

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer all the questions.

40×1=40

Choose the correct alternative out of **four** options:

1. What type of a poem is Sidney's 'Loving in Truth'?
 - a) Petrarchan sonnet
 - b) Victorian sonnet
 - c) Shakespearean sonnet
 - d) French sonnet
2. In Sidney's poem 'Loving in Truth', the poet persona initially tries to get his inspiration by—
 - a) Meeting his beloved
 - b) Staying at home
 - c) Turning the leaves of other poems
 - d) All of the above
3. In Sidney's poem 'Loving in Truth' whose "feet" is referred to as strangers?
 - a) Poems of other poets
 - b) Metrical feet of poems of other poets
 - c) Strangers who visit the poet
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
4. Why does Sidney call his pen "truant" in 'Loving in Truth'?
 - a) His pen is missing
 - b) He is unable to write poetry
 - c) He is unable to write letters to his beloved
 - d) Both (b) and (c)
5. "Thou by the Indian Ganges' side / Shouldst rubies find; I by the tide / Of Humber would complain,"—What does "Humber" refer to?
 - a) The Indian Ocean
 - b) The English Channel
 - c) Lake Victoria
 - d) A river in England



6. In the lines "Rather at once our time devour / Than languish in his slow-chapped power," "his" refers to—
- a) The speaker
 - b) The king
 - c) Time
 - d) A bird of prey
7. In the lines "Thy beauty shall no more be found, / Nor, in thy marble vault, shall sound / My echoing Song..." the "marble vault" is a reference to—
- a) The Mistress's body
 - b) The Mistress's perfume
 - c) The Mistress's bed chamber
 - d) The Mistress's grave
8. The key theme(s) of the poem 'To his Coy Mistress' is/are—
- a) Carpe diem —
 - b) Memento mori
 - c) Holy matrimony
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
9. In Wordsworth's Lucy series, Lucy is conceived as a child of—
- a) Nurture
 - b) Nature
 - c) Man
 - d) England
10. Why does Nature say Lucy is "a lady of my own"?
- a) Nature will be her lady
 - b) Nature will mould and develop Lucy
 - c) Nature will not allow Lucy to go anywhere
 - d) All of the above
11. "The memory of what has been, / And never more will be."—Whose "memory" is referred to here?
- a) The coy mistress
 - b) Lucy
 - c) Stella
 - d) None of the above



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12. What is the feeling of the poet at the death of Lucy?
- a) The poet is shell shattered and shocked
 - b) The poet is stupefied
 - c) The poet is happy that Nature has claimed Lucy
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
13. Who informed the residents of the house about the cobra in 'A Snake in the Grass'?
- a) Gardener
 - b) A cyclist
 - c) Some neighbours
 - d) None of the above
14. What did Dasa demand from the family?
- a) A mower
 - b) A grass cutter
 - c) A knife
 - d) Sickles and sows
15. As per the beggar's belief, which God had visited the house in the form of a cobra?
- a) Subbarao
 - b) Subramanya
 - c) Subbamaaya
 - d) Shuhmanyata
16. In what did Dasa catch the snake as per his story?
- a) A water-pot
 - b) A kettle
 - c) A sack
 - d) All the above
17. In 'With the Photographer', the photographer made him wait for—
- a) 3 hours
 - b) 4 hours
 - c) 1 hour
 - d) 2 hours
18. 'With the Photographer' is taken from which book?
- a) Beyond the Behind
 - b) Behind the Beyond
 - c) To the Photographer's
 - d) All the Way Round



19. What is the colour of the photographer's suit, as described in 'With the Photographer'?
- a) Orange
 - b) Grey
 - c) Black
 - d) Red
20. What was the narrator doing to kill his time in the studio in 'With the Photographer'?
- a) Using Facebook
 - b) Reading Journals and Magazines
 - c) Talking with another customer
 - d) Sleeping
21. Which of the following signifies non-verbal communication in an essential way?
- a) Instruction written on a question paper
 - b) Learner attending an online class
 - c) the dress code followed by an individual
 - d) Yoga instructor teaching yoga poses
22. Attitudes, actions and appearances in the context of classroom communication are considered as—
- a) Verbal communication
 - b) Non-verbal communication
 - c) Impersonal communication
 - d) Irrational communication
23. Noise is a _____ barrier to effective communication.
- a) Language
 - b) Physical
 - c) Emotional
 - d) Cultural
24. Effective communication should be—
- a) Clear and incorrect
 - b) Clear and concise
 - c) Courteous and incomplete
 - d) NOTA



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25. _____ is an instance of non-verbal communication.
- a) Speech
 - b) Proximity
 - c) A notice
 - d) An e-mail
26. Which four questions are answered by adverbs?
- a) Who? when? where? why?
 - b) When? where? how? why?
 - c) When? where? to what extent/degree? What?
 - d) To what extent/degree? when? where? how?
27. He is _____ honorary chairman of the Sports Board.
- a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) Zero article
28. He wrote _____ one-act play.
- a) the
 - b) an
 - c) a
 - d) No article to be used
29. What does the phrasal verb—At the drop of a hat mean?
- a) As and when it was spoken
 - b) Done easily, without any preparation
 - c) Done in an instant
 - d) After something is done
30. What is the meaning of the idiom—a man of straw?
- a) A man with no means
 - b) A generous man
 - c) A man of character
 - d) A man of no substance
31. What does the phrasal verb—By hook or by crook mean?
- a) By noble means
 - b) By any means
 - c) By permission
 - d) By request



32. What is the synonym of the word—Camouflage?

- a) Disguise
- b) Cover
- c) Demonstrate
- d) Fabric

33. What is the synonym of the word—Benevolent?

- a) Malevolent
- b) Kind-hearted
- c) Kindless
- d) Cruel

34. What is the antonym of the word—Agony?

- a) Ecstasy
- b) Blister
- c) Laughter
- d) Pleasure

35. What is the antonym of the word—Mournful?

- a) Humorous
- b) Laughable
- c) Joyous
- d) Playful

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Rabies is spread only by the bite of an infected animal. The virus of the disease is introduced into the nerves torn by the bite. It takes three to six weeks to develop though sometimes it takes much longer. The victim of the disease has a wild overpowering desire for water but has fits at its very sight. It is useless to attempt at pouring water down his throat because it leads to more fits that close the muscles around his throat and force him to fight for every breath he takes.

In the end, death mercifully puts an end to his suffering. The bitten dogs show typical signs of rabies. They become restless, they wander aimlessly, hitting against objects; they eat strange things—cloth, sticks, and stones. They bark as if something were struck in their throats. They bite other dogs and so the circle of infection widens.

The vaccine for the treatment of rabies was first discovered by Louis Pasteur, the celebrated French scientist. Since then, the terror of rabies has been controlled. But the

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dogs must be taken proper care of, and, if necessary, killed. It is not possible to vaccinate everybody, because vaccine sometimes makes people very ill. According to a study made in the United States, it was found that one person in every seven hundred who was vaccinated became ill. Only for someone bitten is the chance worth taking.

36. What is the primary mode of transmission of rabies?

- a) Bite of any infected dog
- b) Ingestion of contaminated food
- c) Inhalation of infected air particles
- d) Blood transfusion

37. What is the incubation period for rabies?

- a) 1-2 days
- b) 1-2 weeks
- c) 3-6 weeks
- d) 6-8 weeks

38. What is the most prominent symptom of rabies in humans?

- a) High fever
- b) Seizures
- c) Wild desire for water
- d) Skin rash

39. Why is it useless to pour water down the throat of a rabies victim?

- a) It causes more fits
- b) It leads to uncontrollable vomiting
- c) The victim will refuse to drink water
- d) The virus becomes more active in the presence of water

40. Who discovered the vaccine for rabies?

- a) Alexander Fleming
- b) Louis Pasteur
- c) Marie Curie
- d) Albert Einstein

