

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009**

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I

S.No.	
R.No.	

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.**
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) Wordsworth was appointed Poet Laureate in:
 (a) 1817 (b) 1839 (c) 1843
 (d) 1849 (e) None of these
- (ii) Who suggested Shelley to “Curb your magnanimity and be more of a poet”?
 (a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Keats
 (d) Blake (e) None of these
- (iii) The lines ‘The one remains, the many change and pass; Heaven’s light for ever shines, earth’s shadow fly; are composed by:
 (a) Shelley (b) Byron (c) Keats
 (d) Southey (e) None of these
- (iv) ‘On Pathetic Fallacy’ was written by:
 (a) Carlyle (b) Lamb (c) Ruskin
 (d) Shelley (e) None of these
- (v) The 1805 text of ‘The Prelude’ is edited by:
 (a) Helen Darbishire (b) Ernest De Selin Court (c) Herbert Reads
 (d) Coleridge (e) None of these
- (vi) ‘The Lay of the Last Minister’ is written by:
 (a) Blake (b) Byron (c) Tennyson
 (d) Walter Scott (e) None of these
- (vii) _____ the quality when man is capable of being in uncertainties, mysteries, doubts, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason’ ____ is:
 (a) Objectivity (b) Subjectivity (c) Negative capability
 (d) Scepticism (e) None of these
- (viii) ‘The Quarterly Review’ was founded by:
 (a) Walter Scott (b) Byron (c) Coleridge
 (d) Thomas De Quincey (e) None of these
- (ix) ‘Mansfield Park’ is a novel by:
 (a) Katherine Mansfield (b) Emily Bronte (c) George Eliot
 (d) Jane Austen (e) None of these
- (x) ‘I am half sick of shadows’ is a line from:
 (a) Shelley (b) Wordsworth (c) Coleridge
 (d) Tennyson (e) None of these
- (xi) Adonais is an elegy on the death of:
 (a) Moschus (b) Edward William (c) Jhon Keats
 (d) Shakespeare (e) None of these
- (xii) ‘Poetry is the criticism of life’ is a view about poetry by:
 (a) Arnold (b) Dr. Jhonson (c) Shelley
 (d) Hazlitt (e) None of these
- (xiii) ‘The Pickwick Papers’ by Dickens was published in:
 (a) 1837 (b) 1838 (c) 1839
 (d) 1841 (e) None of these

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- (xiv) 'On Heroes and Hero-worship' is written by:
(a) Huxley (b) Carlyle (c) Ruskin
(d) Mill (e) None of these
- (xv) Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot and Trollope are:
(a) Novelists (b) Poets (c) Critics
(d) Essayists (e) None of these
- (xvi) 'The Voyage of the Beagle' was written by:
(a) J.S. Mill (b) Ruskin (c) Carlyle
(d) Darwin (e) None of these
- (xvii) Who gave the aesthetic theory of Art For Arts' Sake:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Browning (c) Oscar Wilde
(d) Galsworthy (e) None of these
- (xviii) "Poetry is not like reasoning, a power to be exerted according to the determination of will", is a statement by:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Shelley (c) Coleridge
(d) Arnold (e) None of these
- (xix) 'A woman of no importance' is a _____ by Oscar Wilde:
(a) Comedy (b) Tragedy (c) Dramatic Romance
(d) Farce (e) None of these
- (xx) George Eliot and T.S. Eliot are:
(a) Brother & Sister (b) Contemporary writers (c) Modern poets
(d) Critics (e) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions. Select TWO from each SECTION. All questions carry EQUAL marks.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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SECTION – I

- Q.2.** The 19th century Romantic Movement has been variously interpreted as 'the convalescence of the feeling of beauty', 'renaissance of wonder', 'split religion' and 'erotic nostalgia'. Comment on the aspects giving your own assessment of the movement as it relates to the prescribed poets. (20)
- Q.3.** "To many readers Shelley's genius is primarily lyrical: which commonly implies emotional. This is very doubtful – intense and unremitting intellectual activity seems to have been the main characteristic of his mind". Justify or refute this remark by Graham Hough illustrating from the poems you have read. (20)
- Q.4.** 'Wordsworth's Philosophy of Nature is nothing more than a case of pathetic fallacy because he cannot shake off his egocentricity even when he tends to be philosophic'. Comment. (20)
- Q.5.** Keats has been called 'a mystic through the medium of the senses'. Examine the statement in relation to his major odes. (20)

SECTION – II

- Q.6.** Hardy is neither an optimist nor a pessimist. He is essentially a meliorist. Discuss in relation to Hardy's novels that you have read. (20)
- Q.7.** Charles Lamb's essays are called 'Lyric Poems in Prose'. Give your own comments on this statement referring to Lamb's 'Essays of Elia'. (20)
- Q.8.** Write a detailed critical note on Browning's Dramatic Monologue with special reference to 'The Last Ride Together' and 'My Last Duchess'. (20)

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009
ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II**

S.No.	
R.No.	

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

NOTE: (i) First attempt **PART-I (MCQ)** on separate **Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **30 minutes**.
(ii) **Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.**

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) In Shakespeare’s Tragedies Character is not Destiny but there is Character and Destiny is a remark by:
(a) Nicoll (b) Goddord (c) Bradley
(d) Coleridge (e) None of these
 - (ii) “How came he dead? I shall not be juggled with: To hell allegiance! Vows, to the blackest devil! Is a speech in Hamlet spoken by:
(a) Hamlet (b) Laertes (c) Polonius
(d) Claudius (e) None of these
 - (iii) Aspect of the Novel is written by:
(a) David Cecil (b) Walter Allen (c) Arnold Kettle
(d) E.M. Forster (e) None of these
 - (iv) Lotos Eaters is a poem by:
(a) Browning (b) Tennyson (c) Yeats
(d) Frost (e) None of these
 - (v) ‘The Hollow Men’ is written by:
(a) T.S. Eliot (b) Ezra Pound (c) Yeats
(d) Larkin (e) None of these
 - (vi) William Faulkner was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in:
(a) 1949 (b) 1950 (c) 1951
(d) 1953 (e) None of these
 - (vii) G.B. Shaw was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in:
(a) 1925 (b) 1929 (c) 1930
(d) 1949 (e) None of these
 - (viii) ‘The Winding Stair’ is written by:
(a) Ted Hughes (b) T.S. Eliot (c) W.B. Yeats
(d) W.H. Auden (e) None of these
 - (ix) ‘Murder in the Cathedral’ is a play written by:
(a) Shakespeare (b) Marlowe (c) Oscar Wilde
(d) T.S. Eliot (e) None of these
 - (x) ‘The Rainbow’ is a novel written by:
(a) Hemingway (b) Virginia Woolf (c) E.M. Forster
(d) D.H. Lawrence (e) None of these
 - (xi) The earliest play written by Shakespeare according to Oxford Shakespeare 1988 is:
(a) The Taming of the Shrew (b) As you Like it (c) Two Gentlemen of Verona
(d) Titus Andronicus (e) None of these
 - (xii) ‘If music be the food of love, play on,
give me excess of it, that Surfeiting
The appetite may sicken and die?
is a speech from
(a) Twelfth Night (b) A Mid Summer Nights’ Dream (c) As you Like it
(d) The Winters’ Tale (e) None of these

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- (xiii) An elaborate classical form in which one Shepherd – Singer laments the death of another is called:
(a) Pastoral Romance (b) Pastoral Elegy (c) Ballad
(d) Epic (e) None of these
- (xiv) The poets who believe that a hard, clear image was essential to verse are called:
(a) Imaginists (b) Romanticists (c) Classicists
(d) Imagists (e) None of these
- (xv) A figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis is called:
(a) Over tone (b) Rhetoric (c) Extended metaphor
(d) Hyperbole (e) None of these
- (xvi) Rhymed decasyllables, nearly always in iambic Pentameters rhymed in Pairs are called:
(a) Heroic Couplet (b) Blank verse (c) Terza Rima
(d) Spenserian stanza (e) None of these
- (xvii) An exhortatory speech, usually delivered to a crowd to incite them to some action is:
(a) Declamation (b) Sermon (c) Monologue
(d) Harangue (e) None of these
- (xviii) ‘Hearing’ a colour or ‘Seeing’ a smell is an example of:
(a) Oxymoron (b) Synaesthesia (c) Sensuousness
(d) Contrast (e) None of these
- (xix) Drama which seeks to mirror life with the utmost fidelity is called:
(a) Realistic (b) Naturalistic drama (c) Humanistic drama
(d) Problem play (e) None of these
- (xx) When Leontes discovers the identity of Perdita in ‘The Winter’s Tale’ is an example of:
(a) Peripety (b) Suspense (c) revelation
(d) Discovery (e) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) SECTION-I & SECTION-II are to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions. Select TWO from each SECTION. All questions carry EQUAL marks.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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SECTION – I

- Q.2.** “The time is out of joint! O cursed Sprite
That ever I was born to set it right.”
Explain why Hamlet feels so. (20)
- Q.3.** In Beckett’s play Waiting for Godot the pattern for waiting is an ingenious combination of expectations and let downs, of uncertainty and of gradual run down without end. How far do you agree with this view? (20)
- Q.4.** “Liza Doolittle transforms herself by Knocking Higgins off his god-like perch”. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer? (20)
- Q.5.** “Gulliver himself is a touchstone, a standard, a reporting agent, but he is not a person”. Explain and discuss with reference to Gulliver’s Travels. (20)

SECTION – II

- Q.6.** “Poem begin in delight and end in wisdom and deep understanding.” Discuss in the light of this Frost-Statement The Tuft of Flowers and Mending Wall. (20)
- Q.7.** “Here is a limited world; but she interprets it with the penetrating insight of the creative artist”. Discuss this remark about Jane Austen in the light of Pride and Prejudice. (20)
- Q.8.** Stock says of ‘The Second Coming’ that in this poem Yeats sets his own age in the perspective of eternity and condenses a whole philosophy of history into it so that it has the force of Prophecy’. Discuss. (20)
