

Section 1 - M A - English

Read the following extract carefully and answer the fifteen questions related with the paragraph given below.

The work of English writer Aphra Behn (1640–1689) changed markedly during the 1680s, as she turned from writing plays to writing prose narratives. According to literary critic Rachel Carnell, most scholars view this change as primarily motivated by financial considerations: earning a living by writing for the theatre became more difficult in the 1680s, so Behn tried various other types of prose genres in the hope of finding another lucrative medium. In fact, a long epistolary scandal novel that she wrote in the mid-1680s sold quite well. Yet, as Carnell notes, Behn did not repeat this approach in her other prose works; instead, she turned to writing shorter, more serious novels, even though only about half of these were published during her lifetime. Carnell argues that Behn, whose stage productions are primarily comedies, may have turned to an emerging literary form, the novel, in a conscious attempt to criticize, and subvert for her own ends, the conventions and ideology of a well-established form of her day, the dramatic tragedy.

Carnell acknowledges that Behn admired the skill of such contemporary writers of dramatic tragedy as John Dryden, and that Behn's own comic stage productions displayed the same partisanship for the reigning Stuart monarchy that characterized most of the politically oriented dramatic tragedies of her day. However, Carnell argues that Behn took issue with the way in which these writers and plays defined the nature of tragedy. As prescribed by Dryden, tragedy was supposed to concern a heroic man who is a public figure and who undergoes a fall that evokes pity from the audience. Carnell points out that Behn's tragic novels focus instead on the plight of little-known women and the private world of the household; even in her few novels featuring male protagonists, Behn insists on the importance of the crimes these otherwise heroic figures commit in the domestic sphere. Moreover, according to Carnell, Behn questioned the view promulgated by monarchist dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's: that the envisioned 'public' political ideal—passive obedience to the nation's king—ought to be mirrored in the private sphere, with family members wholly obedient to a male head of household. Carnell sees Behn's novels not only as rejecting the model of patriarchal and hierarchical family order, but also as warning that insisting on such a parallel can result in real tragedy befalling the members of the domestic sphere. According to Carnell, Behn's choice of literary form underscores the differences between her own approach to crafting a tragic story and that taken in the dramatic tragedies, with their artificial distinction between the public and private spheres. Behn's novels engage in the political dialogue of her era by demonstrating that the good of the nation ultimately encompasses more than the good of the public figures who rule it.

1) The passage suggests that Carnell believes Behn held which of the following attitudes about the relationship between the private and public spheres?

- A) The structure of the private sphere should not replicate the hierarchical order of the public sphere.
 - B) The private sphere is more appropriate than is the public sphere as the setting for plays about political events.
 - C) Actions in the private sphere are more fundamental to ensuring the good of the nation than are actions in the public sphere.
 - D) Crimes committed in the private sphere are likely to cause tragedy in the public sphere rather than vice versa.
-

2) How does, according to Cornell, Dryden define tragedy?

- A) Tragedy focuses on the plight of little-known women
 - B) Tragedy concerns the private and domestic world of the household
 - C) Tragedy concerns a heroic man who is a public figure and who undergoes a fall that evokes pity from the audience
 - D) Tragedy concerns the plight of children
-

3) In the context in which it appears, 'befall' most nearly means

- A) pretermite
 - B) stay
 - C) happen to
 - D) pass over
-

4) Replacement of the word 'primarily' with which of the following of words results in the least change in meaning for the passage?

- A) predominately
- B) marginally
- C) Secondly
- D) finally

5) What does the final line of the passage suggest?

- A) The larger good of the nation is as important as the good of the public figures who rule it
 - B) The larger good of the nation is more important than the good of the public figures who rule it
 - C) The larger good of the public figures is more important than the larger good of the nation
 - D) The larger good of the nation is less important than the good of the public figures who rule it
-

6) It can be inferred from the passage that the 'artificial distinction' refers to the

- A) convention that drama ought to concern events in the public sphere and that novels ought to concern events in the private sphere
 - B) ideology of many dramatic tragedies that advocate passive obedience only in the private sphere and not in the public sphere
 - C) practice utilized in dramatic tragedies of providing different structural models for the public and the private spheres
 - D) assumption made by the authors of conventional dramatic tragedies that legitimate tragic action occurs only in the public sphere
-

7) In the context in which it appears, 'promulgate' most nearly means

- A) convention
 - B) assumption
 - C) make widely known
 - D) strange
-

8) The passage mentions epistolary novel in the context of Aphra Behn's work. Which of the following defines the epistolary novel?

- A) a novel told through the medium of letters written by one or more of the characters
- B) A form of novel, usually a first-person narrative, relating the adventures of a rogue or lowborn adventurer
- C) A form of novel having a prevailing atmosphere of mystery and terror
- D) A form of novel that attempts to give the written equivalent of the character's thought processes

9) In which years, a long epistolary novel by Aphra Behn was sold well ?

- A) In the mid-1670s
 - B) In the mid-1680s
 - C) In the mid-1690s
 - D) In the mid-1660s
-

10) The passage suggests that Behn's choice of literary form

- A) underscores the difference between her own approach to crafting a tragic story and that taken in the dramatic tragedies
 - B) underscores the similarity between her own approach to crafting a tragic story and that taken in the dramatic tragedies
 - C) underscores the similarity between public and private sphere
 - D) underscores the difference between the poetic and the prosaic mediums
-

11) Why did, according to Cornell, Aphra Behn adopt an emerging literary form, the novel?

- A) To criticize and subvert the conventions and ideology of comedy-drama
 - B) To criticize and subvert the conventions and ideology of the dramatic tragedy
 - C) To acknowledge and adopt the conventions and ideology of comedy-drama
 - D) To acknowledge and adopt the conventions and ideology of the dramatic tragedy
-

12) In the context in which it appears, 'plight' most nearly means

- A) advantage
- B) benefit
- C) solution
- D) situation

13) The passage suggests that Carnell sees Behn's novels featuring male protagonists as differing from dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's featuring male protagonists in that the former

- A) are aimed at a predominantly female audience
 - B) depict these characters as less than heroic in their public actions
 - C) insist on a parallel between the public and the private spheres
 - D) emphasize the consequences of these characters' actions in the private sphere
-

14) The passage is primarily concerned with

- A) Explaining one author's view of Behn's contribution to the development of an emerging literary form
 - B) Presenting one scholar's explanation for a major development in Behn's literary career
 - C) Differentiating between the early and the late literary works of Behn
 - D) Tracing how Behn's view of the nature of tragedy changed over time
-

15) In the context in which it appears, 'hierarchical' most nearly means

- A) unordered
 - B) unranked
 - C) non-stratified
 - D) ranked according to relative status or authority
-

Directions for Questions 16 - 25:

Literary Information

16) George Orwell's 'Animal Farm' is an allegory for:

- A) American Revolution
- B) World War II
- C) French Revolution
- D) Russian Revolution

17) A literary work that imitates the style or theme of another literary work, is called:

- A) Sonnet

- B) Parody
 - C) Anecdote
 - D) Genre
-

18) Something which the audience is aware of in a drama but the characters do not know, is called:

- A) Dramatic Irony
 - B) Bildungsroman
 - C) Soliloquy
 - D) Juxtaposition
-

19) The specific character types that occur repeatedly in a particular literary genre, and are recognizable as part of the conventions of the form, are called:

- A) Flat characters
 - B) Stock characters
 - C) Dynamic characters
 - D) Round characters
-

20) 'My love is like a red, red rose,' is an example of:

- A) Understatement
 - B) Simile
 - C) Hyperbole
 - D) Alliteration
-

21) Which of the following is a poem written for mourning or loss?

- A) Elegy
- B) Ode
- C) Sonnet
- D) Epic

22) The phrase 'when to the sessions of sweet silent thoughts' is an example of:

- A) Hyperbole
 - B) Irony
 - C) Alliteration
 - D) Pun
-

23) What is the Greek term for Pride usually referred to as tragic flaw in the protagonist?

- A) Hamartia
 - B) Hubris
 - C) Motif
 - D) Pun
-

24) The struggle between two opposing forces leading to tension in the narrative, is called:

- A) Plot
 - B) Scene
 - C) Conflict
 - D) Theme
-

25) 'The sky is a rainbow of colours' is an example of:

- A) Metaphor
- B) Simile
- C) Personification
- D) Alliteration

Directions for Questions 26 - 40:

Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

26) The doctor _____ she visited was famous.

- A) whom
 - B) whose
 - C) which
 - D) whomever
-

27) She _____ visited her parents as she worked on weekends also.

- A) lately
 - B) probably
 - C) hardly
 - D) perhaps
-

28) I would have gone for the party, if I _____ tired.

- A) had not been
 - B) was
 - C) was not
 - D) had been
-

29) It rained _____ three days without stopping.

- A) since
- B) while
- C) during
- D) for

30) Neither this book nor this pen _____ to me.

- A) belong
 - B) was belonging
 - C) belongs
 - D) is belonging
-

31) _____ it would rain tonight, the concert has been cancelled.

- A) Although
 - B) Therefore
 - C) Since
 - D) While
-

32) I fell asleep _____ the movie.

- A) for
 - B) since
 - C) while
 - D) during
-

33) The new project sounds _____.

- A) exciting
 - B) excite
 - C) excited
 - D) excitement
-

34) Let's play a match, _____?

- A) will we
 - B) must we
 - C) shall we
 - D) do we
-

35) They did not see you, _____?

- A) do they
 - B) did they
 - C) don't they
 - D) didn't they
-

36) His name was mentioned in the article, although it was spelled incorrectly _____.

- A) thereafter
 - B) therein
 - C) henceforth
 - D) whereupon
-

37) Caesar marched towards Rome, _____ Pompei fled the city.

- A) therein
 - B) whereupon
 - C) henceforth
 - D) thereafter
-

38) I am looking for somebody _____ I can trust.

- A) whom
 - B) who
 - C) when
 - D) which
-

39) *The Three Musketeers* _____ written by Alexander Dumas.

- A) can be
 - B) were
 - C) can
 - D) was
-

40) If you take medicines regularly, you _____ get well in no time.

- A) will
 - B) ought to
 - C) could
 - D) have to
-

Directions for Questions 41 - 50:

Choose the correct meaning of the given word.

41) Abridge

- A) Abort
 - B) Cross
 - C) Span
 - D) Shorten
-

42) Defunct

- A) Demand
 - B) Supply
 - C) Anticipate
 - D) Inoperative
-

43) Pandemonium

- A) big crowd
- B) great joy
- C) loud noise
- D) utter confusion

44) Abeyance

- A) Rigid
 - B) Suspension
 - C) Persistence
 - D) Continuation
-

45) Epitome

- A) Spurn
 - B) Exemplar
 - C) Summary
 - D) Precise
-

46) Virulent

- A) Defunct
 - B) Daring
 - C) Deceptive
 - D) Deadly
-

47) Aesthetic

- A) Beautiful
 - B) Prevalent
 - C) Mediocre
 - D) Ugly
-

48) Imbecile

- A) Aid
- B) Astute
- C) Foolish
- D) Sane

49) Vindicate

- A) Identify
 - B) Destroy
 - C) Argue
 - D) Acquit
-

50) Gregarious

- A) Blend
- B) Social
- C) Single
- D) Shag

Answer Keys**Question Paper No: 60864_5**

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