

Hall Ticket Number

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Q.B. No.

100245

Booklet Code :

A

Marks : 100

JL-412-ENG

Time : 120 Minutes

Paper-III

Signature of the Candidate

Signature of the Invigilator

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

(Read the Instructions carefully before Answering)

1. Separate Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Answer Sheet is supplied to you along with Question Paper Booklet. Please read and follow the instructions on the OMR Answer Sheet for marking the responses and the required data.
2. The candidate should ensure that the **Booklet Code printed on OMR Answer Sheet and Booklet Code supplied are same.**
3. **Immediately on opening the Question Paper Booklet by tearing off the paper seal, please check for (i) The same booklet code (A/B/C/D) on each page. (ii) Serial Number of the questions (1-100), (iii) The number of pages and (iv) Correct Printing.** In case of any defect, please report to the invigilator and ask for replacement of booklet with same code within five minutes from the commencement of the test.
4. Electronic gadgets like Cell Phone, Calculator, Watches and Mathematical/Log Tables are not permitted into the examination hall.
5. **There will be 1/4 negative mark for every wrong answer.** However, if the response to the question is left blank without answering, there will be no penalty of negative mark for that question.
6. Record your answer on the OMR answer sheet by using Blue/Black ball point pen to darken the appropriate circles of (1), (2), (3) or (4) corresponding to the concerned question number in the OMR answer sheet. Darkening of more than one circle against any question automatically gets invalidated and will be treated as wrong answer.
7. Change of an answer is **NOT** allowed.
8. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Question Paper Booklet.
9. **Return the OMR Answer Sheet and Question Paper Booklet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.** Failure to return the OMR sheet and Question Paper Booklet is liable for criminal action.

This Booklet consists of 13 Pages for 100 Questions +2 page of Rough Work
+1 Title Page i.e. Total 16 pages

1. In Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* the diminutive size of the fairies is evoked :
 - (1) By special effects
 - (2) By his use of language
 - (3) By using child actors
 - (4) By using elves
2. The Restoration or Neo-classical age was famous for authors and philosophers such as :
 - (1) Samuel Pepys, John Locke and George Chapman
 - (2) John Locke, John Bunyan and Thomas Malory
 - (3) Samuel Pepys, Thomas Hobbes and John Locke
 - (4) Thomas Hobbes, Thomas Malory and Thomas Sackville
3. Robert Herrick, Richard Lovelace and John Suckling were all :
 - (1) Of the 'Tribe of Ben'
 - (2) Followers of Shakespeare
 - (3) Of the 'Tribe of Milton'
 - (4) Followers of Marvell
4. The Romantic era while known primarily for its poetry also produced some fine novelists. These include :
 - (1) Ann Radcliff, Matthew Lewis and Horace Walpole
 - (2) Ann Radcliff, Anna Letitia Barbauld and Horace Walpole
 - (3) Joanna Baillie, Matthew Lewis and Horace Walpole
 - (4) Anna Letitia Barbauld and Matthew Lewis
5. Expressionism in the arts influenced Wyndham Lewis who then created a new movement called :
 - (1) Impressionism
 - (2) Naturalism
 - (3) Vorticism
 - (4) Cubism
6. Modernism owed much to the theories of :
 - (1) Karl Marx, Thomas Hobbes, Sigmund Freud
 - (2) Charles Darwin, Sigmund Freud, John Locke
 - (3) Albert Einstein, Edward Said, Charles Darwin
 - (4) Charles Darwin, Sigmund Freud, Albert Einstein
7. When reading lyric poetry with a first-person speaker, we must assume that :
 - (1) The speaker and the poet are doppelgangers
 - (2) The poet may try to camouflage the personal aspect, but it is his story, thoughts
 - (3) The speaker is the poet in a particular situation, voicing his thoughts
 - (4) The poem is spoken by an invented speaker, in a particular situation
8. Aristotle's definition of tragedy included :
 - (1) Anagnorisis and hubris, prologos and hamartia
 - (2) Hamartia, peripeteia, anagnorisis and hubris
 - (3) Hamartia, monodia, diodia and hubris
 - (4) Hamartia, peripeteia, anagnorisis and diodia
9. An ode is usually :
 - (1) Long, elaborate and on a lofty theme
 - (2) Short, narrative and even dramatic
 - (3) Diffuse and mournfully contemplative
 - (4) Long, elaborate and melancholy
10. Narrators in fiction are categorised and defined as :
 - (1) Masked; expository; omniscient
 - (2) Paradoxical; fly-on-the-wall
 - (3) Effaced; fly-on-the-wall; omniscient
 - (4) Expository; omniscient; effaced

11. Many of the theories of the Romantics about literature were forged in the heat of revolutionary enthusiasm. The revolution(s) that enthused them :
- (1) Were the American and the French
 - (2) Was primarily the American
 - (3) Were the French and Spanish
 - (4) Was primarily the French
12. Matthew Arnold's 'touchstone' theory states that :
- a. One needs to be exposed to past models of literary greatness
 - b. There are no teachable and fixed concepts to judge literary quality
 - c. Great literature is known by its effect : we feel its power
- (1) a, b, c
 - (2) a and b
 - (3) a and c
 - (4) b and c
13. Samuel Johnson considered that Shakespeare held up a faithful mirror to his readers :
- (1) Of nature and manners
 - (2) Of nature and life
 - (3) Of manners and of life
 - (4) Of life and of customs
14. In Philip Sidney's view the end of poetry is to 'delight and teach'. In this pursuit he magnifies the necessity of :
- a. Rhyming and versing
 - b. Images of virtues and vices
 - c. Delightful teaching
- (1) a and b
 - (2) b and c
 - (3) a and c
 - (4) a, b, c
15. Edmund Burke's work is titled *Philosophical Enquiry into the Origins of our Ideas of the Sublime and the _____*.
- (1) Beautiful
 - (2) Alluring
 - (3) Grotesque
 - (4) Monstrous
16. Of the following which is *not* a structuralist concept drawn from Mikhail Bakhtin ?
- (1) Heteroglossia
 - (2) Contractual structures
 - (3) Chronotope
 - (4) Carnival
17. If the discursive turn of the poststructuralists was developed by Michel Foucault the deconstructive turn came about with the work of :
- (1) Foucault and Derrida
 - (2) Lyotard and Derrida
 - (3) Agamben and Derrida
 - (4) Barthes and Derrida
18. Feminism argues that while women are biologically capable of bearing children :
- (1) Nurturing a child is the woman's natural job
 - (2) Claiming that they are natural mothers is a social construction
 - (3) Women are emotionally incomplete unless they bear children
 - (4) Selfless, nurturing motherhood is a symbol of the true female
19. While everyone recognizes Edward Said's *Orientalism* as an epoch defining book in postcolonial studies its antecedents would include the work of :
- (1) AiméCésaire, Aijaz Ahmed and M K Gandhi
 - (2) AiméCésaire, Gyan Pandey and Chinua Achebe
 - (3) Frantz Fanon, AiméCésaire and Leopold Senghor
 - (4) Frantz Fanon, AiméCésaire and Aijaz Ahmed

20. At the intersection of critical race studies, diaspora studies and queer theory, critics :
- Study the outsider status of queers within black communities, Chicano/ a communities and other races
 - Work at building global queer communities and posit a global queer diaspora
 - Seek to end generalizing the experiences of non-white queers and posit a dissident globalization
- a, b and c
 - a and b
 - b and c
 - Only a, c
21. When various kinds of Formalism, including the New Criticism, emerged, they wanted to :
- Align themselves with earlier critics who reacted instinctively and passionately to texts without considering the actual structure
 - Demonstrate that literature and its study could be done in objective, scientific ways with attention to the structure of the text
 - Emphasize the subjective reactions of the reader while also glancing at the frames within the texts they studied
 - Place the text within its social, political and historical contexts while also reacting to it in individual and idiosyncratic ways
22. Reader response criticism has its philosophical origins in the phenomenology of :
- Jean-Paul Sartre
 - Franz Brentano
 - Edmund Husserl
 - Maurice Merleau-Ponty
23. Analysing Hamlet's ambivalent feelings towards his mother and framing them within the Oedipus complex was initially done by :
- Freud and Jacques Lacan
 - Freud and Melanie Klein
 - Freud and Ernest Jones
 - Freud and Anna Freud
24. New Historicism situates a text :
- Within its period as one of a series of discourses
 - As neither just being shaped by its period or shaping it but doing both
 - As connected to the economic infrastructure and reflecting economic truths
- a and c
 - Only a
 - b and c
 - a and b
25. The Russian Formalists do *not* include :
- Roman Jakobson
 - Osip Brik
 - Gerard Genette
 - Victor Shklovsky
26. In *Paradise Lost* Book I Milton introduces us to several of the lesser fallen angels. Of them Moloch is the one :
- Who can assume either sex, or both
 - Who requires children to be sacrificed
 - Who requires wanton rites and lustful orgies
 - Who is the mood god with crescent horns
27. When all the fallen angels approach Satan fearfully :
- He raises their fainting courage
 - He deceives them with claims of future victory
 - He scolds them mightily for their failure
 - He regrets his actions

28. As Hamlet lies dying, he asks Horatio :
- (1) To tell his heirs the true story
 - (2) To bury him next to Ophelia
 - (3) To tell his story, clear his name
 - (4) To kill himself and follow him
29. We know for certain from the text of *Hamlet* that Rosencrantz and Guildenstern :
- a. Were Hamlet's old friends from his youth
 - b. Were spying on him, at the behest of his mother and Claudius
 - c. Knew that he was to be executed in England
- (1) a and b (2) b and c
 - (3) a, b, c (4) a and c
30. At the beginning of *Doctor Faustus* he is shown to be a graduate from _____ and is a _____, a _____ and a _____.
- (1) Wittenberg, physician, astrologer, man of law
 - (2) Cambridge, physician, theologian, man of law
 - (3) Gutenberg, physician, astrologer, man of law
 - (4) Wittenberg, physician, theologian, man of law
31. Hardy describes Tess as a "fly on a billiard table of _____ length."
- (1) Finite (2) Some
 - (3) Infinite (4) Considerable
32. In the *Immortality Ode*, Wordsworth's speaker says that much is still beautiful around him. The natural beauty of _____, _____ and _____ remains.
- (1) The moon, the stars and the brooks
 - (2) The rainbow, the rose and sunshine
 - (3) The stars, the rainbow and the moon
 - (4) The rose, the skies and celestial light
33. In "Tintern Abbey" the speaker recognizes in "Nature and the language of the sense / The _____ of my _____ thoughts".
- (1) nurse, dreamy (2) soul, moral
 - (3) anchor, moral (4) anchor, purest
34. The initial section of "A Game of Chess" is modelled upon :
- (1) Dryden's *All for Love*
 - (2) Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*
 - (3) Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra*
 - (4) Samuel Daniel's *Cleopatra*
35. When the Duke says, "I gave commands; / Then all smiles stopped together" in "My Last Duchess" it implies :
- (1) That the Duchess stopped smiling because she was commanded to
 - (2) That the Duke had arranged the killing of the Duchess
 - (3) That the Duchess henceforth smiled only when commanded to
 - (4) That the Duke's commands were obeyed by all those around him
36. The subtitle of "Andrew del Sarto" is :
- (1) (called "The Faultless Painter")
 - (2) called "The Faultless Painter"
 - (3) (called The Faultless Painter)
 - (4) called The Faultless Painter

37. In *A Room of One's Own* Woolf imagines that :
- (1) Shakespeare had a simpleminded sister, Susannah
 - (2) Shakespeare had a gifted daughter, Judith
 - (3) Shakespeare had a gifted sister, Judith
 - (4) Shakespeare had a simpleminded daughter, Judith
38. In Golding's *Lord of the Flies* the boys who die are :
- a. Piggy
 - b. Simon
 - c. Ralph
 - d. Jack
- (1) a and c
 - (2) a and b
 - (3) b and c
 - (4) b and d
39. In "When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd", Whitman in mourning Lincoln also :
- (1) Sets the poet-speaker apart
 - (2) Incorporates landscapes and views
 - (3) Incorporates death with life
 - (4) Separates the nation from Lincoln
40. The speaker in Whitman's "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" speaks of himself as :
- (1) Someone who is similar to the countless others who cross Brooklyn Ferry through the years
 - (2) Someone who is a higher being to the countless others who cross Brooklyn Ferry through the years
 - (3) Someone who has only heard of the hordes crossing Brooklyn Ferry
 - (4) Someone who bases his knowledge of the crowds who cross the ferry daily on history books
41. Willy Loman in Miller's *Death of a Salesman*, wants, more than anything else :
- (1) To be happily married
 - (2) To win the lottery
 - (3) To be a great father
 - (4) To be well liked
42. The desire to be like the English makes Bakha :
- a. Dress like the English
 - b. Eat English food
 - c. Furnish his home with broken furniture
- (1) a and b
 - (2) a, b, c
 - (3) a
 - (4) a and c
43. In *Beloved*, Sethe kills Beloved by :
- (1) Smothering her
 - (2) Slashing her throat
 - (3) Giving her poison
 - (4) Shooting her
44. In "An Introduction" when the speaker says : "Call / Him not by any name, he is every man / Who wants a woman, just as I am every / Woman who seeks love" she :
- (1) Universalizes her experiences but also that of men
 - (2) Speaks for all men and women
 - (3) Makes herself appear shameless and wanton
 - (4) Makes public what should be kept private
45. In Kamala Das's poem, "The Old Playhouse" the playhouse of the title is :
- (1) A disused theatre
 - (2) A doll's house
 - (3) The mind of the speaker
 - (4) A house of horrors

46. In *Hayavadana*, Karnad tells us the story of two friends :
- (1) Devadutta and Kapila (2) Devadutta and Karna
 (3) Kapila and Dharmasheela (4) Devadutta and Dharmasheela
47. Saleem Sinai, by being midnight's child and identifying as such can be said to :
- (1) Be indicative of only those born at precisely the moment of the nation's birth
 (2) Represent people who claim exclusive and exclusionary identities and locations for themselves
 (3) Be indicative of minorities who try to blend in with national imaginaries and identities
 (4) Represent all those who affiliate themselves with India and create a national identity for themselves
48. Okonkwo in Achebe's cult text is fearful of :
- a. His tribe losing their women to other tribes
 b. His tribe's traditional way of life being destroyed
 c. His world changing and forgetting traditions and customs
- (1) a and b (2) b and c
 (3) a and c (4) b
49. The protagonist in *Edible Woman* is so well indoctrinated by social ideas of women and their roles that :
- (1) She lives a reclusive life, shut into her tower
 (2) She hides away from everyone other than her family
 (3) She cannot recognize herself and also loses herself
 (4) She cannot look anyone in the eye, not even her family
50. In *Dream on Monkey Mountain* Walcott combines popular Caribbean performance modes with :
- (1) CGI, special effects and European theatrical conventions
 (2) Native American traditions and European theatrical conventions
 (3) Contemporary stage technology with Early Modern stage conventions
 (4) Contemporary stage technology and European theatrical conventions
51. The origins of English in India are usually traced back to :
- (1) Macaulay's "Minute" on English Education in India, 1834
 (2) Macaulay's "Minute" on English Education in India, 1835
 (3) Macaulay's "Minutes" on English Education in India, 1835
 (4) Macaulay's "Minutes" on English Education in India, 1834
52. Macaulay's speech claimed that "a _____ of a good European library was worth the whole _____ of India and Arabia".
- (1) Single cupboard, houseful
 (2) Room, Houseful
 (3) Single shelf, native literature
 (4) Single shelf, vernacular literature
53. When English shifts from being a second or foreign language to a global language then :
- (1) Regional and national varieties are often used on the international scene
 (2) Regional and national varieties will fade from the international arena
 (3) Regional varieties will begin to die out
 (4) Standard English will die out.

54. ESL and EFL are _____ used interchangeably.
 (1) Sometimes (2) Usually
 (3) Only (4) Rarely
55. The Grammar Translation method was an extension of the methods traditionally used to teach :
 (1) Other modern languages
 (2) The classical languages
 (3) The languages of the Asian colonies
 (4) The languages of the African colonies
56. One of the most debated aspects of the Direct method of language teaching pertains to its pedagogic practice vis a vis the mother-tongue of the learner : Learners are not allowed to use their mother-tongues /L1. This means that :
 (1) The teacher must be of the same L1 as the learners
 (2) The teacher must have some knowledge of the learners' L1
 (3) The teacher need have only a little knowledge of the learners' L1
 (4) The teacher need have no knowledge of the learners' L1
57. In the audiolingual method language skills are :
 (1) Taught through various reading exercises and grammar
 (2) Taught in a sequence beginning with listening and speaking
 (3) Taught with the first skills being writing and reading
 (4) Taught via stressing on pronunciation and vocabulary
58. The Structural mode is *not* used by :
 (1) The Grammar-translation method
 (2) The Direct method
 (3) The Affective-humanistic method
 (4) The Audiolingual method
59. When being taught in the communicative language teaching mode, learners :
 (1) Begin with listening comprehension exercises
 (2) Are told that learning will lead to self-realization
 (3) Engage in activities that reflect real-life situations
 (4) Pronunciation is stressed from the beginning
60. Non-technical aids in the classroom do not include :
 (1) Chalk and blackboard (2) CD-ROMS and the internet
 (3) Students (4) Realia
61. An experienced ESL teacher can :
 a. Dispense with the textbook
 b. Adapt it for the class
 c. Adopt some parts
 (1) a (2) a, b and c
 (3) a and c (4) b and c
62. Ideally when teaching grammar :
 (1) The learners should be given the rules
 (2) The learners should be given static structures
 (3) The focus should be on form and meaning within a communicative approach
 (4) The focus should be on form and meaning within a cognitive-code approach

63. In a class learning grammar when students act out a series of commands along with the teacher, involving the placement of objects in various parts of the room; e.g., *Put the book next to the desk, Put the pen on the book, Walk to the door, Stand near the door, etc.*, it can be assumed that they are studying prepositions through :
- (1) A Total Physical Response sequence
 - (2) A role play sequence
 - (3) A conversational communicative sequence
 - (4) An audiolingual learning sequence
64. Vocabulary learning is _____ to language learning, whether the language is first, second or foreign.
- (1) Marginal
 - (2) Peripheral
 - (3) An addition
 - (4) Central
65. While teaching vocabulary it is now recommended that :
- a. Learners be given explicit teaching of high frequency words
 - b. Learners be given incidental encounters with words
 - c. Learners be given appropriate contexts for incidental learning
- (1) Only b and c
 - (2) Only a
 - (3) Only a and b
 - (4) a, b and c
66. When we employ a phrase such as "D'you fancy a coffee?" and get the response "Yes, please" or "No, thank you" we are using :
- (1) Spontaneous production and responses
 - (2) Adjacency pairs and paired responses
 - (3) Repetitive sequences and chunks
 - (4) Spontaneous Sequences and responses
67. Questionnaires are useful when teaching speaking because :
- (1) Being pre-planned they ensure that the questioner and respondent have something to say
 - (2) Being pre-planned they enable everyone to learn everything by rote and speak
 - (3) They help in the spontaneous production of general oral fluency
 - (4) They help both questioner and respondent to give impromptu but revealing insights
68. ESL learners who do not know how to use reduced forms or slang when speaking are likely to sound :
- (1) Very casual and cool
 - (2) Very with-it and formal
 - (3) Very formal and stilted
 - (4) Very casual and stilted
69. Listening activities in a communicative approach teach the learner to :
- a. Listen and do
 - b. Listen and solve problems
 - c. Listen and evaluate
 - d. Listen and learn grammar
 - e. Listen and transfer information
- (1) a, c, e
 - (2) a, b, c, d
 - (3) a, b, c, e
 - (4) c, d, e

70. After an extensive listening activity when learners are asked to record their responses in a journal or fill up a report on what they listened to, this gives them :
- (1) A reason to complain about the extra work they have to put in
 - (2) More reasons to listen and to share with their peers, which in turn motivates them
 - (3) Something to do which they will find time-consuming
 - (4) Helps them to look out for other's listening choices without the teacher's knowledge
71. One-way listening activity requires one listener-receiver, one 'live' or recorded _____ and an _____.
- (1) Speaker-receiver; outcome
 - (2) Speaker-sender; solution
 - (3) Speaker-sender; outcome
 - (4) Speaker-receiver; conclusion
72. _____ is the most important language skill for L2 learners in an academic context.
- (1) Speaking
 - (2) Listening
 - (3) Writing
 - (4) Reading
73. Which of the following is *not* integral to the process of reading ?
- (1) Vocabulary and structural knowledge
 - (2) Author information and contexts knowledge
 - (3) Metacognitive knowledge and skills monitoring
 - (4) Content/world background knowledge
74. A _____ approach is based upon the notion that children should be taught to read through careful control and sequencing of the language and the sounds that they are exposed to.
- (1) Basal reader
 - (2) Linguistic
 - (3) Phonics
 - (4) Look-say
75. Letter recognition, letter discrimination, word recognition, and basic rules of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, as well as recognition of whole sentences and paragraphs are collectively called the _____ of writing.
- (1) Content
 - (2) Mechanics
 - (3) Organization
 - (4) Structure
76. When spelling words and writing, the learner must keep in mind that the _____ in English is not between letter and sound but between the letter and its immediate environment and the most appropriate sound.
- (1) Agreement
 - (2) Resistance
 - (3) Accordance
 - (4) Reckoning
77. Writing in journals and diaries is usually considered a(n) :
- (1) Practical writing task
 - (2) Emotive writing task
 - (3) School oriented task
 - (4) Cerebral writing task
78. In contemporary times, when English is used across the world, literature is particularly useful for building :
- (1) Cross-cultural awareness
 - (2) Insular viewpoints
 - (3) Awareness of British culture
 - (4) Views about other linguistic groups
79. ESL students will enjoy reading literature only if the text is _____ to them.
- (1) Pleasurable
 - (2) Accessible
 - (3) Congenial
 - (4) Agreeable

80. It is both inappropriate and counterproductive to teach literary texts in a manner that suggests they may be known 'correctly' once and for all. This is because literature is a discipline :
- Where concepts are fluid, made and remade with other concepts
 - Characterised by complex, abstract networks of ideas and concepts
 - That privileges the relativist model above all else
- (1) a and b are applicable (2) a and c are applicable
(3) b and c are applicable (4) a, b, c are applicable
81. Diagnostic tests are used to :
- Reinforce the learner's learning
 - Forecast the learner's improvement in skills
 - Expose gaps in knowledge and skill deficiencies
 - Measure the learner's language progress
82. When a learner assembles a collection of her work over a semester and then she is assessed based upon items from that collection it is called :
- Collection testing (2) Portfolio assessment
 - Reflective assessment (4) Proficiency testing
83. Reliability in testing refers to consistency, that is, if :
- The same learner takes similar tests on two consecutive days the results will be similar
 - The teacher scoring the tests show considerable variation in their ways of scoring
 - Two demonstrably similar groups take a test their results should be similar
- (1) a and b are applicable (2) Only a is applicable
(3) Only b is applicable (4) a and c are applicable
84. Discrete-point testing refers to :
- Integrative test items (2) Writing a composition
 - Testing only one item (4) Testing every aspect
85. Indirect test items do not include :
- Multiple choice questions (2) Cloze procedures
 - Sentence re-ordering (4) Real life language use tests
86. The sounds 'k' and 'g' can be described as :
- Alveolar consonants (2) Velar consonants
 - Voiceless consonants (4) Dental consonants
87. The most important distinction between vowels and consonants is :
- About them being voiced and voiceless
 - About their place of production
 - Dependent on the speaker being native
 - Their distinct, different distribution
88. Vowels are *not* categorised as :
- Long and short (2) Aspirated
 - Diphthongs (4) Lax and tense

89. The system of rules, in other words, which says what can come before what and which order different elements can go in is called :
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (1) Grammar | (2) Syntax |
| (3) Structure | (4) Corpus |
90. When a speaker of English uses 'happy' and then proceeds to use 'happily', 'unhappiness' etc she is demonstrating her grasp over :
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) English verbs | (2) English nouns |
| (3) English morphology | (4) English phonology |

91-95. Read the following passage and answer the questions (91-95) given below :

In my closet, my oldest possession is a ragged and torn folder buried in a box under a stack of poetry books. Years ago I created this little anthology by writing on the back of prison request forms, desperate not to lose a group of poems that carried me through many a night. This was 1996; I was sixteen years old and in the middle of a six-month stretch in solitary confinement for a trumped-up assault on an officer charge, and there was no reason for me to expect *The Black Poets*, Dudley Randall's 1971 anthology, would make the rounds and land in my cell again. Of the poems in my little stack, many have gone out of favor. No need to list the poems, but I look at them now and am reminded of my sixteen-year-old mind : immature, angry, and lost in a nationalism that wouldn't save me.

That Robert Hayden, so distinctly original and removed from the cultural chauvinism—as he called it—of the black poets who dominated the period, held my attention is testament to his gift. Of the poems in my little stack that have kept calling me back throughout the years, Hayden is singular: "Middle Passage," "RunagateRunagate," "A Ballad of Remembrance," "The Ballad of Nat Turner." Many of the men around me still talked about the "white man" being the source of our woes, recycling the ideas of the Nation of Islam and black nationalism decades too late. Hayden's music and his willingness to engage and complicate history helped me become myself in a place where it was frighteningly easy to become whatever was most convenient.

91. The author's oldest possession is :
- | |
|---|
| (1) <i>The Black Poets</i> , edited by Dudley Randall |
| (2) An anthology he made himself |
| (3) Prison forms in a box |
| (4) Old poetry books |
92. The author wrote out the poems because :
- | |
|--|
| (1) He was lonely and bored, sitting alone in prison |
| (2) He wanted to improve his handwriting while in prison |
| (3) He wanted to read the poems after the book went away |
| (4) He was practising to become a poet after he was released |

93. The author looking back sees that Hayden had a gift because :
- His young self enjoyed Hayden's poetry in spite of it not being nationalist
 - He complicated easy narratives and historical truths
 - He wrote poetry that helped him survive the bleak nights in prison
 - He was akin to the poets he called cultural chauvinists
- (1) a and b are applicable (2) a, b and c are applicable
 (3) b, c and d are applicable (4) a and c are applicable
94. The author credits Hayden's poetry with :
- Helping him become his true self
 - Blaming the white man for all their woes
 - Recycling the ideas of black nationalism
 - Being pedestrian and prosaic
95. For the author :
- Robert Hayden remains singular and original
 - He continues to like the poets he read during his days in prison
 - His prison term and poetry helped him to grow up
- (1) a and b (2) only a
 (3) a, b, c (4) a and c

96-100. Read the given poem and answer the questions (96-100) that follow :

Heart to Heart
 By Rita Dove
 It's neither red
 nor sweet.
 It doesn't melt
 or turn over,
 break or harden,
 so it can't feel
 pain,
 yearning,
 regret.

It doesn't have
 a tip to spin on,
 it isn't even
 shapely-
 just a thick clutch
 of muscle,
 lopsided,
 mute. Still,
 I feel it inside
 its cage sounding
 a dull tattoo:
I want, I want—

but I can't open it :
 there's no key.
 I can't wear it
 on my sleeve,
 or tell you from
 the bottom of it
 how I feel. Here,
 it's all yours, now—
 but you'll have
 to take me,
 too.

96. In the first stanza of the poem the poet indicates what she is focusing on with a series of :
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Negatives | (2) Mixed metaphors |
| (3) Synesthetic images | (4) Hyperbolic images. |
97. In the poem the poet speaks of the heart via :
- (1) Oxymorons
 - (2) Precise, literal images
 - (3) Clichéd, everyday phrases and images
 - (4) Metonymy
98. The clichés used by the poet :
- (1) Are destabilized because they are used literally
 - (2) Are made new by the poet's use of them
 - (3) Are ironic but true
 - (4) Are examples of the sublime
99. The central stanza can best be described as presenting us with :
- (1) A terse description of the biological heart in its rib cage
 - (2) A visceral description which then extends into the imaginative
 - (3) A gross description of body parts
 - (4) A description of the heart's functioning
100. This poem is built on a simple premise which is that :
- (1) One can only speak of love in metaphors about the heart
 - (2) The metaphors of the heart that circulate are so hackneyed as to be laughable
 - (3) The metaphors might be laughable but the heart is still integral to desire
 - (4) Stripped down, minimal speech expresses desire with clarity, requiring no metaphors, no additional frills.

Space for Rough Work

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