

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE (CBCS) EXAMINATION

Fourth Semester

Common Course-ENGLISH-ILLUMINATIONS

Module 1

1. Which of the following is one thing Helen Keller wished to happen in “Three Days to see”?
 - a. Every human being could have pity on those physically-challenged.
 - b. Every human being could appreciate the beauty of life.
 - c. Every human being were stricken blind and deaf for several days.
 - d. Every human being should sympathetic about the blind and deaf.
2. Why did Helen Keller say "the seeing see little?"
 - a. She did not trust her seeing friends because they were liars.
 - b. She thought her seeing friends had ignored too many details.
 - c. She regretted that she did not see a lot when she could see.
 - d. She thought sight was actually not that important.
3. Which of the following is one thing Helen Keller had NOT mentioned in “Three Days to see”?
 - a. The delicate symmetry of a leaf.
 - b. A bud on the branches of trees.
 - c. The happy quiver of a bird in full songs.
 - d. Cool waters of a brook across a bush.
4. According to Helen Keller, the seeing people only use sight as _____.
 - a. A convenience.
 - b. A miracle.
 - c. A tool
 - d. None of the above.
5. What did Helen Keller want to see on her first seeing day?

- a. City.
- b. Scenery.
- c. People.
- d. Architecture.

6. Which of the following is NOT a feature used by Helen Keller to describe her teacher?

- a. Amazing.
- b. Tender.
- c. Patient.
- d. Compassionate.

7. What did Helen Keller want to see on her second seeing day?

- a. Night scenes.
- b. Museums.
- c. Parents.
- d. Churches.

8. Which artist is NOT mentioned by Helen Keller in "Three Days to See"?

- a. Raphael.
- b. Van Gogh.
- c. Leonardo da Vinci.
- d. Veronese.

9. Which of the following place Helen Keller doesn't want to go on her third seeing day?

- a. Parks.
- b. Schools.
- c. Slums.
- d. Factories.

10. Why did Helen Keller say "I should not shut my eyes?"

- a. She thought that she should also see the terrible part of the city.
- b. She thought she might be afraid but she should be brave.

- c. She thought she should live a miserable life.
- d. She thought shutting her eyes could be a waste of time.

11. Which sense did Helen Keller consider to be the least precious one in “Three Days to see”?

- a. Sight.
- b. Hearing.
- c. Touch.
- d. Not mentioned.

12. What phrase does the writer use to describe eyes in “Three Days to see”?

- a. Light of the soul.
- b. Windows of the soul.
- c. Windows of the Heart.
- d. Light of the Heart.

13. How does the writer detect the more obvious emotions of people in “Three Days to see”?

- a. By feeling the outline of people's faces through her fingertips.
- b. By listening to their emotional speeches.
- c. By visiting Museums.
- d. By witnessing their personal struggles.

14. Instead of sending Helen to an institution for the disabled, Keller’s hired a teacher for Helen. Her name was:

- a. Mrs. A.G.Bell
- b. Miss Susan B. Anthony
- c. Miss Anne Sullivan
- d. Miss Cathy Bryenton

15. “Three Days to See” is written by ___

- a. Helen Keller

- b. Maya Angelou
- c. Jesse Owens
- d. None of the above.

16. What was Helen Keller's admonition to those who see and fail to make full use of it?

- a. visit New York Museum of Natural history to get a hasty glimpse of the world.
- b. visit Metropolitan Museum of art to witness the facets of the human spirit.
- c. use your eyes as if tomorrow you would be stricken blind.
- d. all the above.

17. What is the excellent rule suggested by Helen Keller to live each day?

- a. live your life in harmony with the nature.
- b. live for others.
- c. live each day as if we should die tomorrow.
- d. none of the above.

18. Which of these things is NOT included in Helen Keller's first day's plan?

- a. To look into the face of a baby to catch a vision of innocent beauty.
- b. To view small simple things in her home.
- c. To visit Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- d. To look into the loyal, trusting eyes of her dogs.

19. How did Helen Keller expect to get a hasty glimpse of the world, past and present in the second day of sight?

- a. through the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- b. through the New York Museum of Natural History.
- c. through theatrical performances & movies.
- d. through the paintings of Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Titian etc.

20. What did Helen Keller aim to absorb from the Metropolitan Museum of art?

- a. soul of man through his art.
- b. condensed history of the earth.
- c. Myriad facets of the human spirit.
- d. Both a & c.

21. According to Helen Keller, what is needed for the true appreciation of art?

- a. one must educate the eye.
- b. one must visit artist.
- c. one must read books on art appreciation.
- d. none of the above.

22. What did Jesse Owens realise when he fouled?

- a. He realised that his long travel from Ohio was waste of time and energy.
- b. He realised that an angry athlete is an athlete who will make more mistakes
- c. He realised that Luz Long would win the medal.
- d. He realised that Hitler's Aryan supremacy theory was right.

23. What was Jesse Owens not too worried about?

- a. Hitler's Aryan supremacy.
- b. German athlete Luz Long.
- c. Winning the gold medal in the long jump, as he had practiced and trained hard for six years.
- d. None of the above.

24. Why did everyone expect Jesse Owens to win the Olympic event hands down?

- a. Owens had practiced and trained hard for six years.
- b. Owens set the world record of 26 feet 8 ¼ inches.
- c. Owens flourished as an athlete at the Ohio State University.
- d. All the above.

25. Why Jesse was startled at the broad jump trials?
- a. Startled to see his opponent, Luz Long.
 - b. Startled to see Adolf Hitler.
 - c. Both a & b.
 - d. None of the above.
26. What helped Jesse Owens focus back on the trials?
- a. His spirit of nationalism.
 - b. motivation given by Luz Long.
 - c. His hatred towards Hitler and his theory of Aryan Supremacy.
 - d. None of the above.
27. What was Luz's reaction when he saw Jesse win the event?
- a. Luz was nervous.
 - b. Luz was truly happy for Jesse.
 - c. Luz was at his side congratulating him.
 - d. Both b & c.
28. Why did Jesse feel his friendship with Luz was 24-carat?
- a. It was genuine.
 - b. Luz Motivated Jesse to push his limits despite being his opponent.
 - c. Both a & b.
 - d. Luz purposefully fail in the game in order to make Jesse happy.
29. What is the true spirit of the Olympic Games as per Pierre de Coubertin?
- a. Defeat your opponent.
 - b. Participation in the game is more important than the winning and losing.
 - c. Olympic games are meant for winners alone.
 - d. None of the above.

30. What was Hitler's master race theory?

- a. Germans belonged to a superior race.
- b. Aryan race is the supreme race in the world.
- c. Aryans were born to rule over others.
- d. All the above.

31. Why was Jesse Owens angry?

- a. He did not like the theory of Hitler.
- b. He was jealous of his opponent Luz Long.
- c. He did not able to talk to his parents.
- d. Everyone criticised him.

32. What was expected of Jesse Owens?

- a. Jesse would win the gold medal in high jump.
- b. Jesse would win the gold medal in long jump.
- c. Jesse would beat Luz Long.
- d. None of the above.

33. Who wrote "The Greatest Olympic Prize"?

- a. Luz Long.
- b. Adolf Hitler.
- c. Jesse Owens.
- d. Pierre de Coubertin.

34. What was the greatest Olympic prize according to Jesse Owens?

- a. 24-carat friendship with Luz Long.
- b. Olympic gold medal in high jump.
- c. Olympic gold medal in long jump.

d. shatter Hitler's master race theory.

35. According to Pierre de Coubertin in "My Greatest Olympic Prize", what is the essential thing in the life?

a. to fight and conquer at any cost.

b. not conquering but fighting well.

c. 24-carat friendship.

d. None of the above.

36. Who was the first scientist to propose the existence of 'tachyons'?

a. Homi Bhabha.

b. Robert Marshak.

c. Robert Oppenheimer.

d. E C G Sudarshan.

37. What are 'tachyons'?

a. particles that travel at the same pace of light.

b. particles that travel faster than light.

c. particles that travel slower than light.

d. none of the above.

38. The interviewers in "Thus Spoke Sudarshan" were _____

a. A. Yajnik & K K Gupta

b. G K Rajesh & A Yajnik

c. G K Rajesh & K K Gupta.

d. none of the above.

39. According to E C G Sudarshan, what are the drawbacks of Kerala's education Curriculum?

a. Kerala's curriculum has no room for thinking.

b. It is rather dull and prioritize fact.

c. both a & b.

d. None of the above.

40. From where did E C G Sudarshan complete his Master's Degree?

a. CMS college

b. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR).

c. Madras Christian college.

d. Rochester University.

41. Who among these is not a contemporary of E C G Sudarshan at TIFR?

a. Suryanarayanan.

b. Raja Ramanna

c. G K Rajesh

d. K K Gupta.

42. Which English Physicist visited TIFR for six months and taught a course on quantum Mechanics?

a. Robert Marshak.

b. Robert Oppenheimer.

c. Dirac.

d. Julian Schwinger.

43. Who is referred as the grand wizard of quantum field theory in the interview with E C G Sudarshan?

a. Dirac

b. E C G Sudarshan

c. Julian Schwinger

d. Robert Marshak.

44. Who offered E C G Sudarshan a job in the USA?
- a. Robert Marshak.
 - b. Robert Oppenheimer.
 - c. Dirac.
 - d. Julian Schwinger.
45. Who offered a job to E C G Sudarshan in India?
- a. Dirac
 - b. Homi Bhabha
 - c. N Mukunda
 - d. None of the above.
46. Which of these honours is not received by E C G Sudarshan?
- a. Nobel prize.
 - b. Dirac medal.
 - c. Padma Vibhushan.
 - d. Kerala Sastra Puraskaram.
47. What are the immediate applications of the tachyons?
- a. communication can speed up.
 - b. range of doing things can be extended.
 - c. life in the earth can be extended.
 - d. both a & b.
48. Who founded the Centre for Theoretical studies at IISc Bangalore?
- a. Dirac
 - b. E C G Sudarshan
 - c. Julian Schwinger
 - d. Robert Marshak.

49. According to E C G Sudarshan, what is lacking in our current Indian Research scenario?
- a. lack of efficient people as they are going abroad without contributing to the nation.
 - b. lack of proper laboratory facilities.
 - c. lack of people with proper scientific temper.
 - d. all the above.
50. What is Sudarshan's message for students?
- a. learn and do things out of curiosity.
 - b. learn by one's own effort or discussion with other people.
 - c. practice interdisciplinary learning habit.
 - d. all the above.

1. Who wrote the essay "Are the Rich Happy"?
 - a. A G Gardiner
 - b. Stephen Leacock.
 - c. George Orwell.
 - d. Oscar Wilde.
2. The essay "Are the Rich Happy" is taken from the collection ____
 - a. *The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice.*
 - b. *Sunshine Sketches of a little Town.*
 - c. *Further Foolishness: Sketches and Satires on the Follies of the Day.*
 - d. *The Boy I left Behind Me.*
3. Who wrote the book *Further Foolishness: Sketches and Satires on the Follies of the Day.*
 - a. A G Gardiner
 - b. Stephen Leacock.
 - c. George Orwell.
 - d. Oscar Wilde.
4. What are the characteristics of Stephen Leacock's Essays?
 - a. Sarcastic.
 - b. episodic structure.
 - c. Amiable manner of discussion.
 - d. All the above.
5. What is the main theme of the essay "Are the Rich Happy"?
 - a. Rich people are happier than poor.
 - b. People rich in wealth turn out to be poor in happiness.
 - c. Rich and poor cannot escape from the drudgeries of life.
 - d. Both b & c.
6. What was the complaint of Leacock's friend who was earning \$10'000 dollar a year?

- a. He could not able to buy a limousine.
- b. His servant quit the job and could not able to find another.
- c. He can't keep up with the rich.
- d. None of the above.

7. What is a Limousine?

- a. Luxury vehicle.
- b. alcoholic drink.
- c. British currency.
- d. none of the above.

8. Mr. Overjoy is a character from -----

- a. The short story Everyday Use.
- b. The essay On Courage.
- c. The essay Are the rich Happy?
- d. The speech On Reading in Relation to literature.

9. What were the troubles faced by Mr. Spugg?

- a. His private bank account was overdrawn last month.
- b. Wealth, he has accumulated became a burden for him.
- c. He could not able to enjoy his life.
- d. All the above.

10. Who was Meadows in the essay "Are the Rich Happy"?

- a. Mr. Ashcroft's family friend.
- b. Mr. Ashcroft's neighbour.
- c. Mr. Ashcroft's butler.
- d. None of the above.

11. Which of these personal experience is not mentioned in the essay "Are the Rich Happy"?

- a. Mr. Spugg's troubles over his wealth.

- b. Mr and Mrs. Ashcroft- fowlers sadness over their servant.
- c. Mr. Overjoy without a single cent.
- d. Mr. Franklin's story of bankruptcy.

12. What, according to Leacock, the people who are 'seen' to be rich?

- a. Happy
- b. Cramped.
- c. Disappointed.
- d. Selfish.

13. Whom does Mr. Carnegie finds quite impossible to keep up with regard to money?

- a. Spugg
- b. Edward Overjoy
- c. Mr. Rockefeller
- d. Meadows

14. Who told the author about a rich cousin in England who works in the South-Western Railway and earns ten pounds a week in the essay "Are the Rich Happy?"?

- a. Janitor
- b. Cook
- c. Chauffeur
- d. Clerk

15. According to Leacock, what does the rich people perpetually suffer from in the first place?

- a. Diseases
- b. Distress
- c. Money
- d. Business

16. Who among them was reluctant to contribute his money to the pensions for college professors in the essay "Are the Rich Happy?"?

- a. Spugg

- b. Mr. Carnegie
- d. Mr. Rockefeller
- d. Ashcroft-Fowlers

17. What fascinated Mr. Spugg more than Champagne?

- a. Whiskey
- b. Vodka
- c. Milk
- d. Creek

18. What was the reason for Meadows to leave his job?

- a. Incompatibility
- b. Less wages
- c. Health issues
- d. New prospects

19. Who doesn't sold his motor and sandstone residence, even though he was much ruined?

- a. Ashcroft- Fowlers
- b. Edward Overjoy
- c. Carnegie
- d. Spugg

20. How does Mr. Spugg regard the wealth he has accumulated?

- a. Treasure
- b. Bliss
- c. Burden
- d. Failure

21. 'Alpha of the Plough' is the pseudonym of _____

- a. George Orwell.
- b. Oscar Wilde.

- c. Stephen Leacock.
- d. A G Gardiner.

22. Who wrote the book *Pebbles on the Shore* ?

- a. George Orwell.
- b. Oscar Wilde.
- c. Stephen Leacock.
- d. A G Gardiner.

23. The essay "On Courage" is taken from the collection _____

- a. *Pillars of Society*.
- b. *Leaves in the Wind*.
- c. *Pebbles on the Shore*.
- d. *Many Furrows*.

24. What is the name of the ship that is mentioned in the essay "On Courage"?

- a. Flanders
- b. Limousine.
- c. Sterling
- d. None of the above.

25. What were the incidents discussed by Gardiner in his essay "On Courage"?

- a. A story about a sailor who sacrifice his life in the face of death.
- b. Story of Napoleon and his series of adventures.
- c. Mark Twain's narrative about a famous author of classics.
- d. Both a & c.

26. Which famous author narrated the incident of an author who snatched away the life belt of a woman?

- a. Oscar Wilde.
- b. Mark Twain.
- c. Stephen Leacock.

- d. A G Gardiner.
27. " A man may have a deal of valour in him without him knowing it". Who made this statement?
- a. Mark Twain.
 - b. Bob Acres.
 - c. Stephen Leacock.
 - d. A G Gardiner.
28. According to Gardiner, what marks the courage of a heroic man?
- a. Unselfishness.
 - b. Indulge in brave acts in hot blood.
 - c. Courage based on the higher quality of moral courage.
 - d. Both a & c.
29. What is the main theme of the essay " On Courage"?
- a. Courage should be both mental and physical courage.
 - b. A man's courage cannot be judged on one single event in their life.
 - c. With courage comes bravery.
 - d. All the above.
30. What made the sailor the bravest and most heroic man of all the men in the essay " On Courage"?
- a. He selflessly gave his seat away on the life boat to another sailor.
 - b. He ran into a fire and save a child.
 - c. He snatched away a life-belt from a woman.
 - d. None of the above.

1. *Life and Literature* is the book written by ____
 - a. Oscar Wilde.
 - b. Lafacadio Hearn.
 - c. AG Gardiner.
 4. George Orwell.
2. What are the prerequisites of reading?
 - a. Experience with literature.
 - b. Appropriate taste and discrimination.
 - c. Thorough understanding.
 - d. Both a & b.
3. What is the difference between the great critic and the common person?
 - a. Great critic writes critical notes and the common person does not.
 - b. Great critic reads the text quickly and the common person does not.
 - c. Great critic knows how to read and the common person does not.
 - d. none of the above.
4. What is the comparison drawn by Lafacadio Hearn to state the nature of 'reading for amusement' ?
 - a. Reading for amusement is like watching a theatrical performance.
 - b. Reading for amusement is like a meditation to relax your mind.
 - c. Reading for amusement is like a narcotic.
 - d. None of the above.
5. According to Lafacadio Hearn, what is the most appropriate method of reading?
 - a. Reading for amusement.

- b. Reading as a habit.
- c. Reading 'to kill time'.
- d. Child's method of reading.

6. What is the golden gift possessed by a professional reader?

- a. Golden gift of reading for amusement.
- b. Golden gift of skimming through the work.
- c. Golden gift of patience.
- d. Golden gift of selecting books.

7. Which famous critic have read some five thousand books in the English of all centuries?

- a. Zola.
- b. Goethe.
- c. Thomas Carlyle.
- d. Professor Saintsbury.

8. According to Lafacadio Hearn, who is the greatest of all critics?

- a. Children.
- b. Professor Saintsbury.
- c. Public.
- d. Professional reader.

9. What is the test of a great book?

- a. Whether we want to read it only once or more than once.
- b. Whether a young person able to comprehend the meaning of a text in a single reading.
- c. Both a & b.

d. Whether the book conveys a moral message.

10. Which of these is not an example of books suggested by Lafacadio Hearn, as great books?

a. *Manon Lescaut*.

b. *Book of Job*.

c. *Daphnis and Chloe*.

d. *The tempest*.

11. Who among this wrote a list of best books in the world?

a. Sir. John Lubbock.

b. Lafacadio Hearn.

c. Professor Saintsbury.

d. Gothe.

12. Which is the best book suggested by Lafacadio Hearn to get an overall outline of European literature?

a. Keightley's *Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy*.

b. Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*.

c. *Corpus Poeticum Boreali*.

d. Apuleius' *Golden As*.

13. Who is the exceptional comedic playwright of ancient Athens?

a. Sophocles.

b. Aeschylus.

c. Euripides.

d. Aristophanes.

14. According to Lafacadio Hearn, which is the book that everybody should read?

- a. *Faust*.
- b. *Daphnis and Chloe*.
- c. *Golden Ass*.
- d. *Corpus Poeticum*.

15. According to Lafacadio Hearn, which among these books is a book that a man should buy and keep, read many times during his life?

- a. *Faust*.
- b. *Daphnis and Chloe*.
- c. *Golden Ass*.
- d. *Corpus Poeticum*.

16. Rowling's parents wanted her to?

- a. Take up writing as a career.
- b. Take a vocational degree.
- c. Study English literature.
- d. Nurture her over active imagination.

17. What did Rowling fear the most at the age of 21?

- a. Failure.
- b. Poverty
- c. Hardships
- d. Heartbreaks

18. The only thing that Rowling ever wanted to was?

- a. Overcome failure.

- b. A balance between ambition and expectations.
- c. To write novels.
- d. To make her parents happy.

19. The compromise to study Modern Languages satisfied-

- a. J K Rowling
- b. Rowling's parents
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Neither (a) nor (b)

20. According to Rowling, poverty entails

- a. Fear
- b. Stress
- c. Depression
- d. All of the above

21. Rowling believes that poverty is romanticised only by

- a. Fools
- b. Mature people
- c. People with a practical mind
- d. All of the above

22. What had been the measure of success in Rowling's life for years?

- a. Her ability to write.
- b. Her determination to follow her passion.
- c. Her ability to pass examinations.
- d. None of the above

23. According to Rowling, failure in life is?

- a. Insignificant.
- b. Inevitable.
- c. Momentary.
- d. Permanent.

24. What were the merits of failure in Rowling's life?

- a. Provided her an inner security.
- b. Taught her new things.
- c. Helped her to discover her determination and discipline.
- d. All of the above.

25. According to Rowling, an individual is driven by?

- a. Fear of failure.
- b. Desire for success.
- c. Both (a) and (b).
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

26. What were the hardships that Rowling had to face in her life?

- a. Divorced
- b. Jobless, poor and homeless.
- c. Health issues.
- d. Both (a) and (b).

27. According to Rowling, when will one truly determine the strength of their relationships?

- a. When tested by adversity.

- b. When it supports one another.
- c. Both (a) and (b).
- d. Neither (a) and (b).

28. Where does personal happiness reside, according to Rowling?

- a. Achievements.
- b. Qualification.
- c. In the knowledge that life is not a check list of acquisition or achievement.
- d. None of the above.

29. What is imagination, according to JK Rowling?

- a. The human capacity to envision.
- b. A transformative and revelatory capacity.
- c. The power that enables one to empathise with humans.
- d. All of the above.

30. How does Rowling describe her experience at Amnesty International?

- a. Formative.
- b. Humbling.
- c. Inspiring
- d. All of the above.

31. What all did Rowling had to witness while working at Amnesty International?

- a. Handwritten, eye-witness accounts of summary trials, executions, rapes and kidnaps.
- b. Testimony of torture victims and pictures of their injuries.

- c. Photographs of the disappeared people sent by their desperate families and friends.
- d. All of the above.

32. Most of Rowling's co-workers at Amnesty International were?

- a. Ex-political prisoners.
- b. People displaced from their homelands.
- c. People who've fled into exile.
- d. All of the above.

33. What does the humankind do in order to gain and maintain power, according to Rowling?

- a. Inflict evil upon their fellow humans.
- b. Resort to evil practises
- c. Intentionally harm others.
- d. All of the above.

34. Rowling learned more about human goodness from?

- a. College.
- b. Her life experiences.
- c. Amnesty International.
- d. None of the above.

35. What was the most humbling and inspiring experience in Rowling's life?

- a. Spending hours in the coffee bar writing stories.
- b. Coming back to life after all the hardships.
- c. Her participation in the rescue of many people while working at Amnesty International.

d. None of the above.

36. What makes a human being distinguished from other animals in the planet, according to Rowling?

a. By his ability to learn and understand without experiencing it.

b. By his intelligence.

c. Both (a) and (b).

d. Neither (a) nor (b).

37. According to Rowling, how does an individual exploits his/her imaginative power?

a. By using it to manipulate.

b. By using it to control.

c. Both (a) and (b).

d. Neither (a) nor (b).

38. What happens to the 'wilfully imaginative' people, according to Rowling?

a. See more monsters.

b. Becomes more afraid.

c. Both (a) and (b).

d. Neither (a) nor (b).

39. According to Rowling, what happens when one chooses to live in narrow places?

a. Becomes depressed.

b. Experiences isolation.

c. Becomes mentally agoraphobic.

d. None of the above.

40. According to Rowling, what happens to people who choose not to empathise?

- a. Enable real monsters.
- b. Becomes stony hearted.
- c. End up being isolated.
- d. None of the above.

41. According to Rowling, how do people 'touch' other people's life?

- a. By their love.
- b. By their empathetic mind.
- c. By their existence.
- d. Through charity.

42. According to Rowling, when will the world celebrate an individual's existence?

- a. When he/she chooses to use their status and influence to raise their voice for the voiceless people.
- b. When he/she chooses to identify with both the powerful and powerless people.
- c. When he/she helps to change the reality of the needy people.
- d. All of the above.

43. According to Rowling, what is needed to change the world?

- a. Magic.
- b. Money.
- c. Power.
- d. Imagination.

44. By the end of the speech, Rowling speaks about the relevance of?

- a. Friendship.

- b. Luck.
- c. Career.
- d. Success.

45. Why Adichie decided to wear a yellow head wrap for the Graduation?

- a. She had a fancy towards the colour yellow.
- b. The weather was extremely pleasant and sunny.
- c. The class colour was yellow in Wellesley.
- d. All of the above.

46. Adichie's interest towards make-up was awakened during her?

- a. 30's
- b. 20's
- c. Teenage
- d. 40's

47. Adichie decided to wear makeup after?

- a. Being mocked by an unpleasant guy at a friend's dinner party.
- b. Her mother's advice.
- c. Being coerced by her friends.
- d. None of the above.

48. The topic of conversation at Adichie's friend's dinner party?

- a. Weather.
- b. Traditional Igbo culture.
- c. Education.
- d. Political issues.

49. According to Adichie, what can a good shade of lipstick do?

- a. Increase attractiveness.

b. Provides a slightly better mood on dark days.

c. Both (a) and (b)

d. Neither (a) nor (b)

50. Adichie was a native of?

a. The United States.

b. South Africa.

c. Nigeria.

d. Canada

51. Adichie decided to leave medical school as she was?

a. Unhappy.

b. Wanted to write.

c. Didn't wish to be responsible for the inadvertent death of her patients.

d. All of the above.

52. Adichie urges to teach the students to discard the view that?

a. Vulnerability is female trait.

b. Vulnerability is a universal trait.

c. Men are more vulnerable than women.

d. None of the above.

53. Adichie urges Medias to ask interviews on how?

a. Mothers balance family and work.

b. Fathers balance family and work.

c. Both (a) and (b).

d. Neither (a) nor (b).

54. Adichie has learned feminism by?

a. Reading the works of European Feminist writers.

- b. Watching the women traders in Nsukka.
- c. Life experience.
- d. None of the above

55. According to Adichie, girls are raised to?

- a. Make themselves likeable.
- b. Build a good career.
- c. Mingle with the external environment.
- d. All of the above.

56. According to Adichie, the only acceptable way of wasting one's time on earth is?

- a. Playing video games.
- b. Surfing the Internet.
- c. Online shopping.
- d. None of the above.

57. Adichie and her mother disagreed with each other on issues relating to?

- a. Gender.
- b. Parental roles.
- c. Career.
- d. Academics.

58. According to Adichie, the most important thing in the world is?

- a. Relationships.
- b. Responsibilities.
- c. Career.
- d. Love.

59. Which of the following statements are NOT true?

- a. Adichie is against the social constructs of gender.

- b. Adichie's mother supported patriarchy.
- c. Adichie's mother is a staunch supporter of feminism.
- d. All are incorrect.

60. Adichie was forced to remain silent on issues regarding?

- a. Equality of men and women.
- b. Equal rights of gay people in Africa.
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

61. According to Adichie, many academicians saw feminism as?

- a. Troubling.
- b. Menacing.
- c. An elite little cult, with esoteric rights of membership.
- d. All of the above.

62. Adichie wants Commission magazine articles to teach?

- a. Women how to keep a man happy.
- b. Men how to keep a woman happy.
- c. Both (a) and (b).
- d. Neither (a) and (b).

63. Adichie has urged the graduates to?

- a. Try and create the world you want to live in.
- b. Follow their passions.
- c. Build a strong career.
- d. All of the above.

64. According to Adichie, gender is always about?

- a. Context.

- b. Circumstance
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

65. Adichie wants television shows to depict female strength as?

- a. Normal
- b. Remarkable.
- c. Extra ordinary.
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

Module 4

1. What is the main conflict in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. The squirrel and the green lizard make fun of the nightingale for being sympathetic.
- b. The student can't find a rose to give to the girl.
- c. The girl only wants someone wealthy to take her to the dance.
- d. The Chamberlin's nephew finds a prettier rose than the student.

2. Which of the following is NOT an example of how the Student's sad ending was foreshadowed?

- a. When the student receives the rose from the nightingale.
- b. The student is not passionate or a true lover.
- c. The girl is spoiled.
- d. When the student lies down, cries, and gives up finding the rose.

3. Which of the following is NOT a way that the roses similar to the girl in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. They are both valuable.
- b. They are both beneficial in the end of the story
- c. They are both beautiful
- d. They are both fake on the outside

4. What was the narration style in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. 1st person
- b. 3rd person
- c. Omniscient
- d. Objective

5. At the end of Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose' what did the student learn?

- a. People are ungrateful.
- b. Love is a sill thing.
- c. Everything turns out right if you try your hardest.
- d. That love isn't half as useful as logic is.

6. Which character trait does NOT apply to the Nightingale in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. Selfish
- b. Naive
- c. Concerned
- d. Idealistic

7. How do the other animals (besides the Nightingale) respond to the Student's grief in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. They are uninterested in his feelings.
- b. They think that he is foolish.
- c. They weep with him.
- d. They have suffered similar pains in their lives.

8. Why does the Student want a red rose so badly in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. His mother is sick and only the petals from a red rose can heal her.
- b. He is going to a dance and he thinks that he will get noticed if he wears a red rose.
- c. A witch cast a spell on his lover and he needs a red rose to break the curse.
- d. The girl whom he likes says that she will dance with him for a red rose.

9. What does it cost the Nightingale to make a red rose Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. His colours
- b. His song
- c. His life
- d. His wings

10. Which statement about the Student is TRUE in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. He behaves ungratefully.
- b. He honours the Nightingale's sacrifice.
- c. He understands the Nightingale.
- d. He knows the cost of the red rose.

11. Which is the correct order of events?

- a. The Oak-tree asks for one more song; the Nightingale makes a rose; the Lizard laughs at the Student
- b. The Lizard laughs at the Student; the Oak-tree asks for one more song; the Nightingale makes a rose
- c. The Nightingale looks for a rose; the Nightingale hears the Student's problem; the Student argues with the girl
- d. The Student argues with the girl; the Student criticizes the Nightingale's song; the Nightingale looks for a rose

12. Which figurative language technique is used in the following sentence?

"The white Moon heard it, and she forgot the dawn, and lingered on in the sky."

- a. Simile
- b. Metaphor
- c. Hyperbole
- d. Personification

13. Why does the Professor's daughter reject the rose in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. It does not go with her dress.
- b. She is allergic to roses.
- c. She wanted a white rose.
- d. There was a bee in the flower.

14. Which idiom best applies to when the Student tells the girl that she is "ungrateful" in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. The devil is in the details.
- b. It's best to hear it straight from the horse's mouth.
- c. The pot calls the kettle black.
- d. Cross that bridge when you come to it.

15. Which statement best expresses a theme of Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

- a. Money can't buy everything.
- b. True love can overcome all obstacles and bounds.
- c. The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.
- d. Don't give your all to someone who won't appreciate it.

16. What idea does the red rose in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose' represent about love?

- a. It represents how easy love is.
- b. It represents where to find love.
- c. It represents the rarity and sacrifice of love.
- d. It represents where not to find love

17. Why does the professor's daughter in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose' represent materialism?

- a. She chooses her lover based on his height.
- b. She is a model.
- c. She chooses her lover based on the gifts he gives.
- d. She listens to rap music.

18. Why does the nightingale in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose' represent compassion?

- a. It cares for the student like a mother.
- b. It hates killing worms.
- c. It cares for its mother deeply.
- d. It hates people killing worms.

19. Why does the student in Oscar Wilde's short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose' represent naivety?

- a. He believes whatever he is told or reads.

- b. He is in love.
- c. He is in his first year of school.
- d. He reads books.

20. What is the conflict in Quality by John Galsworthy?

- a. Man vs. society
- b. man vs. self
- c. both a and b
- d. None of the above.

21. What was the narration style in Quality by John Galsworthy?

- a. 1st person
- b. 3rd person
- c. Omniscient
- d. Objective

22. Who were Gessler Brothers?

- a. German immigrants.
- b. Poor brothers, but seemingly content with their work and situation.
- c. Shoemakers who show complete dedication to their work.
- d. All the above.

23. What was the author's opinion about Mr. Gessler, as a boot maker?

- a. A perfect boot maker
- b. Took his profession as an art.
- c. Make long lasting boots.
- d. All the above.

24. Why did the author visit the shop so infrequently in *Quality* by John Galsworthy?

- a. Mr Gessler used to make long lasting boots.
- b. The quality of their shoes was diminishing.
- c. The author went abroad.
- d. None of the above.

25. What was the effect on Mr. Gessler of the author's remark about a certain pair of boots?

- a. He became angry and scolded the author.
- b. He remained quiet and calm.
- c. He became very sad and decided to quit his profession.
- d. None of the above.

26. What was Mr. Gessler's complaint against 'big firms'?

- a. They used inferior quality or leather in boots.
- b. Their products are very expensive.
- c. Both a & b.
- d. None of the above.

27. Why did the author order so many pairs of boots in *Quality* by John Galsworthy?

- a. the author is beginning a new shoe shop.
- b. the author order it for his friends and relatives.
- c. Mr. Gessler requested him to buy shoes.
- d. He had to go abroad.

28. Who wrote the short story "Quality"?

- a. Alice walker
- b. John Galsworthy.
- c. George Orwell.

d. Oscar Wilde.

29. Who wrote the short story 'The Nightingale and the Rose'?

a. Alice walker

b. John Galsworthy.

c. George Orwell.

d. Oscar Wilde.

30. Who said "It is an art!" about shoe making?

a. Helen Keller

b. Alice Walker.

c. Mr. Gessler.

d. Chimamanda Ngozi Adiche.

31. What does Mama think Hakim-a-barber's name is when they are first introduced?

a. Wangero

b. Asalamalakim

c. John Thomas

d. Amos

32. What does Dee insist on being called in the short story "Everyday Use"?

a. Hakim Al-Barber

b. Wangero Leewanika Kemanjo

c. Asalamalakim

d. Big Dee

33. Who carved the butter dash in the short story "Everyday Use"?

a. Uncle Stash

b. Mama

c. Mama's husband

d. Cousin Jacob

34. How are Maggie and Dee related?
- a. They are sisters
 - b. They are not related
 - c. They are step-sisters
 - d. They are mother and daughter
35. How many years ago did the first house burn down in the short story "Everyday Use"?
- a. 10 or 12 years ago
 - b. 5 years ago
 - c. 1 year ago
 - d. 7 years ago
36. In the short story "Everyday Use" Dee is whose namesake?
- a. Mama's cousin
 - b. A Catholic saint
 - c. Her aunt
 - d. Her grandmother
37. What does Dee/Wangero find in the trunk by Mama's bed?
- a. Dee's old self-made clothes
 - b. Two quilts
 - c. Medals from the Civil War
 - d. A family painting
38. Since when has Maggie shuffled with her eyes to the ground?
- a. Since her sister left for school
 - b. Since she was burned in the fire
 - c. Since Dee's visit
 - d. Since she was kicked by a horse
39. What are Dee's plans for the chute top and butter dish?
- a. To use as decoration for her flat

- b. To use as a night stand
- c. To sell to a museum
- d. To churn butter according to "real" African tradition

40. Before leaving, what does Dee/Wangero tell Maggie she really ought to do?

- a. Make something of herself
- b. Go to college
- c. Stop looking so pathetic
- d. Not to marry John Thomas

41. What does Mama wear on an average day?

- a. A dress
- b. Overalls
- c. A "moo moo"
- d. Traditional clothes from Africa

42. Why did Dee read to Mama and Maggie at home?

- a. To share in her love of learning
- b. To educate them
- c. To show them how ignorant they were
- d. To entertain them at night

43. Why did Dee refuse to take a quilt to college?

- a. She thought they were worth too much money
- b. She wanted to hide her real upbringing
- c. She thought they belonged with Mama
- d. She said they were old-fashioned and out of style

44. What did they call Dicie after Dee was born?

- a. Dorothy
- b. Wangero
- c. Maggie

d. Big Dee

45. Who poisoned several of the cattle herders' cows in the short story "Everyday Use"?

a. White men

b. John Thomas

c. Black extremists

d. An angry neighbour

46. What T.V talk show does Mama imagine her and Dee to be on?

a. Jay Leno

b. Merv Griffin Show

c. Johnny Carson

d. David Letterman

47. What does Mama compare Maggie to?

a. A mouse

b. A lame animal

c. A cat

d. A scarecrow

48. Who helped Mama raise the money to send Dee away to school?

a. The community church

b. Mama's extended family

c. The community center

d. Anonymous donation

49. Where was Dee sent away to school?

a. Mobile

b. Little Rock

c. Dallas

d. Augusta

50. Up to what grade did Mama go to school?

- a. Grade five
- b. Grade two
- c. Grade four
- d. Grade three

51. What happened to the school mama went to?

- a. Stopped after grade five
- b. School burned down
- c. Colored children had to go to a different school
- d. School closed down

52. Who will Maggie end up marrying?

- a. Will James
- b. John Thomas
- c. Thomas Barber
- d. Amos Henry

53. What year was Mama "hooked in the side" buy a cow?

- a. 1952
- b. 1950
- c. 1949
- d. 1948

54. Where is Mama's house located?

- a. On the edge of a forest
- b. On a pasture
- c. On a hill
- d. On a meadow

55. "Everyday Use" is set in

- a. Old South Georgia
- b. New Orleans

- c. Cincinnati
- d. Hannibal, Missouri

56. What do the quilts "mean" as objects central to the story "Everyday Use"?

- a. they are art objects
- b. they are meant to cover the marriage bed
- c. they represent family and the continuity of women's relationships
- d. all of the above

57. "Asalamalakim" is

- a. the name Dee has now chosen as her African name
- b. the name of Dee's Muslim boyfriend
- c. the last name of the "beef cattle people" up the road
- d. a greeting sometimes used by Arabic speakers

58. The climax of "Everyday Use" occurs when

- a. the mother takes the quilts from Dee and gives them to Maggie
- b. Dee's boyfriend arrives
- c. Dee makes dinner for her boyfriend
- d. Dee sets fire to the house

59. Who is the narrator of "Everyday Use"?

- a. Maggie
- b. the mother
- c. Dee
- d. Aunt Dicie

60. What happened to the family's old house in the story "Everyday Use"?

- a. Flood damage made it uninhabitable.
- b. The family decided to leave it for a newer, larger place when Dee became a television star.
- c. The bank foreclosed on it and forced the family to move out.
- d. It burned down.

61. What are the items that Dee wants to take with her?

- a. Quilts, a butter churn, and a dasher

- b. Quilts and Clothes
 - c. Everything
 - d. Nothing at all. She just came to visit.
62. Who wrote the novel *Down and Out in Paris and London*?
- a. Eric Arthur Blair.
 - b. Oscar Wilde.
 - c. John Galsworthy.
 - d. None of the above.
63. What is the setting of the story "Roucolle, the Miser"?
- a. London
 - b. Paris.
 - c. Washington
 - d. Germany.
64. Who cheated Roucolle in the story?
- a. Charlie.
 - b. A young Pole.
 - c. The Jew.
 - d. Policeman.
65. What was the wildcat scheme suggested by the Jew in the story "Roucolle, the Miser"?
- a. Smuggling gold to London.
 - b. Smuggling diamonds to Germany.
 - c. Smuggling cocaine to England.
 - d. None of the above.
66. How did Roucolle and Pole deceive the police?
- a. They ran away from the place.
 - b. They threw the stuff out of the window.
 - c. They refill the stuff into a face powder tin.
 - d. None of the above.
67. What was the response of Roucolle, when the policeman confirmed the face powder in the tin?
- a. He was glad as he was released at once.
 - b. He became angry.
 - c. He was completely broken as he lost his money.
 - d. Both b & c.

68. Who is Daniel Dancer in the story "Roucolle, the Miser"?

- a. An artist.
- b. A smuggler.
- c. A miser.
- d. An author.

69. Why was Roucolle called as a miser in the story?

- a. He used the wainscoting of his room for firewood.
- b. He wore sack trousers.
- c. He ate damaged vegetables and cat's meat.
- d. All the above.

Module 5

1. From the lines of the poem *Invictus*, what does 'In the fell clutch of circumstance' mean?

- a. Stuff happens.
- b. You will fall.
- c. Something will grab you.
- d. None of the above.

2. From the poem *Invictus*, what does "Beyond this place of wrath and tears, Looms but the Horror of the shade"?

- a. Shades are horrible because they block out the light.
- b. Even if you 'survive this life,' you will eventually die.
- c. It is good to fear death.
- d. None of the above.

3. From the poem *Invictus*, 'I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.' means?

- a. I will join the military and become a captain.
- b. I just can't handle all the pain of life.
- c. No matter what happens, I will survive and thrive
- d. None of the above

4. *Invictus* is a Latin word. What does it mean?

- a. Injured
- b. Unfaithful
- c. Unconquered
- d. Strong

5. How many stanzas does "*Invictus*" have?

- a. Three Stanza.
- b. Four Stanza.
- c. Five Stanza.
- d. Six Stanza.

6. Who wrote "Invictus"?

- a. William Ernest Henley.
- b. Maya Anagelou.
- c. Robert Frost.
- d. Helen Keller.

7. Complete the text from the poem Invictus: "Out of the night that covers me/ _____ as the pit from pole to pole".

- a. Dark
- b. Evil
- c. Deep
- d. Black

8. Complete the text from the poem Invictus: "In the fell clutch of circumstance/ I have not _____ nor _____ aloud."

- a. Screamed, cried
- b. Winced, cried
- c. Cried, swore
- d. Swore, screamed

9. Complete the text: "And yet the menace of the years/ _____."

- a. Shall find me bored
- b. Finds and shall find me unafraid
- c. Finds the Horror of the shade
- d. fell clutch of circumstance.

10. What are the last two lines of the poem Invictus?

- a. I am the master of my fate:/ I am the captain of my soul.
- b. I am the captain of myself:/ I am the master of my life.
- c. I am the captain of my fate:/ I am the master of my soul.
- d. None of the above.

11. What is the rhyme scheme for each stanza of the poem Invictus?

- a. ABAB
- b. AABB
- c. Free Verse
- d. None of the above.

12. What is the primary theme of 'Invictus'?

- a. Death and rebirth
- b. Sports
- c. War and suffering
- d. Triumph over adversity

13. What is the meter of 'Invictus'?

- a. Iambic Pentameter
- b. Iambic Tetrameter
- c. Blank verse
- d. Iambic Hexameter

14. At what time in William Ernest Henley's life did he write 'Invictus'?

- a. When he first contracted tuberculosis.

- b. When his father died.
 - c. When his father's bookstore went out of business.
 - d. While recovering from surgery in the hospital.
15. Frost uses the image of two diverging roads to symbolize.
- a. Sorrow and regret
 - b. Life's choice
 - c. The love of nature
 - d. The spirit of independence
16. Why does the narrator choose the road he decides to take?
- a. Because the road is smoother and looks easier to walk on
 - b. Because he has directions for traveling that way
 - c. Because it looks less travelled and he's curious about where it leads
 - d. Because the other road is blocked
17. When does the poem "Road Not Taken" take place?
- a. In the morning.
 - b. In the afternoon.
 - c. We cannot tell from the poem.
 - d. In the evening.
18. In the poem "Road Not Taken", the poet chooses which road?
- a. The first road.
 - b. The second road.
 - c. Both roads.
 - d. Neither road.
19. What prevents the traveller from seeing farther down the road?
- a. A rock.
 - b. Dust.
 - c. Undergrowth.
 - d. None of the above.
20. Which line from the poem "Road Not Taken" shares the same meaning as the following sentence: The traveller's choice of road directly impacted his life path?
- a. I shall be telling this with a sigh.

- b. And both that morning equally lay.
 - c. And that has made all the difference.
 - d. And having perhaps the better claim.
21. What is the "fork in the road" a symbol of in the poem "Road Not Taken"?
- a. A time in someone's life.
 - b. A decision someone must make.
 - c. A choice that is a bit risky.
 - d. None of the above.
22. The entire poem is an example of extended ---
- a. Personification.
 - b. Alliteration.
 - c. Metaphor.
 - d. Imagery.
23. The poet stood at the intersection of?
- a. Crossroads
 - b. Two roads
 - c. Three roads.
 - d. A bridge and a road.
24. The poet felt sorry because..?
- a. He could not see the road well
 - b. He could not travel on both the roads
 - c. He did not know the direction
 - d. He lost his way.
25. The poet took the road.....
- a. To the right
 - b. To the left
 - c. The one less travelled on.
 - d. None of the above.
26. What did the poet see in the yellow wood in the poem "Road Not Taken"?

- a. Two paths diverging in different directions.
- b. Trees in the forest.
- c. Green grass.
- d. None of the above.

27. When the poet chose one of the paths what did he hope to do.?

- a. Come back and try the other path
- b. Not go back
- c. Go home.
- d. None of the above.

28. In the line "Oh I kept the first for another day!," "the first" refers to_____?

- a. Narrators choice
- b. The road
- c. Fate
- d. Both a & b.

29. Which of the following statements is the closest interpretation of the line "yet knowing how way leads on to way?"

- a. You can never go home alone.
- b. Its easy to get lost in a path.
- c. One path takes you to the next.
- d. all the above.

30. In The poem "Road Not Taken", looking back on his decision, the narrator feels.....?

- a. Relieved
- b. Regretful
- c. Meditative

d. Embarrassed

31. Who is the protagonist of the poem "Still I Rise"?

a. A white man

b. A black man

c. A white woman

d. A black woman

32. Which of the following is NOT used as a symbol of wealth in the poem "Still I Rise"?

a. Gold mines

b. Oil wells

c. Pearls

d. Diamonds

33. What does "Black Ocean" represent in the poem "Still I Rise"?

a. A swamp

b. Africa

c. The speaker

d. A deserted place

34. Who might be the object of the poem ("you") in the poem "Still I Rise" ?

a. The speaker's friends

b. African-American people

c. The speaker's children

d. Oppressive people

35. "Shoot me with your words" is an example of which literary element?

a. Personification

b. Alliteration

c. Simile

d. Metaphor

36. Which of the following natural elements is NOT mentioned in the poem "Still I Rise"?

- a. Stars
- b. Moons
- c. Tides
- d. Suns

37. What is the tone of the poem "Still I Rise"?

- a. Triumphant
- b. Determined
- c. Angry
- d. All of the above

38. What does the speaker mean by the "gifts" that her ancestors gave in the poem "Still I Rise"?

- a. Artefacts
- b. Her determination and strength
- c. Her children
- d. Money

39. What feeling does the poem's repeated line—"I rise—suggest?"

- a. Fear
- b. Frustration
- c. Empowerment
- d. Anger

40. "Shoulders falling down like raindrops" is an example of which literary element?

- a. Simile
- b. Synecdoche
- c. Assonance
- d. Metaphor

41. Which of the following does the speaker NOT compare herself to when rising?

- a. Hopes

- b. Air
- c. Dust
- d. Temperature

42. Which of the following lines in the poem "Still I Rise" may be interpreted both literally and figuratively?

- a. "you may cut me with your eyes"
- b. "you may shoot me with your words"
- c. "I am the dream and the hope of the slave"
- d. "you may kill me with your hatefulness"

43. What is the overall message that Angelou delivers through her poem?

- a. Resist your oppressors and fight for change
- b. Be violent towards your oppressors
- c. Resist your oppressors but stop if they really harm you
- d. Ignore your oppressors

44. How does the speaker describe her "cries" in the poem "Still I Rise"?

- a. Painful
- b. Loud
- c. Deep
- d. Soulful

45. Maya Angelou's "Still I Rise" most likely takes place during which time period?

- a. During the American Revolution
- b. During the colonial period
- c. The 1970s during a time of segregation and civil rights movements in America
- d. During the Civil War in America

46. The book *The Prophet* is written by ____

- a. Robert Frost.
- b. George Orwell.
- c. Kahlil Gibran.
- d. A. G. Gardner.

47. What is good according to Kahlil Gibran.?

- a. You are good when you are one with yourself.
- b. You are good when you not walk to your goal firmly.
- c. You are good when you strive to give yourself.
- d. Both a & c.

48. What is evil according to Kahlil Gibran?

- a. When you are not one with yourself, it is evil.
- b. When you seek gain for yourself, it is evil.
- c. When good tortured by its own hunger and thirst, it is evil.
- d. None of the above.

49. Which of the following symbols is NOT mentioned in the poem "Good and Evil"?

- a. Divided house.
- b. Root and fruit.
- c. Diverging road.
- d. Staggering tongue.

50. Who is the narrator in the poem "Good and Evil".

- a. Kahlil Gibran.
- b. Maya Angelou.
- c. Robert Frost.
- d. AL Mustafa.

51. What is the main theme of the poem "Good and Evil"?

- a. The binary of good and evil.
- b. Evil as the absence of good.
- c. Both a & b.'
- d. None of the above.

Module 1

1. c.	6. a	11. d	16. c	21. a	26. b
2. b	7. b	12. b	17. c	22. b	27. d
3. d	8. b	13. a	18. c	23. c	28. c
4. a	9. b	14. c	19. b	24. d	29. b
5. c	10. d	15. a	20. d	25. a	30. d
31. a	36. d	41. c	46. a		
32. b	37. b	42. c	47. d		
33. c	38. b	43. c	48. b		
34. a	39. c	44. a	49. c		
35. b	40. c	45. b	50. d		

Module 2

1. b	6. c	11. d	16. a	21. d	26. b
2. c	7. a	12. b	17. d	22. d	27. b
3. b	8. c	13. c	18. a	23. c	28. d
4. d	9. d	14. a	19. b	24. d	29. d
5. d	10. c	15. c	20. c	25. d	30. a

Module 3

1. b	6. c	11. a	16. b	21. a	26. d
2. d	7. d	12. a	17. a	22. c	27. a
3. c	8. c	13. d	18. c	23. b	28. c
4. c	9. c	14. c	19. d	24. d	29. d
5. d	10. d	15. a	20. d	25. c	30. d
31. d	36. a	41. c	46. b	51. d	56. c
32. d	37. c	42. d	47. a	52. a	57. a
33. a	38. c	43. d	48. b	53. b	58. d
34. c	39. c	44. a	49. b	54. b	59. c

35. c 40. a 45. c 50. c 55. a 60. c

61. d
62. b
63. a
64. c
65. a

Module 4

1. c	6. a	11. b	16. c	21. a	26. a
2. a	7. b	12. d	17. c	22. d	27. d
3. b	8. d	13. a	18. a	23. d	28. b
4. c	9. c	14. c	19. a	24. a	29. d
5. d	10. a	15. d	20. c	25. b	30. c
31. b	36. c	41. b	46. c	51. d	56. d
32. b	37. b	42. c	47. b	52. b	57. d
33. a	38. b	43. d	48. a	53. c	58. a
34. d	39. a	44. d	49. d	54. b	59. b
35. a	40. a	45. a	50. b	55. a	60. d
61. a	66. c				
62. a	67. d				
63. b	68. c				
64. c	69. d				
65. c					

Module 5

1. a	6. a	11. a	16. c	21. b	26. a
2. b	7. d	12. d	17. a	22. c	27. a

3. c	8. b	13. b	18. b	23. b	28. b
4. c	9. b	14. a	19. c	24. b	29. c
5. b	10. a	15. b	20. c	25. c	30. c
31. d	36. a	41. d	46. c	51. c	
32. c	37. d	42. d	47. d		
33. c	38. b	43. a	48. c		
34. d	39. c	44. d	49. c		
35. d	40. a	45. c	50. d		