

COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH

Reflections on Indian Polity, Secularism & Sustainable Environment.

QUESTION BANK

1. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar is chiefly remembered for :
 - (a) His role in writing the Constitution of free India
 - (b) Uplifting the Dalits
 - (c) Embracing Buddhism
 - (d) None of the above
2. The first Law Minister of the Government of India:
 - (a) K.P.S. Menon
 - (b) Dr: Bhimrao Ambedkar
 - (c) Sardar Vallabai Patel
 - (d) Subhash C. Kashyap
3. The Draft Constitution of India contains:
 - (a) 315 Articles and 8 Schedules
 - (b) 345 Articles and 18 Schedules
 - (c) 215 Articles and 8 Schedules
 - (d) 415 Articles and 9 Schedules
4. Under the Presidential system of America, ----- is the chief head of the Executive.
 - (a) The Prime Minister
 - (b) The President
 - (c) The king
 - (d) None of the above
5. Under the Draft Constitution of India, the President occupies the same position as ----- under the English Constitution.
 - (a) The King
 - (b) The Prime-minister
 - (c) The President
 - (d) None of the above
6. A ----- must satisfy two conditions: (1) It must be stable and (2) It must be responsible
 - (a) Democratic executive
 - (b) Totalitarian ruler

- (c) Tyrant
- (d) Dictator

7. The two essential characteristics of a Unitary constitution are:

- (a) The supremacy of Central Polity and the absence of subsidiary sovereign polities
- (b) The Supremacy of subsidiary sovereign polities and the absence of Central Polity
- (c) The supremacy of both the central and the subsidiary polities
- (d) The absence of both the central and the subsidiary polities

8. The Dual Polity under the Draft Constitution consists of-----

- (a) The Union at the Centre and the States at the periphery
- (b) The States at the Centre and the Union at the periphery
- (c) The Union at the Centre alone
- (d) The States functioning as independent sovereign units

9. The American Polity is a -----

- (a) Dual Polity with a Dual Citizenship
- (b) Dual Polity with a Single Citizenship
- (c) Single Polity with a Single Citizenship
- (d) Dual Polity with a Single Citizenship

10. The Indian Polity is a-----

- (a) Dual Polity with a Dual Citizenship
- (b) Dual Polity with a Dual Citizenship
- (c) Single Polity with a Single Citizenship
- (d) Dual Polity with a Single Citizenship

11. In normal times, the Draft Constitution of India is framed to work as though it was-----

- (a) Unitary System
- (b) Federal System
- (c) Unitary as well as Federal System
- (d) None of the above

12. In order to overcome the issues of rigidity and legalism, the Draft Constitution of India

follows-----

- (a) The American Constitution
- (b) The Australian Constitution
- (c) The British Constitution
- (d) The African Constitution

13. The President of the Indian Union, under the Parliamentary system is -----

- (a) Both the head of the State and the head of the executive
- (b) Not bound by the advice of the Parliament

- (c) The head of the State, but not the head of the executive
- (d) None of the above

14. The Non-Parliamentary system tends to be-----

- (a) Both stable and responsible
- (b) More stable than responsible
- (c) More responsible than stable
- (d) Neither stable nor responsible

15. The Parliamentary System tends to be -----

- (a) Both stable and responsible
- (b) More stable than responsible
- (c) More responsible than stable
- (d) Neither responsible nor stable

16. In a -----Constitution, the Central polity as well as subsidiary polities exist side by side.

- (a) Unitary
- (b) Federal
- (c) Rigid
- (d) Flexible

17. The Draft Constitution has the characteristics of -----

- (a) The Unitary polity
- (b) The Federal Polity
- (c) Neither the Unitary nor the Federal polity
- (d) Both the Unitary and the Federal polity

18. Which among the following are the unique features of the Indian Polity?

- (a) Single judiciary; Uniformity in fundamental laws, and a Common All India Civil Service

- (b) Double judiciary; Dual Citizenship and a State Civil Service
- (c) Double Polity; Double judiciary and single citizenship
- (d) Single Polity; Dual citizenship and a State Civil Service

19. The oldest Constitution still in force is that of -----

- (a) Massachusetts
- (b) India
- (c) Britain
- (d) Australia

20. The largest written Constitution is that of -----

- (a) India
- (b) Britain
- (c) America

(d) Australia

21. Who is the author of the work "Parliament of India-Myths and Realities"

(a) Ambedkar

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Subhash C. Kashyap

(d) Neera Chandoke

22. "Salient Features of Constitution" is a Chapter from :

(a) Parliament of India-Myths and Realities

(b) History of Parliament of India

(c) Delinking Religion and Politics

(d) Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Laws

23. Which among the following statements, is true:

(a) Indian Constitution is an unwritten Constitution

(b) Indian Constitution is a rigid Constitution

(c) Indian constitution is neither federal nor unitary

(d) Indian Constitution is a blend of written and unwritten; rigid and flexible; federal

and unitary and Presidential and Parliament forms of Government

24. Fundamental duties were added to the Indian Constitution by the -----

(a) 42nd Amendment

(b) 76th Amendment

(c) 43rd amendment

(d) None of the above

25. Which among the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights

(a) Right to Equality

(b) Right against Exploitation

(c) Right to freedom of Religion

(d) Right to private property

26. What does the word "Franchise" mean?

(a) A statutory right to vote

(b) Population

(c) Sovereignty

(d) A statutory right to equality

27. The legal phrase "Ultra vires" means:

(a) Beyond the scope of legal power

(b) Within the purview of law

(c) Ignorance of law

(d) Among other things

28. Which among the following proposed a federal government at the centre and provincial

governments with a large measure of autonomy

- (a) Wood's Despatch
- (b) Charter Act
- (c) Pitt's India Act
- (d) Government of India Act 1935

29. Fundamental duties are included under Articles

- (a) 51A
- (b) 229
- (c) 227
- (d) 275

30. The classic example of a federal constitution is

- (a) The U.S. Constitution
- (b) The Indian Constitution
- (c) The Constitution of U.K
- (d) The Australian Constitution

31. The Classic example of unitary constitution is

- (a) The U.S Constitution
- (b) The Indian Constitution
- (c) The Constitution of U.K
- (d) The Australian Constitution

32. Which among the following statements is true

- (a) The Indian Constitution is a Federal one
- (b) The Indian Constitution is a Unitary one
- (c) The Indian Constitution is neither Unitary nor Federal
- (d) It is difficult to put our Constitution in any strict mould of a federal or unitary type

33. Who said that rigidity and legalism were the two serious weakness of federalism?

- (a) Ambedkar
- (b) Gandhiji
- (c) Madan Mohan Malavya
- (d) Subhash C. Kashyap

34. Under article----- the Union Parliament in India can invade the State List

- (a) 249
- (b) 275
- (c) 44
- (d) 42

35. The Directive Principles of our State Policy was inspired by:

- (a) The Irish model
- (b) The Australian Model
- (c) The British model
- (d) The American model

36. -----are guidelines to the central and the state governments to bear in mind

while framing laws and policies

- (a) Directive principles of State Policy
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) None of the above

37. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd amendment in the year:

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1977
- (c) 1996
- (d) 1976

38. Who is the author of “Beyond Secularism”

- (a) Neera Chandoke
- (b) Subhash. C. Kashyap
- (c) Bertrand Russel
- (d) Ambedkar

39. The extract “Why is Secularism Important for India” is taken from:

- (a) Beyond Secularism
- (b) Contemporary India: Economy; Society and Politics
- (c) Mapping Histories
- (d) None of the above

40. In the West the concept of Secularism means:

- (a) The sphere of politics and that of religion is separated
- (b) The state will not adopt a religion as the state religion
- (c) No one shall be discriminated against on the grounds of religious affiliation
- (d) All the above

41. Two-nation theory was an ideology propounded by:

- (a) Muhammed Ali Jinnah
- (b) Subhash C. Kashyap
- (c) Neera Chandoke
- (d) Mauntbatten

42. The western conception of secularism is a -----

- (a) Total rejection of religion from the sphere of politics
- (b) Politicization of religion

(c) Equal treatment of all religion

(d) All the above

43. Indian concept of secularism implies

(a) Total rejection of religion from sphere of politics

(b) Politicization of religion

(c) Equal treatment of all religion

(d) All the above

44. The doctrine of "Sarva dharma samadbhava" in Indian secularism is a contribution of :

(a) Nehru

(b) Ambedkar

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

(d) Vatmiki

45. The doctrine of "Dharma nirapekshata" in Indian secularism is associated with

(a) Nehru

(b) Gandhiji

(c) Ambedkar

(d) None of the above

46. The doctrine of "Sarva Dharma Samadbhava" implies:

(a) All religions should be treated equally

(b) State would not be influenced by religious considerations in policy making

(c) Religion should be separated from politics

(d) All the above

47. The doctrine of "Dharma Nirapekshata" implies:

(a) All religion should be treated equally

(b) State would not be influenced by religious considerations in policy making

(c) Religion should be separated from politics

(d) None of the above

48. The concept of secularism is derived from:

(a) Freedom movement

(b) The principles of democratic equality

(c) Religious equality

(d) Religious fanaticism

49. Which among the following components do the concept of secularism that emerged in

India possesses:

(a) The State will not attach itself to any one religion

(b) All citizens are granted the freedom of religious belief

(c) The minorities will not be discriminated against

(d) All the above

50. What is Vinayak Damodars Sarvarkar's name associated with?

- (a) Two-nation theory
- (b) Drain theory
- (c) Die-hard theory
- (d) Hindutva

51. Article 29 and Article 30 of the Fundamental Rights chapter of the Constitution deal with:

- (a) Adult Franchise
- (b) Women empowerment
- (c) The grant of minority rights
- (d) None of the above

52. Which among the following pose a major threat to the secular fabrics of the country?

- (a) Communalism
- (b) Casteism
- (c) Untouchability
- (d) All the above

53. Bertrand Russell is :

- (a) An American essayist
- (b) French essayist
- (c) English essayist
- (d) German dramatist

54. "Human Knowledge, Its Scope and Limits" is authored by

- (a) Francis Bacon
- (b) Robert Lynd
- (c) Bertrand Russell
- (d) Rachel Carson

55. Russell received the Nobel Prize for Literature in the year-----

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1960
- (d) 1965

56. Russell's "Limits of Human Power" is a chapter from:

- (a) Human Knowledge, Its Scopes and Limits
- (b) New Hopes For a Changing World
- (c) The Problems of Philosophy
- (d) Knowledge and wisdom

57. According to Russell, the two very different elements in science are:

- (a) Knowledge and wisdom
- (b) Observation and experiment

- (c) Scientific knowledge and scientific technique
 - (d) Scientific theory and law
58. According to Russell, -----are interested in scientific technique
- (a) Theorists
 - (b) Researchers
 - (c) Technocrats
 - (d) All the above
59. -----are concerned to discover natural laws
- (a) Scientific theorists
 - (b) Philosophers
 - (c) Technocrats
 - (d) The government
60. Which among the following is a statement made by Russell
- (a) Man is both impotent and omnipotent
 - (b) Man is neither impotent nor omnipotent
 - (c) Man is both omnipotent and omniscient
 - (d) Man is either impotent or omnipotent
61. Russell considers man as being neither impotent nor omnipotent because:
- (a) His powers are great
 - (b) His powers are infinite
 - (c) His powers are great and infinite
 - (d) His powers are not great and infinite as he wishes
62. "Our Plundered Planet" is a book by:
- (a) William Vogt
 - (b) Bertrand Russell
 - (c) Fair Field Osborne
 - (d) John Osborne
63. "Road to Survival" is a book by
- (a) William Vogt
 - (b) Bertrand Russell
 - (c) Fair Field Osborne
 - (d) John Osborne
64. The word 'Politbureau' is a
- (a) A compound word
 - (b) An archaic word
 - (c) A blend
 - (d) An acronym
65. "Politbureau" is a contraction of:
- (a) Politics and bureau
 - (b) Political bureau

(c) Political bureaucracy

(d) None of the above

66. What does “megalomania” mean?

(a) Humility

(b) Mental disorder marked by excessive desire for power and authority

(c) Nervousness

(d) Omnipotence

67. Present industry, in fact, is a ‘kind of rape’depends upon irreversible process, it

all uses up the ‘earth’s capital’, is a ‘spendthrift’. Where does this passage occur?

(a) Limits of Human Power

(b) Knowledge and Wisdom

(c) The Obligation to Endure

(d) None of the above

68. What is the full form of DDT?

(a) Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane

(b) Diphenyl-Dichloro-trichloro-ethane

(c) Dichloro-dimethyl-trichloro-ethane

(d) None of the above

69. DDT was discovered by

(a) Swiss Chemist Paul Muller

(b) Madam Curie

(c) Charles Elton

(d) None of the above

70. The concept of the Survival of the fittest is related to:

(a) Charles Elton

(b) Charles Darwin

(c) Charles Dickens

(d) Paul Muller

71. Rachel Carson is

(a) An American

(b) A French

(c) A German

(d) A British

72. “Silent Spring” is a work authored by:

(a) Bertrand Russell

(b) Rachel Carson

(c) Arundhati Ray

(d) Vandhana Shiva

73. “Obligation to Endure” is the second chapter from -----

- (a) Waldon
- (b) The God of Small Things
- (c) Silent Spring
- (d) Gift in Green

74. According to Rachel Carson, the most alarming or all man's assault upon the environment is :

- (a) Deforestation
- (b) Urbanisation
- (c) Urban sprawl
- (d) The contamination of air, earth, rivers and sea with lethal elements

75. Strontium 90 is a-----

- (a) Radioactive isotope of strontium
- (b) A substance dispensed from aerosol
- (c) An insecticide
- (d) None of the above

76. A branch of zoology that deals with insects:

- (a) Etymology
- (b) Ethnology
- (c) Entomology
- (d) Epistemology

77. Insecticides used for killing insects are really biocides because:

- (a) They are not selective killers; they kill all life
- (b) They are harmful to ecology
- (c) They are harmful to human beings
- (d) They kill all insects

78. Chemical war on insects is never won because

- (a) The insecticides are ineffective
- (b) The insects develop immunity through generations
- (c) The insecticides are biocides
- (d) None of the above.

79. Jean Rostand is -----

- (a) French Biologist
- (b) German Biologist
- (c) American Biologist
- (d) British Biologist

80. The Ecology of Invasions is a book by

- (a) Charles Darwin
- (b) Charles Elton
- (c) Rachel Carson
- (d) Albert Schweitzer

81. The Green Revolution in the third world countries was meant to provide-----

- (a) More and better food
- (b) More and better education
- (c) More and better plants and trees
- (d) More and better chemicals and fertilizers

82. Manushi is -----

- (a) an organization of thinking women,
- (b) A feminist movement,
- (c) An environmental movement,
- (d) A trade organisation.

83. Manushi was founded by -----

- (a) Vandhana Shiva,
- (b) Sarrah Joseph,
- (c) Arundhati Ray,
- (d) Kamala Das

84. Sarrah Joseph won the Kendra Sahitya Academy Award and Vayalar Award for her

Novel-----

- (a) Paapathara.
- (b) Alahayude Penmakal .
- (c) Othappu.
- (d) Manassile Thee Mathram

85. Which among the following is not a short story by Sarrah Joseph?

- (a) Shabdikkunna Kalappa,
- (b) Kadinte Sangeetham,
- (c) Manassile Thee Mathram,
- (d) Nilavu-Nirayunnu

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86. The story 'A Night Never to be Lost' is a part of-----

- (a) Silent spring,
- (b) Silent Song,
- (c) Gift in Green,
- (d) Under the Green wood Tree

87. Sarah Joseph's "Gift in Green" is a -----

- (a) Novel,
- (b) Short story,
- (c) Book of stories and story tellers,
- (d) One Act play

88. Which among the following is not the source of " Gift in Green" ?

- (a) The Bible,

- (b) The Holy Quran,
- (c) Events attributed to the life of St. Francis,
- (d) Jathaka Tales

89. ----- is the fictitious place where “ Gift in Green” is set

- (a) Mellstock,
- (b) Malgudi
- (c) Adhi
- (d) Mayyazhi

90. “God duals in its throat” who said so ? To whom?

- (a) Noor mohammed to his beloved
- (b) St. Francis to his disciple,
- (c) Vatmiki to the Nishadha
- (d) St. Francis to Noor muhammed.

91. What happened to the bird before St. Francis could complete his sentence?

- (a) Flew away in ecstasy
- (b) Flew away in terror
- (c) Fainted from the branches of the tree and died
- (d) None of the above.

92. What happened to the bird in St. Francis’s story in the end?

- (a) It was caged
- (b) It died
- (c) It flew away
- (d) It migrated.

93. Noor Muhammed was singing -----

- (a) A patriotic song
- (b) A love song
- (c) A marriage song
- (d) A funeral song

94. The rustic girl in ‘A Night Never to be Lost’ was -----

- (a) Catching fish
- (b) Gathering mussels
- (c) Removing the Garbage
- (d) Reaping

95. Where was the rustic girl going with the garbage she collected?

- (a) To a small village
- (b) To a small uninhabited island
- (c) To a market place
- (d) To the forest

96. ‘ Aren’t holy trails meant to be followed ?’ W ho is under reference?

- (a) Noor Muhammed

(b) St. Francis

(c) Leola

(d) The rustic girl

97. The rustic girl dumped the garbage in to -----

(a) A deep pit on the surface of an island

(b) The sea

(c) A pond

(d) Athi

98. 'Did the way I spend the night ,/ prepare me for peace ?' Where do these lines occur.?

(a) The Talking Plough

(b) A Night Never To Be Lost

(c) Another Community

(d) Abhignanasakuntalam

99. The first collection of short stories by Ponkunnam Varkey

(a) Thirumulkahzcha

(b) My turning point

(c) Shabdikkunna Kalappa

(d) None of the above

100. Sahitya Pravathaka Sahakarana Sangam is associated with

(a) Ponkunnam Varkey

(b) Sarah Joseph

(c) R.K Narayan

(d) Vikom Muhammed Basheer

101. Purogamana Sahatya Sangatana is -----

(a) An association of progressive writers

(b) An association of thinking women

(c) An association of feminist writers

(d) An association of post modern writers

102. Which of the following won for Ponkunnam Varkey an award from Madras Government

(a) Thirumulkahzcha

(b) My turning point

(c) Shabdikkunna Kalappa

(d) None of the above

103. Which among the following is the Autobiography of Ponkunnam Varkey ?

(a) My Idea of Success

(b) My Turning Point

(c) The Turning Point in My Life

(d) None of the above

104. What did the other farmers call Ouseph?

- (a) Paachan.
- (b) Kannan.
- (C) Bullock-Mad.
- (d) None of the above.

105. Why did the other farmers call Ouseph 'Bullock-mad'?

- (a) he was always trouled by the bullocks.
- (b) He ran mad due to the fear of bullocks.
- (c) He loved the bullocks so much that he would forget everything.
- (d) none of the above.

105. Ouseph talked to Kannan as he talked to a -----

- (a) friend
- (b) Son
- (c) a member of family.
- (d) a daughter

106. As soon as the ploughing was over-----

- (a) Kannan would be allowed to graze freely,
- (b) Kannan's body would be washed,
- (c) Kannan would be fed.
- (d) all the above.

107. Kannan disliked-----

- (a) alap
- (b) Being washed.
- (C) Being fed,
- (d) Paachan

108. How did Kannan respond when Paachan started an 'alap'?

- (a) by giving Paachan a sharp kick,
- (b) By silently listening to the 'alap',
- (c) By raising his voice
- (d) by shaking his head.

109. How long did Kannan work for Ouseph?

- (a) 12 months,
- (b) 12 years,
- (c) 12 days, and 12 months,
- (d) 12 days 12 months and 12 years.

110. How did Kannan behave at the time of his sale?

- (a) He expressed his hatred in leaving,
- (b) He lifted his head and looked all around to see whether his master was there,
- (c) He lowed once or twice,
- (d) all the above.

111. How did Ouseph behave at the time of kannan's sale?

- (a) He left the scene,
- (b) He stood under the southern jackfruit tree,
- (c) He silently wiped his tears
- (d) All the above.

112. How long had Ouseph worked?

- (a) 12 years,
- (b) 21 years,
- (c) 20 years ,
- (d) 22 years.

113. Ouseph's Malabar trips got postponed because

- (a) He wanted to sell his bullock,
- (b) He wanted to sell the little plot of land at a reasonable price.
- (c) He longed to see the little face of his grandchild that would soon be born,
- (d) Both 'b' and 'c'.

114. What did Ouseph see outside the municipal building?

- (a) Kannan grazing,
- (b) Kannan ploughing,
- (c) Kannan among other bullocks branded for slaughter,
- (d) His wife and daughter.

115. Which among the following is the major symbol in "The Talking Plough"?

- (a) The jack fruit tree,
- (b) The bullock,
- (c) The cob web-ridden plough ,
- (d) The alap.

116. Before the mechanisation of agriculture, farming was inextricably linked with-----

- (a) Cattle,
- (b) Pesticides,
- (c) Fertilizers,
- (d) Tractor

117. Ouseph's relation to the soil and bullock is -----

- (a) Utilitarian,
- (b) Epicurian,
- (c) Libertarian,
- (d) Not utilitarian

118. Ouseph had to mortgage his paddy field to-----

- (a) buy a bullock,
- (b) buy insecticides and pesticides,
- (c) meet the expenditure on irrigation

(d) find dowry for the marriage of his daughter.

119. Ouseph had to sell his bullocks including Kannan to-----

(a) buy a plot of land,

(b) meet the expenditure of irrigation,

(c) find dowry for the marriage of his daughter,

(d) meet the expenses of the wedding of his daughter.

120. Kathrikutty is Ouseph's-----

(a) daughter,

(b) wife,

(c) Sister,

(d) sister-in-law

121. Maria is Ouseph's -----

(a) daughter,

(b) wife,

(c) Sister,

(d) sister-in-law.

122. The poor beasts told him the 'poverty of man's kindness to living things'.

What does

'poverty' in this context mean?

(a) want of money,

(b) Carelessness,

(c) Absence

(d) state of being poor,

123. Why did Maria and Kathrikutti scold Ouseph?

(a) Ouseph sold Kannan,

(b) Ouseph took Kannan home,

(c) Ouseph could not purchase new clothes for Kathrikutty,

(d) both 'b' and 'c'

124. Where his own family failed to understand Ouseph, the poor beast-----

(a) also failed,

(b) succeeds,

(c) Indifferent,

(d) none of the above.

125. The plough is an important-----in the story "The Talking Plough"

(a) simile,

(b) metaphor,

(c) personification,

(d) sign.

126. After he lost the paddy field, Ouseph's heart burns at the sight of the-----

(a) kannan,

- (b) jack fruit tree,
- (c) cob web-ridden plough,
- (d) the lost field.

127. At the end of the story “The Talking Plough” we see -----

- (a) the cob web-ridden plough,
- (b) the new talking plough,
- (c) the resting plough,
- (d) the plough in the field.

128. What is the writer's observation about the death of Kannan?

- (a) the poor beast died of broken heart at the misery of his master,
- (b) the poor beast died of starvation,
- (c) the poor beast was slaughtered,
- (d) its death was natural.

129. What did Ouseph do to save Kannan from the butchers?

- (a) He gave them another bullock,
- (b) He bought Kannan back with the money his wife had managed through a chitti.
- (c) He stole away with Kannan,
- (d) He sold his paddy field.

130. -----is a concept which is based on the holistic world view that sees the world as an integrated whole.

- (a) National integration,
- (b) secularism,
- (c) deep ecology,
- (d) social solidarity.

131. The setting for most of R. K. Narayan's story is -----

- (a) Mangala,
- (b) Malgudi,
- (c) Nizamudhin,
- (d) Jaipur.

132. Malgudi is a -----

- (a) a real town,
- (b) an imaginary town,
- (c) a slum area,
- (d) a metropolitan city.

133. Which among the following is not a work by R. K. Narayan?

- (a) The Guide,
- (b) The Untouchability,
- (c) Swami and Friends,
- (d) Financial Expert.

134. Which among the following is a novel by R. K. Narayan?

- (a) The Parrot's Training,
- (b) The Guide,
- (c) Fifteen Years,
- (d) The Flavour of Coconut

135. -----is the story of a man's supreme self-sacrifice to save his community from communal violence

- (a) Fifteen Years,
- (b) Another Community,
- (c) Parrot's Training,
- (d) The Flavour of Coconut

136. Which among the following is not a work by R.K, Narayan?

- (a) Another Community,
- (b) My Days,
- (c) Flavour of Coconut,
- (d) Fifteen Years.

137. Which among the following is R. K. Narayan's Memoirs?

- (a) MY Diary,
- (b) My Life,
- (c) My Days,
- (d) My Reflections.

138. The hero of the story "Another Community" is-----

- (a) Raju,
- (b) Bakha,
- (c) a Judge,
- (d) unnamed.

139. What was the job of the hero in "Another Community"?

- (a) A Railway booking clerk,
- (b) a vendor,
- (c) a bookseller,
- (d) a clerk in an insurance company.

140. The hero in "Another Community" is----

- (a) young,
- (b) middle-aged,
- (c) adolescent,
- (d) aged.

141. The time referred to in "Another Community" is

- (a) August 1947,
- (b) September 1947,

- (c) October 1947,
- (d) November 1947.

142. "Another Community" describes the pangs of ordinary man in the wake of ---

- (a) natural calamity,
- (b) political upheaval,
- (c) communal violence,
- (d) none of these.

143. "Let us not cut each others throats, it does not matter who cuts whose, it is all same to me". Where does this line occur?

- (a) Another Communiity
- (b) The Talking Plough
- (c) The Night Never To Be Lost
- (d) None of the above

144. The community to which the hero of "Another Community" belongs.

- (a) Mahar
- (b) Natar
- (c) Brahmin
- (d) not mentioned.

145. "But the button did get pressed" The implication is

- (a) The button of a nuclear bomb was pressed
- (b) The button of a calling bell was pressed
- (c) The button of a communal violence was pressed
- (d) none of the above.

146. What happened to the hero in the end of "Another Community"?

- (a) died of pneumonia
- (b) killed in a cycle accident
- (c) Killed in communal violence
- (d) fled from communal violence

147. How could the police identify the body of the hero in "Another Community"?

- (a) by a scar on his face
- (b) Through the kerosene ration coupon in his pocket
- (c) through his passport
- (d) through his driving license.

148. "Had he been able to speak again, our friend would have spoken a lie and saved the city" Who is the friend under reference?

- (a) Noor Muhammed
- (b) The rustic girl

(c) The hero in another community

(d) Anasooya. S

149. The unnamed hero's body was found in -----

(a) ditch

(b) on the sea shore

(c) in a forest

(d) by the side of the municipal building

150. "The English Teacher" is a novel by

(a) R. K. Narayan

(b) Mulk Raj Anand

(c) Raja Rao

(d) Girish Karanad

151. Which among the following is not a poem by Gieve Patel?

(a) On Killing a Tree

(b) Poison Tree

(c) Nargol

(d) Commerce

152. The message of the poem "On Killing a Tree" is

(a) it tells us how to kill a tree

(b) it is indifferent to killing of trees

(c) it tells us we should never harm trees

(d) none of the above

153. It takes much time to kill a tree because

(a) the tree is tall

(b) the tree is rigid

(c) a tree takes so many years to grow

(d) none of the above.

154. What are the possible interpretations of the poem "On Killing A Tree"?

(a) Deep roots are not easy to be pulled out, so we have to be well rooted in life

(b) Nature has the spirit of resilience, no matter how much we harm it.

(c) the poem is a metaphor for rooting out the evil that has taken deep roots.

(d) All the above.

155. The poem "Factories are Eye-sores" was written by

(a) Gieve Patel

(b) Baldoon Dingra

(c) kamala Das

(d) Nizzim Ezekiel

156. Which among the following is not a collection of poem by Baldoon Dingra?

(a) Symphony of love

(b) Beauty's Sanctuary

(c) Bird Sanctuary

(d) Comes Ever the Dawn

157. The Factories are eye-sores because

(a) They cause eye-sores

(b) Factories burn and tickles eyes

(c) The black smoke emanating from the factories blackens the landscape

(d) all the above

158. 'The iron lines against the sky standing to eastward' suggest

(a) The iron gates of the factories

(b) The smoke emanating from the chimneys

(c) The machines

(d) None of the above

159. How do thing of ugliness turn bright according to Baldoon Dingra?

(a) When the bright rays of the Sun touches the chimney shaft

(b) with the help of imagination

(c) when portrayed by fanciful painters

(d) none of the above

160. The labourers are weary and desperate because

(a) They are working day and night

(b) they are working in mines

(c) they are lazy

(d) the atmosphere of the factory is grim with smoke and soil

161. The word 'scintillation' means

(a) Oscillation

(b) A flash or sparkle of light

(c) Cancellation

(d) Decoration

162. Calude Monnet is a

(a) Italian poet

(b) French painter

(c) German playwright

(d) Greek Sculptor

163. In which of the following poems does the allusion to Claude Monnet occur?

(a) Factories are Eye-sores

(b) On Killing a Tree

(c) In the Sanatorium for Trees

(d) None of the above

164. The poem "In The Sanatorium for Trees" was written by-----

(a) Baldoon Dhingra

(b) Veeran Kutty

(c) K.M Sherrif

(d) Gieve Patel

165. Which among the following is not authored by Veerankutty?

(a) Manassile Thee Matram

(b) Manthrikam

(c) Jalabhoopadam

(d) Nalumanipookkal

166. Who translated Veerankutty's "Marangalude Ashupathri" into English?

(a) K.M. Sherrif

(b) Sir William Jones

(c) Narayana Menon

(d) None of the above

167. Who translated Ponkunnan Varkey's "Shabdikkunna Kalappa" into English?

(a) K.M. Sherrif

(b) Sir. Villiam Jones

(c) Narayana Menon

(d) None of the above

168. The word sanatorium means

(a) a lunatic asylum

(b) a bird sanctuary

(c) an establishment for medical treatment of people suffering from chronic illness

(d) a planetarium

169. The word probation means

(a) Proscription

(b) Prescription

(c) A process of testing or observing the character or abilities of a person who is new

to a role

(d) None of the above

170. The treatment of cancer by the use of chemical substances like cytotoxic and other drugs

(a) Chemotherapy

(b) Alchemy

(c) Physiotherapy,

(d) None of the above.

171. "In The Sanatorium for Trees" shows a poignant awareness of -----

(a) The impact of globalization

(b) Killing of trees

(c) The destruction of environment by human predator

(d) None of the above.

172. A man can be at peace only when he ----- himself to the life with nature.

- (a) Sentences
- (b) Convicts
- (c) Confirms
- (d) Warns

173. In the poem “In the Sanatorium for Trees”, the poet requests us to walk gently through-----

- (a) The wards
- (b) The forest
- (c) The vestibule,
- (d) The narrow lane.

174. We can walk without fear in the sanatorium because

- (a) There is no one in the sanatorium
- (b) There are no wild animals in the sanatorium,
- (c) The plants and the trees in the sanatorium paralyzed with the concoctions which the human predators have poured into them,
- (d) The sanatorium is well protected.

175. -----are on chemotherapy.

- (a) The pappayas,
- (b) The pannagas,
- (c) The jackfruit tree,
- (d) The mallica plant.

176. The word concoction means

- (a) Connotation
- (b) Conviction
- (c) Confession
- (d) A mixture of various elements.

177. “You are sentenced to life with the Sun, the rain and the wind” where does this line occur?

- (a) In the Sanatorium for Trees
- (b) On Killing a Tree
- (c) Abhijnana Sakuntalam
- (d) The Talking Plough.

178. There is no return from the sanatorium because

- (a) Man can be at peace only when he sentences himself to life with nature
- (b) Man is undergoing a medical treatment.
- (c) Man is undergoing punishment.
- (d) None of the above.

179. What does the moon do in the Sanatorium for Trees?

- (a) Rubs its a balm on barren heads,
- (b) Rehydrates parched desires,
- (c) Decongests swollen memories,
- (d) Rushes in with tincture and cotton wool.

180. What does the rain do in the Sanatorium for Trees?

- (a) Rubs it's balm on barren heads,
- (b) Rehydrates parched desires,
- (c) Decongests swollen memories,
- (d) Rushes in with tincture and cotton wool.

181. What does the Sun do in the Sanatorium for Trees?

- (a) Rubs its balm on barren heads,
- (b) Rehydrates parched desires,
- (c) Decongests swollen memories,
- (d) Rushes in with tincture and cotton wool.

182. What does the wind do in the Sanatorium for Trees?

- (a) Rubs its a balm on barren heads
- (b) Rehydrates parched desires
- (c) Decongests swollen memories
- (d) Rushes in with tincture and cotton wool.

183. "Abhijnanasakuntalam" of Kalidasa is -----

- (a) An epic
- (b) A myth
- (c) A legend
- (d) A drama

184. Who among the following translated "Abhijnanasakuntalam" into English?

- (a) William Empson
- (b) William Jones
- (c) William Wordsworth
- (d) William Logan.

185. Who referred to Kalidasa as 'The Indian Shakespeare' ?

- (a) William Logan
- (b) William Wordsworth
- (c) William Empson
- (d) William Jones.

186. The story of the Play Abhijnanasakuntalam appears in the -----of The Mahabharatha.

- (a) The Adi parva
- (b) The Karna Parva
- (c) The Sthree Parva
- (d) The Drona Parva

187. The story of “Abhijnanasakuntalam” is originally told in -----

- (a) The Mahabharata
- (b) The Ramayana
- (c) The Panchathantra,
- (d) None of the above.

188 Shakuntala is the daughter of -----

- (a) Viswamitra
- (b) Durvasav
- (c) Kanva,
- (d) Dushyanta.

189 Which among the following epithet is apt for Durvasa?

- (a) Angry-prone
- (b) Adamant
- (c) Haughty
- (d) All the above.

190. The dominant rasa in the play “Abhijnanasakuntalam”

- (a) Haze
- (b) Sringara
- (c) Karuna
- (d) Soka

191. Kanva is Shakuntala’s -----

- (a) Father
- (b) Master
- (c) Teacher
- (d) Foster Father

192. “Who would pour boiling water on the blossom of a tender Mallica?”What does

boiling water stand for in the context?

- (a) Durvasa’s curse,
- (b) Dushyantya’s forgetfulness,
- (c) Viswamitra’s negligence,
- (d) Sakuntala’s melancholy.

193. Who among the following gives the description of the rising of the Sun and the

setting of the Moon at the same time in the play “Abhijnanasakuntalam”?

- (a) a pupil of Kanva,
- (b) Dushyanta,
- (c) Shakuntala,
- (d) Anasooya

194. The moral conveyed by the description of the rising of the Sun and the Setting of the Moon?

- (a) Men should be equally firm in prosperous and in adverse fortune.
- (b) Prosperity and adversity are natural like the rising and the setting of the Sun and the Moon
- (c) Prosperity and adversity are like the spokes of a wheel.
- (d) All the above.

195. Who are referred to in the play Abhijnanasakuntalam as 'Misracesi'?

- (a) Anasooya and Priyanvada,
- (b) Sarngavara and Saradwata,
- (c) both 'a' and 'b',
- (d) none of the above.

196. What leads to Dushyanta's forgetfulness of Shakuntala?

- (a) Dhushyantya's amorous life,
- (b) His absent-mindedness,
- (c) Durvasa's curse ,
- (d) mental illness.

197. The only cure for Dushyanta's forgetfulness is---

- (a) Nagacesara,
- (b) Leading a pious life,
- (c) The signet ring,
- (d) Sleeping one night in the robe of a wise man.

198. The ring is lost when Shakuntala is-----

- (a) Sleeping,
- (b) Collecting flowers in the garden,
- (c) While crossing the river
- (d) Playing with her hand-maids

199. The ring is discovered by-----

- (a) Gauthami,
- (b) Anasooya,
- (c) Priyamvade,
- (d) The fisher man.

200 Act IV of Abhijnanasakuntalan brings home the truth that:

- (a) Separation is always melancholic,
- (b) Adversity and prosperitiy in life are only natural,
- (c) Man can be at peace only when he conforms himself to life with nature,
- (d) All the above.

ANSWER KEY

1 A 46 A 91 C 136 A 181 C
2 B 47 B 92 B 137 C 182 D
3 A 48 B 93 B 138 D 183 D
4 B 49 D 94 C 139 D 184 B
5 A 50 D 95 B 140 B 185 D
6 A 51 C 96 D 141 C 186 A
7 A 52 D 97 A 142 C 187 A
8 A 53 C 98 B 143 A 188 A
9 A 54 C 99 A 144 D 189 A
10 C 55 A 100 A 145 C 190 B
11 A 56 B 101 A 146 C 191 D
12 B 57 C 102 A 147 B 192 A
13 C 58 C 103 B 148 C 193 A
14 B 59 A 104 C 149 A 194 D
15 C 60 B 105 C 150 A 195 B
16 B 61 D 106 A 151 B 196 C
17 D 62 C 107 B 152 C 197 C
18 A 63 A 108 A 153 C 198 D
19 A 64 A 109 B 154 D 199 D
20 A 65 C 110 D 155 B 200 D
21 C 66 B 111 D 156 C
22 D 67 A 112 C 157 C
23 D 68 A 113 D 158 B
24 A 69 A 114 C 159 A
25 D 70 B 115 C 160 D
26 A 71 A 116 A 161 B
27 A 72 B 117 D 162 B
28 D 73 D 118 D 163 A
29 A 74 D 119 D 164 B
30 A 75 A 120 A 165 A
31 C 76 C 121 B 166 A
32 D 77 A 122 D 167 C
33 A 78 B 123 D 168 C
34 A 79 A 124 B 169 C
35 A 80 B 125 B 170 A
36 A 81 A 126 C 171 C
37 C 82 A 127 A 172 A
38 A 83 B 128 A 173 A
39 B 84 B 129 B 174 C

40 A 85 A 130 C 175 B
41 A 86 C 131 B 176 D
42 A 87 C 132 B 177 A
43 C 88 D 133 B 178 A
44 C 89 C 134 B 179 A
45 A 90 B 135 B 180 B