

GIC LECTURER EXAM 2021

ENGLISH — SOLVED PAPER

Exam Date: 19 September, 2021

1. What is the name of the river mentioned in the poem "Lines composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey"?

- (a) The Nile
- (b) Wye**
- (c) Thames
- (d) None of the above

2. Who criticised P.B. Shelley vehemently in the modern age?

- (a) Robert Owen
- (b) F.R. Leavis**
- (c) Arnold
- (d) Louis MacNeice

3. In which essay did Matthew Arnold define poetry as a "Criticism of life"?

- (a) The Function of Criticism
- (b) Culture and Anarchy
- (c) The study of Poetry**
- (d) None of the above

4. Pope's Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot is a/an-

- (a) Mock epic
- (b) Love poem
- (c) Autobiographical poem**
- (d) A self-deprecatory poem

5. Who considers Shelley as "a beautiful and ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain"?

- (a) Walter Pater
- (b) T.S. Eliot
- (c) Matthew Arnold**
- (d) None of the above

6. The statement "It dissolves, diffuses, dissipates in order to recreate", refers to-

- (a) Primary Imagination

(b) Secondary Imagination

- (c) Fancy
- (d) Poetry

7. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) The Birthday Party-Goldberg
- (b) Yayati-Devayani
- (c) Arms and the Man-Jack Tanner**
- (d) The Countess Cathleen-Aleel

8. A short, neat and witty statement is called-

- (a) Epiphany
- (b) Epithet
- (c) Euphemism
- (d) Aphorism**

9. Which of the following statement is NOT correct with reference to Milton's poetry?

- (1) It combines two conflicting cultures- humanism and puritanism.
 - (2) It sublime both in thought and style.
 - (3) It is totally objective and full of humour.
 - (4) It is written in rhyme royal.
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 1 and 4
 - (c) 2 and 4
 - (d) 3 and 4**

10. Name of writer who has written "For whom the Bell Tolls".

- (a) William Faulkner
- (b) Earnest Hemingway**
- (c) Mark Twain
- (d) Scott Fitzgerald

11. Which Shakespearean character has spoken these lines?

"Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

- (a) Othello
- (b) Macbeth**
- (c) King Lear

(d) Hamlet

12. T.S. Eliot's "Objective Correlative" signifies the writer's ability to-

(a) relatively delineate his objectives.

(b) relate different objects

(c) correlate objective and events.

(d) objective the emotional state of mind.

13. Which of the following is NOT a pastoral elegy?

(a) Arnold's "Thyrsis"

(b) Shelley's "Adonais"

(c) Tennyson's "In Memoriam"

(d) Milton's "Lycidas"

14. As an editor, Nissim Ezekiel was not associated with which of the following periodicals?

(a) Quest

(b) Imprint

(c) Poetry India

(d) Opinion

15. Which of the following statements is/are correct about George Orwell?

(1) He was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic.

(2) He wrote "Animal Farm" and "Nineteen Eighty-four".

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

16. Who desired "to cease upon the midnight with no pain"?

(a) Keats

(b) Shelley

(c) Thomson

(d) Wordsworth

17. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

Movements	Associations
(1) Metaphysical Poetry	Richard Crashaw
(2) Reformation	Martin Luther

(3) Pre-Raphaelite Movement	D.G. Rossetti
(4) Classicism	Walter de la mare

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 4 only**
- (d) 3 only

18. Who asserted himself as "a classicist in literature, royalist in politics and Anglo-catholic in religion"?

- (a) Walt Whitman
- (b) T.S. Eliot**
- (c) John Dryden
- (d) Matthew Arnold

19. When W.B. Yeats was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature?

- (a) 1923**
- (b) 1925
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1938

20. John Keats's "La Belle Dame sans Merci" is-

- (a) a traditional ballad
- (b) a literary ballad**
- (c) a broadside ballad
- (d) None of the above

21. Which period of British history is referred to as the Restoration Age?

- (a) 1660-1700**
- (b) 1625-1700
- (c) 1600-1700
- (d) 1603-1625

22. Which among the following is a prose tale in "The Canterbury Tales"?

- (a) The Knight's Tale
- (b) The Wife of Bath's Tale
- (c) The Parson's Tale**
- (d) The Merchant's Tale

23. Who among the following are regarded as the precursors of the Romantic Age?

- (a) Gray and Collins**
- (b) Shelley and Byron
- (c) Wordsworth and Coleridge
- (d) None of the above

24. Which type of drama does G.B. Shaw's play "Arms and the Man" belong to?

- (a) Romantic Comedy
- (b) Tragi-Comedy
- (c) Anti-Romantic Comedy**
- (d) None of the above

25. Reformation was predominantly a Movement in-

- (a) Religion**
- (b) Politics
- (c) Literature
- (d) Education

26. The Character of Miss Havisham in "Great Expectations" is a study in:

- (a) Masochism
- (b) Nihilism
- (c) Sadism**
- (d) None of the above

27. Terza rima is a stanza form-

- (a) of three lines in iambic metre with the rhyme scheme 'aba' followed by 'bcb' in the next stanza.**
- (b) of three lines in anapaest metre with the rhyme scheme 'abc' followed by 'bca'.
- (c) of three lines in dactyl metre with the rhyme scheme 'abb' followed by 'bcc'
- (d) of three lines in trochaic metre with the rhyme scheme of 'abb' followed by 'bcc'

28. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of classicism?

- (a) Its poetry is bred more in the head than in the heart.
- (b) The language here tends to be stilted and standardised.
- (c) French satirical models are their ideals.
- (d) The vocabulary used is colloquial and technical.

29. Who among the following is NOT a member of Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood?

- (a) D.G. Rossetti

- (b) Christina Georgina Rossetti
- (c) John Millais
- (d) Charles Reade**

30. In which of these novels does the protagonist take up a succession of vocations such as that of a Hindu priest, a signboard painter, a grocery proprietor and a reporter for "Trinidad Sentinel"?

- (a) A House for Mr. Biswas**
- (b) The Mimic Men
- (c) A Flag on the Island
- (d) Half a Life

31. Which of the following poems contains a choric song?

- (a) In Memoriam
- (b) The Lotos-Eaters
- (c) Locksley Hall
- (d) None of the above**

32. Which of the following is NOT correctly Matched?

- (a) Ode to the West wind-Terza rima
- (b) On his Blindness-Heroic Quatrain**
- (c) Adonais-Spenserian stanza
- (d) Troilus and Criseyde-Rhyme royal

33. Which among the following plays of Girish Karnad is not based on ancient Indian myth/stories?

- (a) Hayavadan
- (b) Yayati
- (c) Tughlaq**
- (d) The Sacrifice

34. If a paradoxical utterance combines two terms that in ordinary usage are contraries, it is called-

- (a) Oxymoron**
- (b) Conceit
- (c) Allegory
- (d) Onomatopoeia

35. "Milton was of the devil's party without knowing it" Who made the above statement?

- (a) Dr. Johnson
- (b) Dryden

- (c) Pope
- (d) Blake**

36. Which of the following novels narrates the story of India's struggle for freedom reaching a small South Indian village?

- (a) Kanthapura**
- (b) The Serpent and the Rope
- (c) Tomorrow
- (d) The Cat and Shakespeare

37. Who among the following writers is called a dramatist of "The Theatre of the Absurd"?

- (a) G.B. Shaw
- (b) Harold Pinter**
- (c) Girish Karnad
- (d) V.S. Naipaul

38. Who has written "Culture and Anarchy"?

- (a) Charles Dickens
- (b) Matthew Arnold
- (c) T.S. Eliot
- (d) P.B. Shelley

39. What is the main theme of Tagore's "Gitanjali"?

- (a) Devotion to God**
- (b) Love
- (c) Indian Nation
- (d) Patriotism

40. Who, among the following critics, stated about Shakespeare that, "He was the man, who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul"?

- (a) G. Wilson Knight
- (b) Edward Dowden
- (c) Dryden**
- (d) Dr. Johnson

41. William Langland wrote the poem-

- (a) Beowulf
- (b) Morte D' Arthur
- (c) Sir Gawain and the Green Knight
- (d) Piers Plowman**

42. Which of the following statement is/are correct about elegy?

(1) Elegy originated in ancient Greece where the Greeks judged this composition by its form and content.

(2) Elegy now-a-days takes its name from its subject matter, not from its form.

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

43. Who first brought 'Metaphysical Poetry' to limelight?

(a) John Donne and George Herbert

(b) H.J.C. Grierson and T.S. Eliot

(c) F.R. Leavis and L.C. Knights

(d) John Crowe Ransom and W.K. Wimsatt

44. One of these is not a play by Harold Pinter-

(a) Mountain Language

(b) Jumpers

(c) The Caretaker

(d) Betrayal

45. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below-

ist-I (Character)	List-II (Work)
(i) Eustacia Vye	(1) The Mayor of Casterbridge
(ii) Elizabeth-Jane	(2) Far from the Madding Crowd
(iii) Sue Bridehead	(3) The Return of the Native
(iv) Bathsheba Everdene	(4) Jude the Obscure

(a) i-3, ii-4, iii-2, iv-1

(b) i-1, ii-2, iii-3, iv-4

(c) i-1, ii-4, iii-3, iv-2

(d) i-2, ii-1, iii-4, iv-3

46. What is the last section of "The Waste Land"?

(a) Death by Water

(b) A Game of Chess

- (c) The Burial of the Dead
(d) **What the Thunder Said**

47. Who among the following characters in Chaucer's Prologue to "The Canterbury Tales" is the simplest?

- (a) The Wife of Bath
(b) **The Clerk of Oxford**
(c) The Priest of the Prioress
(d) The Sergeant of Law

48. Match list-I with list-II and select answer using the code given below the lists-

List-I	List-II
(a) Hamartia	(1) recognition
(b) Peripeteia	(2) error or failure
(c) Anagnorisis	(3) a pause in a line of verse
(d) Caesura	(4) sudden reversal of fortune

Code:

A B C D

- (a) 1 3 4 2
(b) **2 4 1 3**
(c) 4 1 3 2
(d) 3 1 4 2

49. "And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep".
Who has written the above lines?

- (a) Whitman
(b) **Robert Frost**
(c) W.B Yeats
(d) None of the above

50. A character in "The Rape of the Lock" has the same name as the chief of the fairies in "The Tempest". What is his name?

- (a) **Ariel**
(b) Puck

- (c) Picario
- (d) Orange

Instruction for Q. Nos. 51 to 54-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions asked below it. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives based only on the passage given.

Unquestionably, a literary life is for the most part an unhappy life, because, if you have genius, you must suffer the penalty of genius; and if you have only talent, there are so many cares and worries incident to the circumstances of men of letters, as to make life exceedingly miserable. Besides the pangs of composition, and a continuous disappointment which a true artist feels at his inability to reveal himself, there is the ever-recurring difficulty of gaining the public ear. Young writers are buoyed up by the hope and the belief, that they have only to throw that poem at the world's feet to get back in return the laurel-crown; that they have only to throw that novel into print to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature. You can never convince a young author that the editors of magazines and publishers of books are a practical body of men, who are by no means frantically anxious about placing the best literature before the public. Nay, that, for the most part, they are mere brokers, who conduct their business on the hardest lines of a Profit and Loss account. But supposing your book fairly launches, its perils are only beginning. You have to run the gauntlet of the critics. To a young author, again, this seems to be as terrible an ordeal as passing down the files of Sioux or Comanche Indians, each one of whom is thirsting for your scalp. When you are a little older, you will find that criticism is not much more serious than the bye-play of clowns in a circus, when they beat around the ring the victim with bladders slung at the end of long poles. A time comes in the life of every author when he regards critics as comical rather than formidable, and goes his way unheeding. But there are sensitive souls that yield under the chastisement and after suffering much silent torture, abandon the profession of the pen for ever. Keats, perhaps, is the saddest example of a fine spirit hounded to death by savage criticism; because whatever his biographers may aver, that furious attack of Gifford and Terry undoubtedly expedited his death. But there are hundreds who suffer keenly from hostile and unscrupulous criticism, and who have to bear that suffering in silence, because it is a cardinal principle in literature that the most unwise thing in the world for an author is to take public notice of criticism in the way of defending himself. Silence is the only safeguard, as it is the only dignified protest against insult and offence.

51. The author's best attitude towards the critics should be-

- (a) to protest against the hostile and unscrupulous criticism.
- (b) to take public notice of the criticism in the way of defending himself.
- (c) to yield under the chastisement and after suffering silent torture, abandon the profession.
- (d) to regard criticism as comical rather than formidable, and go his way unheeding**

52. The greatest ambition of a young author is-

- (a) to be able to reveal himself in his composition
- (b) to push successfully his composition into print.
- (c) to throw his writings at the world's feet to gain the public ear
- (d) to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature.**

53. After a fair launching of a book, the serious ordeal a young author has to face is-

- (a) to get a wider publicity and circulation.
- (b) to get back in return the laurel-crown of public acceptance.
- (c) to run the gauntlet of the critics, each one of whom is thirsty for his scalp.**
- (d) to realize and accept that criticism is not more serious than the bye-play of clowns in a circus.

54. The editors and publishers, according to the author, are-

- (a) mere brokers, who conduct their business on the hardest lines of a Profit and Loss account.**
- (b) sympathetic towards the young authors
- (c) anxious about placing the best literature before the public
- (d) practical body of men ready to share their profit with the young authors.

Instructions for Q. Nos. 55 to 58-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions asked below it. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives based only on the passage given.

The earliest legend on the origin of kingship occurs in the Aitareya Brahmana, one of the later Vedic texts, perhaps of the 8th or 7th century B.C. This tells how the gods and demons were at war, and the gods were suffering badly at the hands of their enemies. So, they met together and decided that they needed a raja to lead them in the battle. They appointed Indra as their king, and the tide soon turned in their favour. This legend suggests that in the earliest times kingship in India was thought to be based upon human need and military necessity, and that the king's first duty was to lead his subjects in war. A little later, the Taittiriya Upanishad repeats the story, but in a significantly altered form; the discomfited gods did not elect Indra, but sacrificed to the high God Prajapati, who sent his son Indra to become their king. At this stage, the king was still thought of as primarily a leader in war—"they who do not have a king cannot fight a war"—the text says that the earthly king was appointed by the Immortal Divine King, the prototype of all kings on the earth. The king had divine rights, surprisingly, this concept prevailed in all clans of the Aryan people in Asia and Africa. Even at this time, before the days of the Buddha, the king was exalted far above ordinary mortals, through the magical power of the great royal sacrifices. The royal consecration (Rajasuya) which in its full form comprised a series of sacrifices lasting for over a year, imbued the king with a divine power. In the course of ceremonies, he was identified with Indra. The chief priest addressed the gods with the words: "Of mighty powers is he who has been consecrated and, now, has become

one of yours; you must protect him." The king was evidently the fellow of the gods, if not a god himself.

55. According to the Taittiriya Upanishad-

- (a) Prajapati sent his son Indra to become the king of gods**
- (b) Vishnu sent Indra to become the king of gods.
- (c) The gods elected Indra as their king.
- (d) None of these

56. According to Aitareya Brahmana-

- (a) Indra was the son of Prajapati
- (b) The gods appointed Indra their king.**
- (c) Indra was sent by Prajapati to lead them in war.
- (d) Rajasuya was compulsory for a king

57. The purpose and function of Rajasuya was to-

- (a) coronate the king
- (b) imbue the king with divine power.**
- (c) make the kingdom prosperous
- (d) please the gods

58. The ritual of Rajasuya lasted for-

- (a) about a fortnight
- (b) more than a month
- (c) about nine months
- (d) more than twelve months.**

Section B: Grammar and Language Ability (Q. 59 - 71)

59. Find out from the following alternatives the pair of words which are an example of Homonyms

- (a) Bad-Bed
- (b) Sale-Soul
- (c) Alter-Altar**
- (d) Wane-Vain

60. Which of these sentences is correct?

- (a) He was given the benefit of doubt
- (b) He was given benefit of doubt
- (c) He was given benefit of the doubt

(d) He was given the benefit of the doubt

61. Choose from the following alternatives the correct Indirect Narration of the given Direct Narration-

He said to me, "Why did you strike me?"

(a) He inquired of me why I had struck him

(b) He told me why I struck him

(c) He asked me about my strike to him

(d) He inquired me why I had struck him

62. An object that can be easily shaped in any desired mould is called-

(a) Portable

(b) Malleable

(c) Flexible

(d) Translucent

63. Here thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take and sometimes tea.

These lines are an example of-

(a) Circumlocution

(b) Climax

(c) Anti-climax

(d) Epigram

64. Change the following sentence into passive voice-

Who can save our country?

(a) Whom can be saved our country?

(b) By whom can our country be saved?

(c) Who can our country save?

(d) By whom our country can be saved?

65. The sentences given below when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph-

(a) However, the real challenge today is unlearning, which is much harder.

(b) But the new world of business behaves differently from the world in which we grew up.

(c) Learning is important for both people and organizations.

(d) Each of us has a 'mental model' that we have used over the years to make sense.

(a) DBCA

(b) CADB

(c) DACB

(d) CBDA

66. Which of the following options has the correct meaning of "Odd fish" as used in the sentence given below?

Henry is a bit of an odd fish.

- (a) an eccentric person
- (b) one hard to understand or tolerate
- (c) Both (a) and (b)**
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

67. Change the following sentence by removing 'too'. Choose your correct answer from the options that follow-

The news is too good to be true.

- (a) The news is so good that it cannot be true**
- (b) The news is very good to be true.
- (c) The news is not so good to be true
- (d) The news is so good that it has to be true

68. Choose from the following options the correct prefix for the word 'polite' to make it negative.

- (a) un-
- (b) im-**
- (c) in-
- (d) non-

69. Which of the following options is the correct version of the sentence given below?

He is anxious not only to acquire knowledge but also eager to display it.

- (a) He is anxious not only for knowledge to acquire but also too eager to display it.
- (b) He is anxious not only to acquire knowledge but also eager to display it.
- (c) He is not only anxious to acquire knowledge but also eager to display it.**
- (d) None of the above

70. Which of the following sentence is the correct form of the given sentence?

The latest news of the people killed in the recent floods are highly disturbing.

- (a) The last news of the people killed in the recent floods are highly disturbing
- (b) The latest news of the people killed in the recent floods was highly disturbed
- (c) The latest news of the people killed in the recent floods is highly disturbing**
- (d) None of these

71. Identify the figure of speech in the following passage-

The Sun came up upon the left,
Out of the sea came he!

And he shone bright, and on the right
Went down into the sea.

- (a) Hyperbole
- (b) Alliteration
- (c) Onomatopoeia
- (d) Personification**

72. Which of the following options correctly puts the given expression in the word?
"One advocating or practising complete abstinence from alcohol."

- (a) Optimist
- (b) Teetotaler**
- (c) Vegetarian
- (d) Vegan

73. Choose the sentence with correct punctuation marks-

- (a) This done, she returned, to the old man, with lovely smile on her face.
- (b) This done she returned to the old man, with a lovely smile on her face.
- (c) This done, she returned to the old man with a lovely smile on her face.**
- (d) None of the above

74. Which of the following options correctly points out the figure of speech in the line given below?

"The child is father of the man."

- (a) Simile
- (b) Paradox**
- (c) Metonymy
- (d) None of the above

75. Match the words of List-I with their synonyms of List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List-I:

- (1) Petty (2) inscrutable (3) refuse (4) genuine

List-II:

- (i) mysterious (ii) authentic (iii) trivial (iv) decline

Codes:

- (a) 2, 4, 1, 3**
- (b) 1, 4, 3, 2
- (c) 4, 1, 3, 2
- (d) 3, 1, 4, 2

76. Fill in the blanks in the given sentence with the appropriate preposition selecting from the alternatives-

"She found it difficult to put such an insult."

- (a) with
- (b) up
- (c) up with**
- (d) down

77. The idiom "Once in a blue moon" means-

- (a) period of calamity
- (b) a rare event**
- (c) a very happy night
- (d) only once in a month

78. Which of the following options correctly explains "rest on your laurels" as used in the given sentence?

"You should not be content to rest on your laurels but should work even harder and become even more successful."

- (a) Pause to enjoy the achievements**
- (b) Have a rest after exhausting your energy
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

79. Choose from the alternatives an antonym for 'Myriad'-

- (a) Limited**
- (b) Innumerable
- (c) Companion
- (d) Mesmerizing

80. Choose from the following options the synonym for 'Zealot'-

- (a) Enthusiast**
- (b) Jealous
- (c) Ruthless
- (d) Desperate