

METHODOLOGY OF HUMANITIES: AND LITERATURE

(For Private Registration to BA English Language & Literature Programme)

1. Articulation of the meanings of peoples' life experiences within literature are in terms of:

A) Space and geographical locations

B) Time

C) Sense perceptions

D) Absolute truth

a) C only b) A and C c) A and B d) B and C

2. A set of verified and verifiable statements about all phenomena is known as

a) Axioms

b) Historiography

c) Scientific knowledge

d) Humanities

3. The goal of science is to:

a) Create an intellectual spiritual sense of the lived world

b) Arrive at absolute truth

c) Understand rational and irrational interpretations of the world

d) All of the above

4. An important characteristic of social science discipline is:

a) Explaining social behaviour with the help of scientific methods

b) That drama is a social science discipline

c) That astronomy is a social science discipline

d) We get insight into what things are, were or would be

5. Philosophy relies on:

- a) Literature
- b) History
- c) Reasoned argument
- d) Social behaviour

6. History in modern academia is designated as a social science discipline because:

- a) It aims at arriving at a probable certainty
- b) The focus of history is on chronology and its method follows the method of social sciences
- c) It now employs complex quantitative research techniques
- d) It is the most reliable method

7. _____ is historically the source of all the sciences as well as social sciences

- a) Biology
- b) Astronomy
- c) Historiography
- d) Philosophy

8. As overemphasis on empirical proof limits the scope of scientific method; the scientific community now aims at:

- a) Arriving at a probable certainty
- b) Different objects of study
- c) Absolute, provable truth
- d) Gathering of data in a methodical manner

9. The truth or reality of something or actual existence of something as opposed to belief about something is called:

- a) Narrative imagination
- b) Taste
- c) Fact
- d) Value

10. The art of constructing history is

- a) Fiction

- b) Narrative
- c) Historiography
- d) Philosophy

11. According to Hayden White the aim of a novelist and writer of history is same, that is

- a) Both present their ideas indirectly
- b) Both wish to provide a verbal image of reality
- c) Both are humanistic scholars
- d) Both produce their creative imagination

12. The view that, the artistic representations of the real world are not representation of reality, but are imitations of it and therefore not authentically real; were made by

- a) Aristotle
- b) Plato
- c) E.H. Carr
- d) Hayden White

13. Who envisaged literature as a sphere separate from politics and ethics and separated it from logical and socio-political correctness by attributing aesthetic value for them:

- a) Emile Durkheim
- b) David Hume
- c) Aristotle
- d) Plato

14. There must be a logical gap between the description of facts and the value-judgement, the value of literary work lies in its capacity to give pleasure; was the opinion of:

- a) David Hume
- b) August Comte
- c) Aristotle
- d) Plato

15. Positivism is a system of philosophy:

- a) Where the literary work was placed fundamentally as an expression of the author's aesthetic formulation.

- b) Which is the corner stone of Max Weber's contribution to social sciences.
- c) That indicates cultural choices and preferences
- d) Which draws knowledge away from spiritual metaphysics and placed stress on use of natural science methods in studying social sciences.

16. The learned behaviour of human beings to consider something aesthetically desirable, good or proper is the concept of:

- a) Value
- b) Taste
- c) Belief systems
- d) Value-freedom

17. _____ is the corner stone of Max Weber's contribution to social sciences:

- a) Value
- b) Taste
- c) Belief systems
- d) Value-freedom

18. How are values gained by the young members of the society?

- a) Taught directly to the members
- b) They are internalized from the society as they grow up.
- c) They acquire values from value education courses at college
- d) None of the above

19. A set of ideas which provide a theoretical and operational framework for thought or action by its adherents is known as:

- a) Marxism
- b) Scientific enquiry
- c) Value freedom
- d) Ideology

20) 'Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses' (1969) is an essay by:

- a) Karl Max and Federick Engels

b) Louis Althusser

c) Terry Eagleton

d) Destutt de Tracy

21. Why is language explained as arbitrary?

a) Because language is established through repeated use

b) Meaning is attributed to language by difference

c) Because the word and the thing it imply have nothing to do with each other

d) Because language imposes its structure

22. Meanings are rooted not in words but in:

a) Cultural context and repeated use of the words

b) The link between the word and the thing

c) The syntactic structure of the words

d) The language we use

23. What is parole according to Ferdinand de Saussure?

a) The rules of the language

b) The act of expression and speaking

c) The smallest unit of language

d) Speaker's knowledge of other languages

24. People are distinguished from others by giving different names because

a) This provides identity and subjectivity to people

b) The name has nothing to do with the real person

c) For the convenience

d) To capture their attention in a group

25. A subject-position is:

a) A person's individual choices and his/her beliefs and personality traits

b) The process of meaning production and communication

- c) The historical positioning and evolution of language
- d) The position of an individual within a social structure where power determines his/her identity

26. Who is the author of 'History of the Voice'?

- a) Audre Lorde
- b) Cherrie Moraga
- c) Jimmy Chi
- d) Kamau Brathwaite

27. The context in which a culture's communication, meaning-production and interpretation occur is known as:

- a) Representation
- b) Ethnicity
- c) Subjectivity
- d) Discourse

28. Why are subjectivity and identity viewed as anti-essentialist?

- a) Because they reject the idea of core, unchanging identity
- b) Because they are inherent and stable
- c) Because they are consequence of representation
- d) Because they are based on subject-positions

29. The capacity to perform a particular task, to influence the course of events or influence people is called:

- a) Representation
- b) Anti-essentialism
- c) Agency
- d) Social construction of reality

30. According to Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann, folk wisdom is:

- a) The knowledge acquired through interaction with different people in a society
- b) Explicit knowledge on folk literature and culture
- c) Scientific and theoretical knowledge of reality

d) A discourse on folklore

31. The process through which habits, customs and local practices become sources of knowledge is called:

a) Social construction of reality

b) Agency

c) Habitualization

d) Institutionalization

32. The beliefs acquired through institutionalization create:

a) Reality

b) Superstitions

c) Symbolic universes

d) Habitualization

33. The entire process of institutionalization is known as:

a) Symbolic universe

b) Habitualization

c) Social construction of reality

d) Routine

34. The Semitic group of languages has originated from:

a) European nomadic tribes

b) Arabia

c) Aryan family

d) Germany

35. Multilingualism is:

a) Speaking more than one language

b) Teaching two language

c) Knowledge of a language from the Semitic group of languages

d) Language that contributes to the

36. Berger and Luckmann coined the term:

- a) Discourse
- b) Semiotics
- c) Social construction
- d) Cultural materialism

37. The use of the word 'denigrate', suggestive of humiliating the blacks is an example of:

- a) Political effect of language
- b) Racial aspect of language-use
- c) Language becoming a means of gender inequality
- d) Language of revolution

38. In Charles Dickens' novels the use of language of the industry workers is:

- a) Representation of language for a particular class
- b) Use of language to emphasize gender difference
- c) Language used to humiliate a race
- d) Language used to make caste differences

39. Names given to religious groups or sub-groups is

- a) Language used to imply religion
- b) Language used to make gender differences
- c) Language used to denote particular caste
- d) Language as a political tool

40. How was the English language used as a means of erasing socially unjust situations in India?

- a) Teaching English to the elite class
- b) By allowing more Western missionaries to India
- c) Teaching Latin and Greek which was considered as classical, standard languages to Indians
- d) Dissemination of English to Backward classes and greater access to English education

41. Blacks in USA developed their own forms of English because:

- a) They didn't know to use English like the Westerners
- b) They wanted to demonstrate their unique culture

- c) They were trying to dominate the language
- d) All of the above

42. Derek Walcott is

- a) West Indies writer
- b) Nigerian writer
- c) Indian writer
- d) Australian writer

43. 'Men always talk in direct imperatives and while women prefer to offer suggestions', this view reflects;

- a) An offensive opinion on women
- b) Gender inequality that prevail in our society
- c) Language used as a compliment to women
- d) Language used to exhibit gender prejudice

44. Orientalists are:

- a) People in countries of the Mediterranean
- b) Term used to denote Indians by the West
- c) Specialists in Oriental languages and cultures
- d) The people whom the West termed as primitive

45. Who pleaded with the British that the Indians need English education not Sanskrit?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- c) T.B. Macaulay
- d) Raja Rammohun Roy

46. The movement to give English education to Indians gathered strength in the 1830s and central to this policy was:

- a) Missionaries who came in 1813s
- b) That Indian intellectuals pleaded for English education
- c) English established as the language of law and justice

d) Preparation of Macaulay's 'Minute'

47. When was Macaulay's 'Minute' prepared?

a) 1835

b) 1832

c) 1840

d) 1857

48. Imposing English language and education resulted in native students losing their culture and language because:

a) Macaulay declared that Sanskrit, Arabic and other languages were useless

b) By learning English they not only learned a language but also a culture and a way of life

c) English was established as the language of development and progress

d) They hated the so called primitive culture

49. Indian novelist Raja Rao had mourned that he could not capture the emotions and feelings in a language that was not his own, in the preface to his novel:

a) Shadow Lines

b) Coolie

c) Kanthapura

d) No Longer At Ease

50. 'Kanthapura' was published:

a) Before Independence

b) After Independence

c) Before 1930's

d) After 1940's

51. Who was the novelist who called for the 'abolition of the English Departments'?

a) Frantz Fanon

b) Salman Rushdie

c) Derek Walcott

d) Ngugi Wa'Thiong'O

52. To 'decolonize the mind' is Ngugi Wa'Thiong'O's phrase for

- a) The argument that language transmits a culture
- b) Abolition of English Departments from Nigeria
- c) His argument that the Third World nations will remain colonized as long as they retain English
- d) Intellectual independence from the legacy of colonization

53. What is the 'violence of language' that Frantz Fanon speaks of?

- a) Intellectual independence from the legacy of colonization
- b) That writing in English continues colonial oppression
- c) That native languages and cultures were eliminated by the colonial master's language
- d) That we can never be free until we abandon English

54. Who is the author of 'The Wretched of the Earth'?

- a) Frantz Fanon
- b) Salman Rushdie
- c) Derek Walcott
- d) Ngugi Wa'Thiong'O

55. Balchandra Nemade is associated with

- a) Formalism
- b) Nativism
- c) Deconstruction
- d) New Critics

56. Nativism is

- a) A movement set back to regain lost culture
- b) A movement to help the natives to study English
- c) A criticism against the British rule in India
- d) A criticism which argues that we can never be free until we abandon English

57. Nativising and indigenizing the colonial language is known as:

- a) Nativism

- b) Decolonization
- c) Chutneyfication
- d) Deconstruction

58. 'To conquer English may be to complete the process of making ourselves free' was said by

- a) Salman Rushdie
- b) Derek Walcott
- c) Frantz Fanon
- d) Balchandra Nemade

59. Who is the author of 'A Far Cry From Africa'?

- a) Salman Rushdie
- b) Derek Walcott
- c) Ngugi Wa'Thiong'O
- d) Raja Rao

60. Name the ancient Greek philosopher who wondered about the nature of poetry

- a) Aristotle
- b) Thucydides
- c) Plato
- d) Seymour Chatman

61. The representation of events, characters and what happens to them in a sequential manner is called

- a) Narratee
- b) Narration
- c) Narrative
- d) Narratology

62. The acceptability of narratives has been established by:

- a) Social convention
- b) Individual's choice
- c) How real it is

d) Human experiences

63. The idea of Mimesis was first suggested by

a) Plato

b) Plato and Aristotle

c) Jerome Burner

d) John Barth

64. Mimesis is

a) Reality

b) Imitation

c) Improvisation

d) Indirect representation

65. Catharsis is the

a) Mode of narration

b) Imitation of reality

c) Re-presentation of reality

d) Effect of mimesis

66. In a novel the narrator choose to narrate the story indirectly, and then it is called

a) Mimesis

b) Representation

c) Diegesis

d) Recit

67. Diegesis is also known as

a) Re-presentation of reality

b) Direct presentation of reality

c) Same as Mimesis

d) Catharsis

68. Codes of perception enhances our understanding of

- a) Experience of the represented world
- b) Perception of reality
- c) Perception of human experiences
- d) Experience of catharsis

69. Codes of perception is

- a) The process through which objects, people, events and ideas are constructed in a medium
- b) The representations, language and signs that we accumulate over years and which become the framework within which we read reality
- c) The identity of a thing in the process of construction
- d) The product that emerges at the end of the representation

70. What are the two things that post-1970 author does in the narrative?

- a) Represents the reality and describes it.
- b) Constructs reality and narrate the story
- c) Describe the world of the novel and makes it clear the world he represented is still a fiction
- d) Alienate him from the novel and constructs the novel

71. What is self-reflexivity?

- a) Making the novel as a tool for the self- reflexivity of the author
- b) Making the novel as a tool for the self- reflexivity of the characters in the novel
- c) Reader participating in the process of finding meaning from the novel
- d) Postmodern novel representing the world and also asks us to pay attention to the very act of representation

72. Which among the following is Italo Calvino's novel?

- a) Midnight's Children
- b) Frankenstein
- c) If On A Winter's Night A Traveler
- d) The Rhetoric of Fiction

73. Who was the psychologist who proposed the two modes of thinking- the logico-scientific and the narrative?

- a) Jerome Burner
- b) Robert Penn Warren
- c) Wayne C. Booth
- d) Gerard Genette

74. In a narrative if we are using a cause and effect sequence, it is called

- a) Mimetic mode of thinking
- b) Logico-scientific mode of thinking
- c) The narrative mode of thinking
- d) None of these

75. Which of the following is not correct about narrative thinking mode?

- a) It deals with particular conditions and experiences and not with universal truths
- b) While the logico-scientific tolerate contradictions, the narrative mode does not
- c) Narrative thinking is rooted in a context
- d) It does not seek to establish truth

76. Narrative theory focuses on

- a) Narration
- b) Mimesis, Diegesis and Narration
- c) Author
- d) Author, text and reader

77. Who is the author of 'Joseph Andrews'?

- a) Donald Barthelme
- b) Martin Amis
- c) Henry Fielding
- d) Samuel Richardson

78. 'The Rhetoric of Fiction' is published in:

- a) 1955
- b) 1965

c) 1961

d) 1951

79. The concept of 'implied author' was first formulated by

a) Wayne C. Booth

b) Robert Penn Warren

c) Roland Barthes

d) A.J. Greimas

80. Who is called an autodiegetic narrator?

a) The homodiegetic narrator who narrates his/her own story

b) One who narrates from outside the story

c) The first person narrator

d) The third person narrator

81. A first person narrative is also called:

a) Autodiegetic narrative

b) Homodiegetic narrative

c) Hetrodiegetic- intradiegetic narrative

d) Hetrodiegetic narrative

82. 'Sjuzet' is the

a) Story

b) Persona

c) Plot

d) Theme

83. Fabula is the

a) Story

b) Persona

c) Plot

d) Theme

84. What is the proairetic code of a narrative?

- a) The code that draws upon a common set of stereotypes
- b) The code that informs our interpretation
- c) The code that refers to the sequence in which the events of a story unfolds
- d) The common knowledge that we share as a community

85. The code that draws upon a common set of stereotypes are called

- a) Symbolic code
- b) Hermeneutic code
- c) Cultural code
- d) Semic code

86. Who are the narrators of the novel 'Frankenstein'?

- a) Mary Shelley
- b) Dr. Alton
- c) Walton and Frankenstein
- d) Frankenstein

87. Who is the founder of Deconstruction?

- a) Roland Barthes
- b) Robert Penn Warren
- c) Jacques Derrida
- d) Wayne C. Booth

88. Derrida argues that spoken word is given more importance than written because:

- a) That was the first medium of communication
- b) Presence is more important than absence
- c) A person who speak is always given importance
- d) Spoken word is superior to written as it is easily communicable and less ambiguous

89. The mode of communication through narrating events of the past and which offer a logical conclusion is known as:

- a) Historical narrative

- b) Chronicle mode
- c) Annals mode
- d) Descriptive narrative

90. William K. Wimsatt and Beardsley belong to:

- a) The New Critics
- b) Postmodern novelists
- c) Philosophy
- d) Marxist Feminists

91. Who argued that a text is an endless play of interpretations and not a fixed entity?

- a) The New Critics
- b) T.S. Eliot
- c) Roland Barthes
- d) Wayne C. Booth

92. A 'work' is the physical, printed book. A _____ is the narrative inside it

- a) Plot
- b) Text
- c) Story
- d) An imitation of reality

93. The work becomes a text?

- a) When it is printed and published
- b) When reader starts reading and interpreting the work
- c) When it receives healthy criticisms
- d) When the reader completely understands what the author implied

94. What is Architextuality?

- a) The relationship between the text and the critical commentaries
- b) The references, quotes and citations in a text
- c) The relationship of a text to other texts in the same genre

d) Refers to the text that comes after the original text

95. Who is the author of 'Pamela'?

a) Henry Fielding

b) Daniel Defoe

c) Samuel Richardson

d) Michael Joyce

96. Which is the hypotext of J.M. Coetzee's 'Foe'?

a) Relapse

b) Jane Eyre

c) Robinson Crusoe

d) Dusk Lands

97. What are Fluid Texts?

a) Accessing multiple texts at the same time, on the same screen

b) Reading from WOMDA

c) Texts that can be altered in their appearance, unlike in the case of printed materials

d) The multimodal texts

98. The character and plot of Pamela in Fielding's 'Shamela' is an example for

a) Intertextuality

b) Metatextuality

c) Hypertextuality

d) Paratext

99. Who is the author of Jane Eyre

a) Charlotte Bronte

b) Emily Bronte

c) Anne Bronte

d) Michael Bronte

100. Who is the author of 'Patchwork Girl'?

- a) Michael Joyce
- b) Shirley Jackson
- c) Daniel Defoe
- d) Samuel Richardson

101. Articulation of the meanings of peoples' life experiences within literature are in terms of:

- A) Space and geographical locations
 - B) Time
 - C) Sense perceptions
 - D) Absolute truth
- a) C only b) A and C c) A and B d) B and C

102. A set of verified and verifiable statements about all phenomena is known as

- a) Axioms
- b) Historiography
- c) Scientific knowledge
- d) Humanities

103. The goal of science is to:

- a) Create an intellectual spiritual sense of the lived world
- b) Arrive at absolute truth
- c) Understand rational and irrational interpretations of the world
- d) All of the above

104. An important characteristic of social science discipline is:

- a) Explaining social behaviour with the help of scientific methods
- b) That drama is a social science discipline
- c) That astronomy is a social science discipline
- d) We get insight into what things are, were or would be

105. Philosophy relies on:

- a) Literature

- b) History
- c) Reasoned argument
- d) Social behaviour

106. History in modern academia is designated as a social science discipline because:

- a) It aims at arriving at a probable certainty
- b) The focus of history is on chronology and its method follows the method of social sciences
- c) It now employs complex quantitative research techniques
- d) It is the most reliable method

107. _____ is historically the source of all the sciences as well as social sciences

- a) Biology
- b) Astronomy
- c) Historiography
- d) Philosophy

108. As overemphasis on empirical proof limits the scope of scientific method; the scientific community now aims at:

- a) Arriving at a probable certainty
- b) Different objects of study
- c) Absolute, provable truth
- d) Gathering of data in a methodical manner

109. The truth or reality of something or actual existence of something as opposed to belief about something is called:

- a) Narrative imagination
- b) Taste
- c) Fact
- d) Value

110. The art of constructing history is

- a) Fiction
- b) Narrative

c) Historiography

d) Philosophy

111. According to Hayden White the aim of a novelist and writer of history is same, that is

a) Both present their ideas indirectly

b) Both wish to provide a verbal image of reality

c) Both are humanistic scholars

d) Both produce their creative imagination

112. The view that, the artistic representations of the real world are not representation of reality, but are imitations of it and therefore not authentically real; were made by

a) Aristotle

b) Plato

c) E.H. Carr

d) Hayden White

113. Who envisaged literature as a sphere separate from politics and ethics and separated it from logical and socio-political correctness by attributing aesthetic value for them:

a) Emile Durkheim

b) David Hume

c) Aristotle

d) Plato

114. There must be a logical gap between the description of facts and the value-judgement, the value of literary work lies in its capacity to give pleasure; was the opinion of:

a) David Hume

b) August Comte

c) Aristotle

d) Plato

115. Positivism is a system of philosophy:

a) Where the literary work was placed fundamentally as an expression of the author's aesthetic formulation.

b) Which is the corner stone of Max Weber's contribution to social sciences.

c) That indicates cultural choices and preferences

d) Which draws knowledge away from spiritual metaphysics and placed stress on use of natural science methods in studying social sciences.

116. The learned behaviour of human beings to consider something aesthetically desirable, good or proper is the concept of:

a) Value

b) Taste

c) Belief systems

d) Value-freedom

117. _____ is the corner stone of Max Weber's contribution to social sciences:

a) Value

b) Taste

c) Belief systems

d) Value-freedom

118. How are values gained by the young members of the society?

a) Taught directly to the members

b) They are internalized from the society as they grow up.

c) They acquire values from value education courses at college

d) None of the above

119. A set of ideas which provide a theoretical and operational framework for thought or action by its adherents is known as:

a) Marxism

b) Scientific enquiry

c) Value freedom

d) Ideology

120) 'Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses' (1969) is an essay by:

a) Karl Max and Federick Engels

b) Louis Althusser

c) Terry Eagleton

d) Destutt de Tracy

121. Why is language explained as arbitrary?

a) Because language is established through repeated use

b) Meaning is attributed to language by difference

c) Because the word and the thing it imply have nothing to do with each other

d) Because language imposes its structure

122. Meanings are rooted not in words but in:

a) Cultural context and repeated use of the words

b) The link between the word and the thing

c) The syntactic structure of the words

d) The language we use

123. What is parole according to Ferdinand de Saussure?

a) The rules of the language

b) The act of expression and speaking

c) The smallest unit of language

d) Speaker's knowledge of other languages

124. People are distinguished from others by giving different names because

a) This provides identity and subjectivity to people

b) The name has nothing to do with the real person

c) For the convenience

d) To capture their attention in a group

125. A subject-position is:

a) A person's individual choices and his/her beliefs and personality traits

b) The process of meaning production and communication

c) The historical positioning and evolution of language

d) The position of an individual within a social structure where power determines his/her identity

126. Who is the author of 'History of the Voice'?

- a) Audre Lorde
- b) Cherrie Moraga
- c) Jimmy Chi
- d) Kamau Brathwaite

127. The context in which a culture's communication, meaning-production and interpretation occur is known as:

- a) Representation
- b) Ethnicity
- c) Subjectivity
- d) Discourse

128. Why are subjectivity and identity viewed as anti-essentialist?

- a) Because they reject the idea of core, unchanging identity
- b) Because they are inherent and stable
- c) Because they are consequence of representation
- d) Because they are based on subject-positions

129. The capacity to perform a particular task, to influence the course of events or influence people is called:

- a) Representation
- b) Anti-essentialism
- c) Agency
- d) Social construction of reality

130. According to Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann, folk wisdom is:

- a) The knowledge acquired through interaction with different people in a society
- b) Explicit knowledge on folk literature and culture
- c) Scientific and theoretical knowledge of reality
- d) A discourse on folklore

131. The process through which habits, customs and local practices become sources of knowledge is called:

- a) Social construction of reality
- b) Agency
- c) Habitualization
- d) Institutionalization

132. The beliefs acquired through institutionalization create:

- a) Reality
- b) Superstitions
- c) Symbolic universes
- d) Habitualization

133. The entire process of institutionalization is known as:

- a) Symbolic universe
- b) Habitualization
- c) Social construction of reality
- d) Routine

134. The Semitic group of languages has originated from:

- a) European nomadic tribes
- b) Arabia
- c) Aryan family
- d) Germany

135. Multilingualism is:

- a) Speaking more than one language
- b) Teaching two language
- c) Knowledge of a language from the Semitic group of languages
- d) Language that contributes to the

136. Berger and Luckmann coined the term:

- a) Discourse

- b) Semiotics
- c) Social construction
- d) Cultural materialism

137. The use of the word 'denigrate', suggestive of humiliating the blacks is an example of:

- a) Political effect of language
- b) Racial aspect of language-use
- c) Language becoming a means of gender inequality
- d) Language of revolution

138. In Charles Dickens' novels the use of language of the industry workers is:

- a) Representation of language for a particular class
- b) Use of language to emphasize gender difference
- c) Language used to humiliate a race
- d) Language used to make caste differences

139. Names given to religious groups or sub-groups is

- a) Language used to imply religion
- b) Language used to make gender differences
- c) Language used to denote particular caste
- d) Language as a political tool

140. How was the English language used as a means of erasing socially unjust situations in India?

- a) Teaching English to the elite class
- b) By allowing more Western missionaries to India
- c) Teaching Latin and Greek which was considered as classical, standard languages to Indians
- d) Dissemination of English to Backward classes and greater access to English education

141. Blacks in USA developed their own forms of English because:

- a) They didn't know to use English like the Westerners
- b) They wanted to demonstrate their unique culture
- c) They were trying to dominate the language

d) All of the above

142. Derek Walcott is

a) West Indies writer

b) Nigerian writer

c) Indian writer

d) Australian writer

143. 'Men always talk in direct imperatives and while women prefer to offer suggestions', this view reflects;

a) An offensive opinion on women

b) Gender inequality that prevail in our society

c) Language used as a compliment to women

d) Language used to exhibit gender prejudice

144. Orientalists are:

a) People in countries of the Mediterranean

b) Term used to denote Indians by the West

c) Specialists in Oriental languages and cultures

d) The people whom the West termed as primitive

145. Who pleaded with the British that the Indians need English education not Sanskrit?

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) T.B. Macaulay

d) Raja Rammohun Roy

146. The movement to give English education to Indians gathered strength in the 1830s and central to this policy was:

a) Missionaries who came in 1813s

b) That Indian intellectuals pleaded for English education

c) English established as the language of law and justice

d) Preparation of Macaulay's 'Minute'

147. When was Macaulay's 'Minute' prepared?

- a) 1835
- b) 1832
- c) 1840
- d) 1857

148. Imposing English language and education resulted in native students losing their culture and language because:

- a) Macaulay declared that Sanskrit, Arabic and other languages were useless
- b) By learning English they not only learned a language but also a culture and a way of life
- c) English was established as the language of development and progress
- d) They hated the so called primitive culture

149. Indian novelist Raja Rao had mourned that he could not capture the emotions and feelings in a language that was not his own, in the preface to his novel:

- a) Shadow Lines
- b) Coolie
- c) Kanthapura
- d) No Longer At Ease

150. 'Kanthapura' was published:

- a) Before Independence
- b) After Independence
- c) Before 1930's
- d) After 1940's

151. Who was the novelist who called for the 'abolition of the English Departments'?

- a) Frantz Fanon
- b) Salman Rushdie
- c) Derek Walcott
- d) Ngugi Wa'Thiong'O

152. To 'decolonize the mind' is Ngugi Wa'Thiong'O's phrase for

- a) The argument that language transmits a culture
- b) Abolition of English Departments from Nigeria
- c) His argument that the Third World nations will remain colonized as long as they retain English
- d) Intellectual independence from the legacy of colonization

153. What is the 'violence of language' that Frantz Fanon speaks of?

- a) Intellectual independence from the legacy of colonization
- b) That writing in English continues colonial oppression
- c) That native languages and cultures were eliminated by the colonial master's language
- d) That we can never be free until we abandon English

154. Who is the author of 'The Wretched of the Earth'?

- a) Frantz Fanon
- b) Salman Rushdie
- c) Derek Walcott
- d) Ngugi Wa'Thiong'O

155. Balchandra Nemade is associated with

- a) Formalism
- b) Nativism
- c) Deconstruction
- d) New Critics

156. Nativism is

- a) A movement set back to regain lost culture
- b) A movement to help the natives to study English
- c) A criticism against the British rule in India
- d) A criticism which argues that we can never be free until we abandon English

157. Nativising and indigenizing the colonial language is known as:

- a) Nativism
- b) Decolonization

c) Chutneyfication

d) Deconstruction

158. 'To conquer English may be to complete the process of making ourselves free' was said by

a) Salman Rushdie

b) Derek Walcott

c) Frantz Fanon

d) Balchandra Nemade

159. Who is the author of 'A Far Cry From Africa'?

a) Salman Rushdie

b) Derek Walcott

c) Ngugi Wa'Thiong'O

d) Raja Rao

160. Name the ancient Greek philosopher who wondered about the nature of poetry

a) Aristotle

b) Thucydides

c) Plato

d) Seymour Chatman

161. The representation of events, characters and what happens to them in a sequential manner is called

a) Narratee

b) Narration

c) Narrative

d) Narratology

162. The acceptability of narratives has been established by:

a) Social convention

b) Individual's choice

c) How real it is

d) Human experiences

163. The idea of Mimesis was first suggested by

a) Plato

b) Plato and Aristotle

c) Jerome Burner

d) John Barth

164. Mimesis is

a) Reality

b) Imitation

c) Improvisation

d) Indirect representation

165. Catharsis is the

a) Mode of narration

b) Imitation of reality

c) Re-presentation of reality

d) Effect of mimesis

166. In a novel the narrator choose to narrate the story indirectly, and then it is called

a) Mimesis

b) Representation

c) Diegesis

d) Recit

167. Diegesis is also known as

a) Re-presentation of reality

b) Direct presentation of reality

c) Same as Mimesis

d) Catharsis

168. Codes of perception enhances our understanding of

- a) Experience of the represented world
- b) Perception of reality
- c) Perception of human experiences
- d) Experience of catharsis

169. Codes of perception is

- a) The process through which objects, people, events and ideas are constructed in a medium
- b) The representations, language and signs that we accumulate over years and which become the framework within which we read reality
- c) The identity of a thing in the process of construction
- d) The product that emerges at the end of the representation

170. What are the two things that post-1970 author does in the narrative?

- a) Represents the reality and describes it.
- b) Constructs reality and narrate the story
- c) Describe the world of the novel and makes it clear the world he represented is still a fiction
- d) Alienate him from the novel and constructs the novel

171. What is self-reflexivity?

- a) Making the novel as a tool for the self- reflexivity of the author
- b) Making the novel as a tool for the self- reflexivity of the characters in the novel
- c) Reader participating in the process of finding meaning from the novel
- d) Postmodern novel representing the world and also asks us to pay attention to the very act of representation

172. Which among the following is Italo Calvino's novel?

- a) Midnight's Children
- b) Frankenstein
- c) If On A Winter's Night A Traveler
- d) The Rhetoric of Fiction

173. Who was the psychologist who proposed the two modes of thinking- the logico-scientific and the narrative?

- a) Jerome Burner
- b) Robert Penn Warren
- c) Wayne C. Booth
- d) Gerard Genette

174. In a narrative if we are using a cause and effect sequence, it is called

- a) Mimetic mode of thinking
- b) Logico-scientific mode of thinking
- c) The narrative mode of thinking
- d) None of these

175. Which of the following is not correct about narrative thinking mode?

- a) It deals with particular conditions and experiences and not with universal truths
- b) While the logico-scientific tolerate contradictions, the narrative mode does not
- c) Narrative thinking is rooted in a context
- d) It does not seek to establish truth

176. Narrative theory focuses on

- a) Narration
- b) Mimesis, Diegesis and Narration
- c) Author
- d) Author, text and reader

177. Who is the author of 'Joseph Andrews'?

- a) Donald Barthelme
- b) Martin Amis
- c) Henry Fielding
- d) Samuel Richardson

178. 'The Rhetoric of Fiction' is published in:

- a) 1955
- b) 1965

c) 1961

d) 1951

179. The concept of 'implied author' was first formulated by

a) Wayne C. Booth

b) Robert Penn Warren

c) Roland Barthes

d) A.J. Greimas

180. Who is called an autodiegetic narrator?

a) The homodiegetic narrator who narrates his/her own story

b) One who narrates from outside the story

c) The first person narrator

d) The third person narrator

181. A first person narrative is also called:

a) Autodiegetic narrative

b) Homodiegetic narrative

c) Hetrodiegetic- intradiegetic narrative

d) Hetrodiegetic narrative

182. 'Sjuzet' is the

a) Story

b) Persona

c) Plot

d) Theme

183. Fabula is the

a) Story

b) Persona

c) Plot

d) Theme

184. What is the proairetic code of a narrative?

- a) The code that draws upon a common set of stereotypes
- b) The code that informs our interpretation
- c) The code that refers to the sequence in which the events of a story unfolds
- d) The common knowledge that we share as a community

185. The code that draws upon a common set of stereotypes are called

- a) Symbolic code
- b) Hermeneutic code
- c) Cultural code
- d) Semic code

186. Who are the narrators of the novel 'Frankenstein'?

- a) Mary Shelley
- b) Dr. Alton
- c) Walton and Frankenstein
- d) Frankenstein

187. Who is the founder of Deconstruction?

- a) Roland Barthes
- b) Robert Penn Warren
- c) Jacques Derrida
- d) Wayne C. Booth

188. Derrida argues that spoken word is given more importance than written because:

- a) That was the first medium of communication
- b) Presence is more important than absence
- c) A person who speak is always given importance
- d) Spoken word is superior to written as it is easily communicable and less ambiguous

189. The mode of communication through narrating events of the past and which offer a logical conclusion is known as:

- a) Historical narrative

- b) Chronicle mode
- c) Annals mode
- d) Descriptive narrative

190. William K. Wimsatt and Beardsley belong to:

- a) The New Critics
- b) Postmodern novelists
- c) Philosophy
- d) Marxist Feminists

191. Who argued that a text is an endless play of interpretations and not a fixed entity?

- a) The New Critics
- b) T.S. Eliot
- c) Roland Barthes
- d) Wayne C. Booth

192. A 'work' is the physical, printed book. A _____ is the narrative inside it

- a) Plot
- b) Text
- c) Story
- d) An imitation of reality

193. The work becomes a text?

- a) When it is printed and published
- b) When reader starts reading and interpreting the work
- c) When it receives healthy criticisms
- d) When the reader completely understands what the author implied

194. What is Architextuality?

- a) The relationship between the text and the critical commentaries
- b) The references, quotes and citations in a text
- c) The relationship of a text to other texts in the same genre

d) Refers to the text that comes after the original text

195. Who is the author of 'Pamela'?

a) Henry Fielding

b) Daniel Defoe

c) Samuel Richardson

d) Michael Joyce

196. Which is the hypotext of J.M. Coetzee's 'Foe'?

a) Relapse

b) Jane Eyre

c) Robinson Crusoe

d) Dusk Lands

197. What are Fluid Texts?

a) Accessing multiple texts at the same time, on the same screen

b) Reading from WOMDA

c) Texts that can be altered in their appearance, unlike in the case of printed materials

d) The multimodal texts

198. The character and plot of Pamela in Fielding's 'Shamela' is an example for

a) Intertextuality

b) Metatextuality

c) Hypertextuality

d) Paratext

199. Who is the author of Jane Eyre

a) Charlotte Bronte

b) Emily Bronte

c) Anne Bronte

d) Michael Bronte

200. Who is the author of 'Patchwork Girl'?

- a) Michael Joyce
- b) Shirley Jackson
- c) Daniel Defoe
- d) Samuel Richardson

ANSWER KEY

1.c, 2.c, 3.b, 4.a, 5.c, 6.b, 7.d, 8.a, 9.c, 10.c, 11.b,12.b, 13.c, 14.a, 15.d, 16.b, 17.d, 18.b, 19.d,
20.b, 21.c, 22.a, 23.b, 24.a, 25.a, 26.d, 27.d, 28.a, 29.d, 30.a, 31.d, 32.c, 33.c, 34.b, 35.a, 36.c,
37.b, 38.a, 39.c, 40.d, 41.b, 42.a, 43.d, 44.c, 45.d, 46.d, 47.a, 48.b, 49.c, 50.a, 51.d, 52.d, 53.c,
54.a, 55.b, 56.d, 57.c, 58.a, 59.b, 60.c, 61.c, 62.a, 63.b, 64.b, 65.d, 66.c, 67.a, 68.a, 69.b, 70.c,
71.d, 72.c, 73.a, 74.b, 75.b, 76.d, 77.c, 78.d, 79.a, 80.a, 81.b, 82.c, 83.a, 84.c, 85.d, 86.a, 87.c,
88.b,89.a, 90.a, 91.c, 92.b, 93.b, 94.c, 95.c, 96.c, 97.c, 98.a, 99.a, 100.b. 101.c, 102.c, 103.b,
104.a, 105.c, 106.b, 107.d, 108.a, 109.c, 110.c, 111.b,112.b, 113.c, 114.a, 115.d, 116.b, 117.d,
118.b, 119.d,

120.b, 121.c, 122.a, 123.b, 124.a, 125.a, 126.d, 127.d, 128.a, 129.d, 130.a, 131.d, 132.c, 133.c,
134.b, 135.a, 136.c,

137.b, 138.a, 139.c, 140.d, 141.b, 142.a, 143.d, 144.c, 145.d, 146.d, 147.a, 148.b, 149.c, 150.a,
151.d, 152.d, 153.c,

154.a, 155.b, 156.d, 157.c, 158.a, 159.b, 160.c, 161.c, 162.a, 163.b, 164.b, 165.d, 166.c, 167.a,
168.a, 169.b, 170.c,

171.d, 172.c, 173.a, 174.b, 175.b, 176.d, 177.c, 178.d, 179.a, 180.a, 181.b, 182.c, 183.a, 184.c,
185.d, 186.a, 187.c,

188.b,189.a, 190.a, 191.c, 192.b, 193.b, 194.c, 195.c, 196.c, 197.c, 198.a, 199.a, 200.b.

