Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

SECTION A —  $(45 \times 1 = 45 \text{ marks})$ 

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. A teacher is addressing a class with students from diverse backgrounds. Which strategy is most effective for promoting inclusivity in the classroom?
  - (a) Encouraging collaboration and group work
  - (b) Providing individualized feedback
  - (c) Tailoring instruction to different learning styles (d) Incorporating culturally relevant examples in teaching
- 2. In the context of teaching, what does the term "formative assessment" refer to?
  - (a) End-of-term exams and final assessments
  - (b) Assigning grades for completed assignments
  - (c) Evaluating student progress during the learning process (d) Assessing prior knowledge before beginning a lesson

- 3. Which teaching strategy is the most effective for promoting student engagement and active learning?
  - (a) Lecture-based teaching (b) Inquiry-based learning (c) Rote memorization (d) Teacher-cantered instruction
- 4. A teacher is introducing a new concept to students. Which instructional approach is most effective for ensuring comprehension and long-term retention?
  - (a) Repeating the information multiple times
  - (b) Using visual aids and multimedia resources
  - (c) Providing students with printed handouts
  - (d) Assigning independent research projects
- 5. What is the primary goal of formative feedback in teaching?
  - (a) Evaluating student performance (b) Assigning grades to students (c) Guiding student learning and improvement (d) Comparing student's performance with their peers

- 6. Which teaching strategy is most effective for promoting critical thinking skills among students?
  - (a) Assigning rote memorization tasks
  - (b) Encouraging open-ended questioning
  - (c) Providing step-by-step instructions (d) Using direct instruction techniques
- 7. What is the term for tailoring instruction to individual students' specific learning needs and preferences?
  - (a) Differentiated instruction (b) Whole-class instruction (c) Standardized instruction
  - (d) Homogeneous instruction
- 8. Which teaching approach emphasizes student autonomy, collaboration, and self-directed learning?
  - (a) Teacher-centered instruction (b) Direct instruction (c) Montessori method (d) Flipped classroom

- 9. What does the term "scaffolding" refer to in the context of teaching?
  - (a) Providing support and guidance to students as they learn new concepts (b) Assigning challenging tasks to encourage problem-solving skills (c) Implementing strict discipline and classroom management techniques (d) Utilizing technology for instructional purposes
- 10. The 'Lollards' were the followers of?
  - (a) John Wycliffe (b) John Barbour (c) John Mandeville (d) John Gower
- 11. What is the play within a play in Thomas Kyd's *The Spanish Tragedy*?
  - (a) The Murder of Gonzago (b) Pyramus and Thisbe (c) Soliman and Perseda (d) Hieronomo is mad again
- 12. Who were the editors of the First Folio (1623)?
  - (a) William Jaggard and Edward Blount(b) JohnHeminges and Henry Condell(c) Ben Jonson andIsaac Jaggard(d) Nicholas Rowe and Bill Bryson

## SECTION B — $(3 \times 10 = 30 \text{ marks})$

Write essays on any THREE of the following:

- 46. Compare teacher-centered and learner-centered methods. In the context of higher education.
- 47. Comment on Ezra Pound's influence on T.S. Eliot and his writing.
- 48. Write a note on Chinua Achebe's contribution towards African Literature.
- 49. Analyze Matthew Arnold's engagement with Romanticism in his literary criticism.
- 50. How figure of speech and literary devices help the purpose of the writers?

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- 42. Which of the following is an example of a simile?
  - (a) "His voice was a melody" (b) "The moonlight danced on the waves" (c) "She runs as fast as a cheetah" (d) "The silence of the night was eerie"
- 43. What is the rhythmic pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry called?
  - (a) Rhyme scheme (b) Alliteration (c) Meter
  - (d) Enjambment
- 44. Which literary device is most closely related to metonymy?
  - (a) Synecdoche (b) Simile (c) Personification
  - (d) Onomatopoeia
- 45. What effect does a pun typically create in writing or speech?
  - (a) Clarity and directness (b) Seriousness and gravity(c) Confusion and ambiguity(d) Humor and wit

- 13. Identify the coffeehouse visited by the literary wits like John Dryden and Alexander Pope.
  - (a) Will's Coffeehouse (b) St. James Coffeehouse
  - (c) Jonathan's Coffeehouse (d) Child's Coffeehouse
- 14. In which year did The Great Fire of London happen?
  - (a) 1666 (b) 1665 (c) 1766 (d) 1680
- 15. Identify Thomas Hardy's first novel set in Wessex.
  - (a) Jude the Obscure
    (b) The Mayor of Casterbridge
    (c) The Return of the Native
    (d) Far from the Madding Crowd
- 16. Identify the literary magazine published by the Pre-Raphelite Brotherhood.
  - (a) The Germ (b) The Tatler (c) The Female Spectator (d) The Rambler
- 17. Who called himself as "classical in literature, royalist in politics, and Anglo-Catholic in religion"?
  - (a) T.S.Eliot (b) Graham Greene (c) Ezra Pound (d) William Faulkner

- 18. Identify the fictional setting in Stephen Leacock's Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town.
  - (a) Macondo (b) Mariposa (c) Maycomb
  - (d) Manawaka
- 19. What does Emerson's poem "The Bell" describe?
  - (a) It describes sound variation (b) It talks about the spirituality of sound (c) It describes the major functions of sound of life and death (d) Gives the alarm of life
- 20. What is the major theme used by Emerson in his poems?
  - (a) Personal and presence (b) Self-reliance and Self non-conformity (c) Self-confidence and dependence (d) Being conscious
- 21. Identify the metaphor used by Edgar Allan Poe in "Annabel Lee".
  - (a) An illness claimed the life of his beloved wife
  - (b) The sun was a toddler insistently refusing to go to bed (c) Her mouth was a foundation of delight (d) Life for me ain't been no crystal stair

- 38. How does hyperbole differ from understatement?
  - (a) Hyperbole involves exaggerated statements, while understatement downplays the significance of something. (b) Hyperbole and understatement are interchangeable terms. (c) Hyperbole is always used in serious contexts, while understatement is always humorous. (d) Hyperbole involves minimizing the significance of something, while understatement exaggerates it.
- 39. "I find no peace; and all my war is done". Which figure of speech is used in the given phrase?
  - (a) Oxymoron (b) Assonance (c) Equivoque (d) Pun
- 40. In which century does paradox was used as a persistent device in literature?
  - (a) Early twelfth century (b) Sixteenth century
  - (c) Seventeenth century (d) Twentieth century
- 41. Which literary device is hyperbole most closely associated with?

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- (a) Simile (b) Metaphor (c) Personification
- (d) Exaggeration

- 35. According to Karl Marx, literature reflects:
  - (a) Universal human experiences and emotions
  - (b) The individual author's unique worldview
  - (c) The ideological conflicts and contradictions of society (d) Aesthetic principles and artistic creativity
- 36. According to Horace, poetry should:
  - (a) Reflect the ideals and values of the ruling elite
  - (b) Be accessible and enjoyable to a wide audience
  - (c) Challenge the existing social order and advocate for revolution (d) Emphasize the individual author's unique perspective and style
- 37. Which of the following best defines equivoque?
  - (a) Using words with similar sounds but different meanings for humorous effect (b) Using vague language to obscure meaning (c) Repeating the same word at the beginning of successive phrases or clauses (d) Employing exaggerated language for emphasis

- 22. Identify the work by A.K. Ramanujan
  - (a) A River (b) Hunger (c) The Life Divine
  - (d) The Descendants
- 23. Identify the prize won by A K Ramanujan.
  - (a) Bharath Rathina Award (b) Sahitya Akademi Award (c) Oscar Award (d) Padma Shree Award
- 24. In which year did Jhumpa Lahiri's novel *The Namesake* was adapted into a film?
  - (a) 2009 (b) 2006 (c) 2003 (d) 2008
- 25. What are the major themes in Chetan Bhagat's One Indian Girl?
  - (a) Diaspora (b) Feminism, Gender roles, and
     Cultural expectations (c) Feminism and
     Nationalism (d) Loss of Identity and Familial relationships
- 26. Which work inspired Arthur Miller's The Crucible?
  - (a) The Visionary Girls (b) The Cherokee Nation
  - (c) Land Where our fathers Died (d) The Devil in Massachusetts

- 27. Which of the following was first written by Rohinton Mistry?
  - (a) Swimming Lessons (b) Family Matters
  - (c) Such a Long Journey (d) The Scream
- 28. Which term did Matthew Arnold use to describe his ideal of the critic as a disinterested judge of literary works?
  - (a) The "creative genius" (b) The "literary artist"
  - (c) The "critical ideal" (d) The "scholarly expert"
- 29. Which term did F.R. Leavis use to describe literature that lacks artistic and moral integrity?
  - (a) "Commercial fiction" (b) "Experimental literature" (c) "Mass culture" (d) "Lowbrow entertainment"
- 30. What concept did Roland Barthes use to describe the process of decoding and analyzing the underlying codes and conventions of a text?
  - (a) Polyphony (b) Intertextuality (c) Mythology
  - (d) Semiotics

- 31. Which of the following terms did Samuel Johnson use to describe literature that is characterized by its simplicity and directness?
  - (a) Sublime (b) Neoclassical (c) Natural
  - (d) Metaphysical
- 32. Edward Said's work has had a significant impact on:
  - (a) The development of postcolonial theory and literary studies.(b) The preservation of traditional literary canons and hierarchies.(c) The promotion of cultural homogeneity and
  - uniformity. (d) The rejection of interdisciplinary approaches to literary analysis.
- 33. Alexander Pope is best known for his work in which literary form?
  - (a) Epic poetry (b) Drama (c) Satire (d) Novel
- 34. Aristotle's work "Poetics" primarily focuses on :
  - (a) The analysis of epic poetry and its conventions
  - (b) The principles of tragic and comic drama
  - (c) The aesthetics of visual arts such as painting and sculpture (d) The history and development of literature in ancient Greece