

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.A. (SEM.-III) (NEP) (SUPPLE.) EXAMINATION, 2024-25

ENGLISH

(Classical Literature & History of English Literature)

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 छानना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Which of the following is not considered an epic?
 - (A) *The Iliad*
 - (B) *Beowulf*
 - (C) *Paradise Lost*
 - (D) *Pride and Prejudice*
2. Who is the author of *Paradise Lost*, an English epic poem?
 - (A) Geoffrey Chaucer
 - (B) John Milton
 - (C) Edmund Spenser
 - (D) William Wordsworth
3. The *Aeneid* was written by :
 - (A) Homer
 - (B) Virgil
 - (C) Ovid
 - (D) Sophocles
4. In an epic, the narrative is typically :
 - (A) Confined to one room
 - (B) Personal and private
 - (C) Grand in scale and heroic in nature
 - (D) Scientific and analytical
5. An epic usually begins with :
 - (A) A dramatic climax
 - (B) A flashback
 - (C) An invocation to a muse
 - (D) A moral conclusion
6. How many plays did Shakespeare write (approximately)?
 - (A) 27
 - (B) 38
 - (C) 50
 - (D) 18
7. Which of the following is a tragedy by Shakespeare?
 - (A) *The Tempest*
 - (B) *Twelfth Night*
 - (C) *Othello*
 - (D) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
8. What is the name of Shakespeare's theatre?
 - (A) The National Theatre
 - (B) The Globe Theatre
 - (C) The Royal Stage
 - (D) The King's House

9. John Milton is best known for which epic poem?
- (A) *The Prelude*
 (B) *Paradise Lost*
 (C) *The Faerie Queene*
 (D) *The Waste Land*
10. What is the central theme of *Paradise Lost*?
- (A) War and Peace
 (B) Love and jealousy
 (C) The fall of man and disobedience
 (D) Heroism and bravery
11. Shakespeare wrote during the reign of:
- (A) King James I
 (B) Queen Elizabeth I
 (C) King Henry VIII
 (D) Queen Victoria
12. Which of the following is a comedy by Shakespeare?
- (A) *Macbeth*
 (B) *King Lear*
 (C) *As You Like It*
 (D) *Hamlet*
13. John Milton belonged to which century?
- (A) 14th
 (B) 15th
 (C) 16th
 (D) 17th
14. Which poetic form did Milton often use?
- (A) Sonnet
 (B) Rhymed Couplets
 (C) Ballads
 (D) Blank Verse
15. The word Renaissance means :
- (A) Darkness
 (B) Rebirth
 (C) Revolution
 (D) Realism
16. The Renaissance period in England is also known as the :
- (A) Victorian Age
 (B) Romantic Age
 (C) Elizabethan Age
 (D) Anglo-Saxon Age

17. Who invented the printing press?
 - (A) William Caxton
 - (B) Johannes Gutenberg
 - (C) Leonardo da Vinci
 - (D) Dante Alighieri
18. Which of the following plays was written during the English Renaissance?
 - (A) *Macbeth*
 - (B) *Great Expectations*
 - (C) *Jane Eyre*
 - (D) *Wuthering Heights*
19. Mystery and Morality plays were popular during the :
 - (A) Renaissance
 - (B) Romantic Age
 - (C) Medieval Period
 - (D) Victorian Age
20. Mystery plays are based on :
 - (A) Fairy tales
 - (B) Historical events
 - (C) Biblical stories
 - (D) Mythology
21. Morality plays teach :
 - (A) Science and technology
 - (B) Moral lessons through allegory
 - (C) Grammar rules
 - (D) Battle tactics
22. Which type of play personifies virtues and vices to show a moral struggle?
 - (A) Mystery play
 - (B) Miracle play
 - (C) Morality play
 - (D) Tragedies
23. The York and Chester cycles are example of :
 - (A) Romantic plays
 - (B) Tragedies
 - (C) Mystery plays
 - (D) Epic poetry
24. Who is the greatest Greek warrior in the *Iliad*?
 - (A) Agamemnon
 - (B) Hector
 - (C) Achilles
 - (D) Odysseus
25. Who is the leader of the Greek army in the *Iliad* (Book 1)?
 - (A) Menelaus
 - (B) Hector
 - (C) Agamemnon
 - (D) Patroclus
26. The *Iliad* is set during which war?
 - (A) The Persian War
 - (B) The Trojan War
 - (C) The Peloponnesian War
 - (D) The Punic War

27. Who is the author of *Oedipus Rex*?
- (A) Homer
 - (B) Sophocles
 - (C) Aeschylus
 - (D) Euripides
28. Who is Oedipus' wife?
- (A) Antigone
 - (B) Jocasta
 - (C) Eurydice
 - (D) Ismene
29. Who is the blind prophet in *Oedipus Rex*?
- (A) Creon
 - (B) Tiresias
 - (C) Telemachus
 - (D) Agamemnon
30. What shocking truth does Oedipus discover?
- (A) He was adopted
 - (B) He killed his father and married his mother
 - (C) He is immortal
 - (D) He is not the king
31. What does Oedipus do after discovering the truth?
- (A) Leaves Thebes
 - (B) Blinds himself
 - (C) Kills Creon
 - (D) Burns the palace
32. The Age of Chaucer refers to which century?
- (A) 12th Century
 - (B) 13th Century
 - (C) 14th Century
 - (D) 15th Century
33. Who is known as the "Father of English Poetry"?
- (A) John Gower
 - (B) Geoffrey Chaucer
 - (C) William Langland
 - (D) Thomas Malory
34. Chaucer's most famous work is :
- (A) *Piers Plowman*
 - (B) *Le Morte d'Arthur*
 - (C) *The Canterbury Tales*
 - (D) *Utopia*

35. Which war was ongoing during Chaucer's lifetime?
- (A) The War of the Roses
(B) The Hundred Years' War
(C) The English Civil War
(D) The Napoleonic Wars
36. Where are the pilgrims in *The Canterbury Tales* traveling to?
- (A) Rome
(B) Westminster Abbey
(C) St. Paul's Cathedral
(D) Canterbury
37. Chaucer died in which year?
- (A) 1380
(B) 1399
(C) 1400
(D) 1415
38. The Neo-Classical period in English literature began in :
- (A) 1485
(B) 1660
(C) 1800
(D) 1901
39. The Neo-Classical period is also known as the :
- (A) Romantic Age
(B) Medieval Age
(C) Augustan Age
(D) Victorian Age
40. Who is considered a major poet of the Neo-Classical period?
- (A) William Blake
(B) Alexander Pope
(C) William Wordsworth
(D) Geoffrey Chaucer
41. Which genre was most popular in the Neo-Classical period?
- (A) Romance
(B) Satire
(C) Epic
(D) Science Fiction
42. Which famous work was written by Alexander Pope?
- (A) *Paradise Lost*
(B) *The Rape of the Lock*
(C) *The Prelude*
(D) *The Faerie Queene*

43. Jonathan Swift's famous satirical novel is :
- (A) *Tom Jones*
 - (B) *Robinson Crusoe*
 - (C) *Gulliver's Travels*
 - (D) *Pamela*
44. Which event marked the beginning of the Neo-Classical Age?
- (A) The French Revolution
 - (B) The Restoration of Charles II
 - (C) The Industrial Revolution
 - (D) The Glorious Revolution
45. The Romantic Period in English literature began around :
- (A) 1660
 - (B) 1798
 - (C) 1850
 - (D) 1901
46. Which publication marks the beginning of the Romantic Age?
- (A) *The Rape of the Lock*
 - (B) *Lyrical Ballads*
 - (C) *Gulliver's Travels*
 - (D) *Paradise Lost*
47. Who were the authors of *Lyrical Ballads*?
- (A) Keats and Shelley
 - (B) Wordsworth and Coleridge
 - (C) Byron and Blake
 - (D) Pope and Dryden
48. Which of the following is a major theme in Romantic literature?
- (A) Urban life
 - (B) Scientific reason
 - (C) Nature and emotion
 - (D) Political
49. Who wrote *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*?
- (A) William Blake
 - (B) William Wordsworth
 - (C) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - (D) Lord Byron
50. Which poet is famous for *Ode to a Nightingale*?
- (A) John Keats
 - (B) William Wordsworth
 - (C) Robert Burns
 - (D) Thomas Gray

51. Who wrote the autobiographical poem *The Prelude*?
- (A) P. B. Shelley
(B) William Blake
(C) William Wordsworth
(D) John Keats
52. Which poet died young at the age of twenty-five and is known for his odes?
- (A) Byron
(B) Blake
(C) Shelley
(D) Keats
53. Romanticism was a reaction against which earlier literary period?
- (A) Victorian Period
(B) Modernist Period
(C) Neo-Classical Period
(D) Medieval Period
54. Which Romantic writer is known for Gothic novels like *Frankenstein*?
- (A) Mary Shelley
(B) Emily Brontë
(C) Jane Austen
(D) Elizabeth Gaskell
55. Which poet is associated with the concept of the “Byronic hero”?
- (A) William Wordsworth
(B) John Keats
(C) Lord Byron
(D) P. B. Shelley
56. Who wrote *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) Charlotte Brontë
(B) Emily Brontë
(C) Jane Austen
(D) Mary Shelley
57. Which novel is written by Charles Dickens?
- (A) *Wuthering Heights*
(B) *Great Expectations*
(C) *Jane Eyre*
(D) *Frankenstein*
58. Who is the author of *Jane Eyre*?
- (A) Emily Brontë
(B) Mary Shelley
(C) Charlotte Brontë
(D) Elizabeth Gaskell

59. Which of the following novels is written by Thomas Hardy?
- (A) *Silas Marner*
 - (B) *The Return of the Native*
 - (C) *Middlemarch*
 - (D) *North and South*
60. Who wrote the novel *Middlemarch*?
- (A) George Eliot
 - (B) Jane Austen
 - (C) Thomas Hardy
 - (D) Oscar Wilde
61. The novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* was written by :
- (A) George Eliot
 - (B) Thomas Hardy
 - (C) Charles Dickens
 - (D) Emily Brontë
62. Which novel features the character Heathcliff?
- (A) *Jane Eyre*
 - (B) *Wuthering Heights*
 - (C) *Northanger Abbey*
 - (D) *Sense and Sensibility*
63. The poem "My Last Duchess" is written by :
- (A) Alfred Tennyson
 - (B) Robert Browning
 - (C) Matthew Arnold
 - (D) John Keats
64. George Eliot was the pen name of :
- (A) Mary Ann Evans
 - (B) Elizabeth Gaskell
 - (C) Anne Brontë
 - (D) Florence Nightingale
65. Who is the author of *David Copperfield*?
- (A) Oscar Wilde
 - (B) Thomas Hardy
 - (C) Charles Dickens
 - (D) George Eliot
66. The Victorian Age began during the reign of :
- (A) Queen Elizabeth I
 - (B) Queen Victoria
 - (C) King George III
 - (D) Queen Anne
67. Who is the female protagonist of *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) Jane Bennet
 - (B) Lydia Bennet
 - (C) Elizabeth Bennet
 - (D) Charlotte Lucas
68. Which of these authors is not part of the Romantic Movement?
- (A) William Wordsworth
 - (B) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - (C) Percy Bysshe Shelley
 - (D) George Orwell

69. Which Victorian poet wrote “Dover Beach”?
- (A) Robert Browning
(B) Alfred Tennyson
(C) Matthew Arnold
(D) Christina Rossetti
70. Who wrote *The Mayor of Casterbridge*?
- (A) Thomas Hardy
(B) William Thackeray
(C) Charles Dickens
(D) Oscar Wilde
71. Who wrote *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?
- (A) George Eliot
(B) Oscar Wilde
(C) Charlotte Brontë
(D) Rudyard Kipling
72. Which Victorian writer is known for *The Mill on the Floss*?
- (A) George Eliot
(B) Charlotte Brontë
(C) Elizabeth Gaskell
(D) Oscar Wilde
73. Which novelist is famous for using the fictional region of “Wessex”?
- (A) Charles Dickens
(B) George Eliot
(C) Thomas Hardy
(D) Anthony Trollope
74. Which Victorian gave the famous phrase “Art for art’s sake”?
- (A) Oscar Wilde
(B) Alfred Tennyson
(C) George Eliot
(D) Thomas Carlyle
75. Which of these is not a Victorian novelist?
- (A) Emily Brontë
(B) Thomas Hardy
(C) William Wordsworth
(D) Charles Dickens
76. Who is the author of “The Waste Land”?
- (A) W. B. Yeats
(B) Ezra Pound
(C) T. S. Eliot
(D) W. H. Auden

77. Which of the following authors is associated with Modernism?
- (A) Thomas Hardy
 - (B) Virginia Woolf
 - (C) William Wordsworth
 - (D) George Eliot
78. What is a common theme in Modern Literature?
- (A) Celebration of tradition
 - (B) Optimism and stability
 - (C) Alienation and fragmentation
 - (D) Religious revival
79. Who wrote the novel *Sons and Lovers*?
- (A) James Joyce
 - (B) D. H. Lawrence
 - (C) Virginia Woolf
 - (D) E. M. Forster
80. Who wrote *Heart of Darkness*?
- (A) Joseph Conrad
 - (B) James Joyce
 - (C) D. H. Lawrence
 - (D) E. M. Forster
81. Who among the following was a founding member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood?
- (A) Alfred Tennyson
 - (B) Dante Gabriel Rossetti
 - (C) W. B. Yeats
 - (D) Robert Browning
82. Which literary movement is associated with the early 20th century?
- (A) Romanticism
 - (B) Realism
 - (C) Modernism
 - (D) Neoclassicism
83. Who is the author of "The Second Coming" (poem)?
- (A) T. S. Eliot
 - (B) W. B. Yeats
 - (C) Seamus Heaney
 - (D) Robert Frost
84. How many sonnets were written by William Shakespeare?
- (A) 126
 - (B) 154
 - (C) 164
 - (D) 145

85. Which of the following plays is not a comedy?
- (A) *Twelfth Night*
 (B) *As You Like It*
 (C) *Julius Caesar*
 (D) *Much Ado About Nothing*
86. Who is the author of *A Tale of Two Cities*?
- (A) Charles Dickens
 (B) Thomas Hardy
 (C) W. M. Thackeray
 (D) George Meredith
87. Who among the following is not a modernist writer?
- (A) Virginia Woolf
 (B) James Joyce
 (C) William Shakespeare
 (D) T. S. Eliot
88. Which of the following authors wrote *A Room of One's Own*?
- (A) Sylvia Plath
 (B) Virginia Woolf
 (C) Doris Lessing
 (D) Margaret Atwood
89. The two most important elements of the novel are :
- (A) Plot and Characters
 (B) Man and Nature
 (C) Water and Fire
 (D) Music and Dialogue
90. What are the last six lines of a Petrarchan sonnet called?
- (A) Hexagon
 (B) Tercet
 (C) Sestet
 (D) Octave
91. Which of the following is a mock-epic?
- (A) *Pilgrim's Progress*
 (B) *Gulliver's Travels*
 (C) *Robinson Crusoe*
 (D) *The Rape of the Lock*
92. Who wrote the novel of *Tom Jones*?
- (A) Daniel Defoe
 (B) Henry Fielding
 (C) Charles Dickens
 (D) Tobias Smollet

93. Who wrote *In Memoriam*?
- (A) Robert Browning
 - (B) Alfred Lord Tennyson
 - (C) Matthew Arnold
 - (D) Thomas Carlyle
94. The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was founded in :
- (A) 1848
 - (B) 1858
 - (C) 1865
 - (D) 1871
95. Which Victorian poet is known for his dramatic monologues?
- (A) Alfred Lord Tennyson
 - (B) Gerard Manley Hopkins
 - (C) Robert Browning
 - (D) Matthew Arnold
96. Who wrote the novel *Silas Marner*?
- (A) Charles Dickens
 - (B) Elizabeth Gaskell
 - (C) George Eliot
 - (D) Thomas Hardy
97. What is The Genre of *Paradise Lost*?
- (A) Novel
 - (B) Sonnet
 - (C) Epic poem
 - (D) Tragedy
98. Which of these is a Romantic poet?
- (A) Alexander Pope
 - (B) John Keats
 - (C) T. S. Eliot
 - (D) Christopher Marlowe
99. What is the setting of Shakespeare's *The Tempest*?
- (A) Venice
 - (B) A ship
 - (C) An enchanted island
 - (D) A castle in Scotland
100. Which literary device compares two unlike things using 'like' or 'as'?
- (A) Metaphor
 - (B) Simile
 - (C) Irony
 - (D) Personification

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.

Impt. 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 सिरिज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।