allegory
 (B) Metaphysical conceit
 (C) Blank verse
 (D) Epic simile
55. The poem *Present in Absence* exemplifies the Metaphysical poets' style because it :
- (A) Focuses on rural landscapes
 (B) Uses witty, intellectual argumentation, conceits, and paradoxes
 (C) Employs simple romantic imagery
 (D) Follows classical epic conventions
56. Donne's poetry often blends :
- (A) Romantic pastoral imagery with epic form
 (B) Intellectual argument, spirituality, and emotional intensity
 (C) Historical events with political satire
 (D) Scientific observation with blank verse
57. What is the tone of *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*?
- (A) Confident and celebratory
 (B) Melancholy, hesitant, and introspective
 (C) Satirical and mocking
 (D) Angry and rebellious
58. Which of the following best captures Prufrock's main concern throughout the poem?
- (A) The inevitability of death
 (B) Social anxiety, indecision, and fear of judgment
 (C) Romantic love in its ideal form
 (D) National identity and patriotism
59. T. S. Eliot is associated with which literary movement?
- (A) Romanticism
 (B) Victorian poetry
 (C) Modernism
 (D) Renaissance poetry

60. T. S. Eliot was awarded which major literary honor in 1948?
- (A) Pulitzer Prize
 (B) Nobel Prize in Literature
 (C) Booker Prize
 (D) National Book Award
61. Which city is central to much of Eliot's poetry, symbolizing alienation and modern life?
- (A) Paris
 (B) London
 (C) New York
 (D) Rome
62. The repeated phrase "Do I dare?" illustrates what literary technique?
- (A) Imagery
 (B) Repetition and internal conflict
 (C) Alliteration
 (D) Satire
63. Which symbol in the poem reflects Prufrock's paralysis and inability to act?
- (A) The mermaids
 (B) The evening "etherized" streets
 (C) The yellow fog that "rubs its back upon the window-panes"
 (D) All of the above
64. The epigraph of the poem is taken from Dante's *Inferno*. What is its significance?
- (A) It emphasizes Prufrock's journey through literal hell.
 (B) It hints at Prufrock as a character who confesses inner sins or weaknesses.
 (C) It provides a romantic setting.
 (D) It introduces supernatural elements.
65. Who wrote *Church Going*?
- (A) Seamus Heaney
 (B) Philip Larkin
 (C) Ted Hughes
 (D) W. H. Auden
66. How does the speaker feel upon entering the church?
- (A) Indifferent and bored
 (B) Curious, respectful, but slightly uneasy
 (C) Angry and rebellious
 (D) Joyful and ecstatic

67. What tone dominates *Church Going*?
- (A) Nostalgic and reflective with a hint of irony
- (B) Joyful and celebratory
- (C) Angry and critical
- (D) Romantic and passionate
68. Who is considered the pioneer of Practical Criticism?
- (A) F. R. Leavis
- (B) I. A. Richards
- (C) T. S. Eliot
- (D) Matthew Arnold
69. Which of the following is a key feature of Practical Criticism?
- (A) Heavy reliance on external references and criticism
- (B) Close reading of the text to understand meaning, imagery, and language
- (C) Studying only poetry and ignoring prose
- (D) Memorizing critical opinions of famous scholars
70. In Practical Criticism, what is usually avoided when analyzing a text?
- (A) Analysis of imagery and diction
- (B) Reference to the author's life, historical context, or external criticism
- (C) Close attention to structure and rhyme
- (D) Identification of tone and theme
71. The credibility or moral character of a speaker in rhetoric is called :
- (A) Pathos
- (B) Logos
- (C) Ethos
- (D) Kairos
72. What does prosody study in poetry?
- (A) Rhyme, meter, and the musical elements of a poem
- (B) Historical context of literature
- (C) Moral and philosophical themes
- (D) Author biographies
73. In Prosody, a "caesura" refers to :
- (A) A pause within a line of poetry
- (B) A rhyme at the end of a line
- (C) A stanza break
- (D) A metrical foot
74. "The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain" is an example of :
- (A) Consonance
- (B) Assonance
- (C) Alliteration
- (D) Enjambment

75. "The wind whispered through the trees" is an example of :
- (A) Simile
(B) Personification
(C) Hyperbole
(D) Alliteration
76. "She is as brave as a lion" illustrates which figure of speech?
- (A) Metaphor
(B) Irony
(C) Simile
(D) Metonymy
77. Which figure of speech involves exaggeration for emphasis or effect?
- (A) Hyperbole
(B) Synecdoche
(C) Alliteration
(D) Oxymoron
78. "A fire station burns down" is an example of :
- (A) Verbal irony
(B) Situational irony
(C) Dramatic irony
(D) Cosmic irony
79. Saying "What lovely weather!" during a storm is an example of :
- (A) Situational irony
(B) Dramatic irony
(C) Verbal irony
(D) Cosmic irony
80. Why do poets use inversion?
- (A) To make the poem rhyme strictly
(B) To emphasize certain words, create rhythm, or maintain meter
(C) To confuse the reader intentionally
(D) To shorten the poem
81. Which of the following is an example of juxtaposition?
- (A) "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times"
(B) "Twinkle, twinkle, little star"
(C) "Roses are red, violets are blue"
(D) "I wandered lonely as a cloud"
82. Browning was married to which famous Victorian poet?
- (A) Christina Rossetti
(B) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
(C) Emily Dickinson
(D) Charlotte Brontë

83. In Browning's poetry, irony is mainly used to :
- (A) Entertain readers humorously
 (B) Reveal contradictions between appearance and reality
 (C) Describe nature
 (D) Express political satire only
84. The famous line "How do I love thee? Let me count the ways" appears in :
- (A) Aurora Leigh
 (B) Sonnets from the Portuguese
 (C) The Cry of the Children
 (D) My Last Duchess
85. Elizabeth Barrett Browning significantly influenced :
- (A) Only her husband
 (B) Victorian poetry and later feminist writers
 (C) Modernist prose writers only
 (D) Augustan satirists
86. Richards introduced the distinction between which two kinds of meaning?
- (A) Literal and metaphorical
 (B) Denotation and connotation
 (C) Sense and feeling
 (D) Form and content
87. Richards believed that the function of poetry is to :
- (A) Entertain only
 (B) Balance and harmonize conflicting impulses in the mind
 (C) Teach morality directly
 (D) Provide historical information
88. I. A. Richards' critical approach influenced which later critic?
- (A) William Empson
 (B) John Keats
 (C) Matthew Arnold
 (D) William Wordsworth
89. W. B. Yeats was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in :
- (A) 1913
 (B) 1943
 (C) 1933
 (D) 1923
90. *The Lake Isle of Innisfree* reflects Yeats's longing for :
- (A) Political revolution
 (B) Urban life
 (C) Peaceful rural solitude
 (D) Religious devotion
91. W. B. Yeats served as a senator in :
- (A) British Parliament
 (B) Irish Free State Senate
 (C) United States Congress
 (D) French National Assembly

92. Which one of the following is not written by W. B. Yeats?
- (A) The Second Coming
 (B) Sailing to Byzantium
 (C) The Waste Land
 (D) Easter 1916
93. The “unheard melodies” mentioned in the poem *Ode on Grecian Urn* suggest that :
- (A) Music is unpleasant
 (B) Imagined or spiritual experiences are more powerful than physical ones
 (C) Silence is boring
 (D) Art is meaningless
94. The concept of “Negative Capability” is associated with :
- (A) William Wordsworth
 (B) Lord Byron
 (C) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 (D) John Keats
95. “A thing of beauty is a joy forever” appears in :
- (A) Endymion
 (B) Hyperion
 (C) Lamia
 (D) The Eve of St. Agnes
96. Keats died at the age of :
- (A) 25
 (B) 26
 (C) 29
 (D) 35
97. “Time is a thief” is an example of :
- (A) Simile
 (B) Alliteration
 (C) Hyperbole
 (D) Metaphor
98. Giving human qualities to non-human objects is called :
- (A) Apostrophe
 (B) Personification
 (C) Oxymoron
 (D) Synecdoche
99. “Deafening silence” is an example of :
- (A) Paradox
 (B) Irony
 (C) Oxymoron
 (D) Alliteration
100. “The Crown” referring to a king or queen is an example of :
- (A) Metaphor
 (B) Synecdoche
 (C) Metonymy
 (D) Hyperbole

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Imp't. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।