

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including question No.8 which is COMPULSORY. Select at least TWO questions from each of the PARTS-I and II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

PART - I

1. 'All that is valuable in Blake is in his lyrics'. Discuss.
2. "If nature leads to God, she also leads to Man." Discuss the significance of the human element in Wordsworth's Prelude in the light of this statement.
3. In the best of Shelley's poetry, there is a splendour of movement and realization of visionary intensity. Discuss it with reference to Shelley's poems.

OR

How the Odes of Keats reflect his growing concern with the relation between art and life, beauty and reality?

PART - II

4. 'Above all Charles Lamb was a refined humanist whose smile could be both satirical and tender'. Discuss this statement with reference to his essays.
- OR
5. "People are Browning's passion: men and women, revealed through their ambitions and failures, love and hatred". Discuss with reference to his poems.
 6. "The novels of Hardy are of intensely dramatic and epic nature; his characters move progressively towards a crisis". Discuss it with reference to his novels.
 7. Write short notes on the following:
 - (a) Tenny as a consummate craftsman in verse.
 - (b) Humour and pathos in Dicken's novels.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answers in the answer book. Don't reproduce the questions.
 - (1) The abstract theory of utilitarianism is the theme of Dicken's novel:
 - (a) Bleak House
 - (b) A Tale of Two cities
 - (c) Hard Times
 - (d) Great Expectations
 - (e) None of these.
 - (2) The one remains, the many change and pass;
Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadows fly:

The above two lines occur in:
 - (a) Keats' Hyperion
 - (b) Shelley's Hymn to Intellectual Beauty.

- (c) Shelley's Adonis
- (d) Keats' Ode to Psyche.
- (e) None of these.

- (3) Name the character of a novel of Thomas Hardy, which is much like Oedipus, King Lear and Faust.
- (4) She can not fade, though thou hast not they bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair!

The above two lines have been taken from:

- (a) Keats' Ode to a Nightingale
 - (b) A Thing of Beauty
 - (c) La Belle Dame Sans Merci
 - (d) Ode on a Grecian Urn
- (5) 'Withdrawal from an uncongenial world of escape either to death or, more often, to an ideal dream world', is the theme of Tennyson's:
- (a) Ulysses
 - (b) The Palace of Arts
 - (c) The Lotos - Eaters
 - (d) None of these
- (6) Philip Wakem, Aunt Pullet and Tom Tulliver are the characters of G.Eliot's novel:
- (a) Silas Marner
 - (b) Adam Bede
 - (c) Middlemarch
 - (d) The Mill on the Floss
- (7) In all things, in all natures, in the stars,
This active principle abides,

Identify the poet and his peculiar belief that can be understood from the above lines.

- (8) "Thy, Damnation, Slumber, Not"
Name the writer, his book and the character who uttered/wrote these words.
- (9) In Memoriam by Tennyson is:
- (a) an elegy
 - (b) a collection of elegies
 - (c) a lyric
 - (d) a dramatic lyric
 - (e) None of these.
- (10) The Poem, 'The marriage of Heaven and Hell' was written by:
- (a) Shelley
 - (b) Blake
 - (c) Byron
 - (d) Browning
 - (e) None of these
- (11) 'Unto this Last' is a book written by:
- (a) Mill on economic reforms
 - (b) Carlyle on moral reforms
 - (c) Ruskin on social reforms.
 - (d) None of these.
- (12) Mathew Arnold said : "An ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain", about:
- (a) Keats
 - (b) Byron
 - (c) Shelley
 - (d) Blake
 - (e) None of these.
- (13) For whom it is said : "sensuousness is a paramount bias of his genius":
- (a) Blake
 - (b) Keats
 - (c) Tennyson
 - (d) Shelley
 - (e) None of these.
- (14) 'Meeting at Night' by Browning is a :
- (a) Monologue
 - (b) dramatic lyric
 - (c) dramatic monologue
 - (d) dramatic romance
 - (e) None of these.

- (15) A pioneer in psychological analysis in fiction is:
(a) Charles Dickens (b) Thackeray
(c) Charlotte Bronte (d) G. Eliot
(e) None of these.
- (16) 'Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempest'
The above lines occur in Byron's:
(a) Fame (b) Waterloo
(c) Roll on, Thou deep and Dark Blue Ocean.
- (17) Dickens gives a tragic picture of the French Revolution in his novel:
(a) Little Dorrit (b) Hard Times
(c) Bleak House (d) A Tale of Two Cities.
- (18) Love of political freedom, always the noblest of Byron's passions, inspired him to write:
(a) Manfred (b) The Island
(c) The Prisoner of Chillon (d) The Prophecy of Dante.
- (19) An aesthetic delight in art and a streak of extreme sadistic cruelty can be observed in Browning's Poem:
(a) Paracelsus (b) My Last Duchess
(c) Sordello (d) Pippa Passes
- (20) Edward Fitzgerald's The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam inspired Browning to write:
(a) The Last Ride Together (b) Rabbi Ben Ezra
(c) Easter - Day (d) Abt Vogler

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including question No.8 which is COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Hamlet suffers and suffers greatly. Can you account for his suffering?
2. It is said of Jane Austen that she involves the 'Critical intelligence' of her readers. The prevailing interest is not only in 'aesthetic delight' but also in a sense of moral conviction. How far is this true of her "Pride and Prejudice"?
3. How does Yeats create 'terrible' beauty out of his imagery?
4. Comment on Swift's policy that imperfections in nature are for stirring up human industry; with reference to his 'Gulliver's Travels'.
5. Is 'The Waste Land' a public or private poem?
6. Hemingway is preoccupied with the human predicament and a moral code that might satisfactorily control it. Discuss with reference to his 'The Old Man and the Sea'.
7. Write a critical note on any ONE of the following:
 - (a) Robert Frost as a regional or a pastoral poet.
 - (b) Jane Austen's novels are the work of a miniaturist.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct/best answer in the answer book. Don't reproduce the questions:
 - (1) Shakespeare uses soliloquy for:
 - (a) revelation of character
 - (b) dramatic purposes
 - (c) establishing the theme
 - (d) None of these.
 - (2) 'Gulliver's Travels' is a:
 - (a) Thrilling story
 - (b) Tragedy
 - (c) Satire
 - (d) None of these
 - (3) Hemingway wrote:
 - (a) The Sun Also Rises
 - (b) The Rivals
 - (c) The Jew of Malta
 - (d) None of these.
 - (4) The heroine of Pride and Prejudice is:
 - (a) Emma
 - (b) Elizabeth
 - (c) Lydia
 - (d) None of these.
 - (5) 'Hyperion' by Keats may be classified as:
 - (a) An Ode
 - (b) Sonnet
 - (c) An Epic
 - (d) None of these.

- (6) T.S. Eliot wrote:
 (a) The Pasture (b) The Waste Land
 (c) Birches (d) None of these.
- (7) G.B Shaw's principles of criticism are similar to those of:
 (a) Karl Marx (b) S. Butler
 (c) None of these.
- (8) The Waste Land is:
 (a) An Allegory (b) A Sonnet
 (c) Blank verse (d) None of these.
- (9) Yeats poetry possesses the imaginative mysticism of :
 (a) Nationalism (b) Celticism
 (c) Romanticism (d) None of these.
- (10) Who considers Hamlet to be an Artistic failure:
 (a) Bradley (b) Eliot
 (c) Kermode (d) None of these.
- (11) Which influence is shown in the work of Shaw?
 (a) French (b) German (c) None of these.
- (12) Eliot shows a bent towards:
 (a) Romanticism (b) Victorianism (c) None of these.
- (13) Mrs. Dalloway is the masterpiece of:
 (a) M. Drabble (b) V. Woolf (c) None of these.
- (14) The Central Figure among the Victorian poets is:
 (a) Keats (b) Tennyson (c) Milton
 (d) None of these.
- (15) Browning is known for his:
 (a) Dramatic Monologue (b) Parody
 (c) Blank Verse (d) None of these.
- (16) Which novel is written by D.H. Lawrence:
 (a) The Ice Age (b) Sons and Lovers (c) None of these.
- (17) The 'Arcadia' by Sir Philip Sydney is a:
 (a) Pastoral (b) Romance (c) Comedy
 (d) None of these.
- (18) 'The Faerie Queene' was written by:
 (a) Milton (b) Lyly (c) Spenser
 (d) None of these.
- (19) 'The Crown of Wild Olive' was written by:
 (a) Huxley (b) Ben Jonson (c) Ruskin
 (d) None of these.
- (20) David Copper Field, Hard Times and Little Dorrit, all are written by:
 (a) Hardy (b) Dickens (c) Moore
 (d) None of these.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Note: Attempt FIVE questions including Question No.8 which is COMPULSORY.
Select Two questions from each PART-I AND II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

PART-I

1. Critically discuss Blake's Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience as Poetry.
2. Hobbes, the English Philosopher (1588-1679) believed that "Man was merely a Body, or better a Machine in motion. Thus, what is the Heart but a Spring, and the Nerves but many STRINGS and the JOINTS but so many Wheels".
How did Wordsworth (1770-1850) restore this mechanical image to its human form?
3. Discuss Shelley's Prometheus Unbound as an allegory of Man's Emancipation in an Age of Hope and Deliverance.
4. Discuss the image of 'the Serpent Woman' in Lamia and also the image of 'The Cruel Woman' in La Belle Dame Sans Merci (Keats).

OR

"Byron's Don Juan is a success because it is a satirical panorama of the ruling classes of his time" (W.H.Auden). Discuss.

PART-II

5. Discuss the Ending of George Eliot's The Mill on the FLOSS as a manipulated ending to a narrative directed by cause-and-effect.
6. What is the principal Quest of J.S. Mill's mind? Give an analytical study of his thought in support of your arguments.

OR

How does the Romantic Sensibility appear in Charles Lamb's Essays?

7. Write short notes as short essays on Two of the following:
 - (a) Significance of the ROAD in Hardy's novels.
 - (b) Browning's Dramatic monologue
 - (c) Oscar Wilde's Ballad of Reading Goal
 - (d) Dickens's Under World
 - (e) Ruskin's Social Criticism

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the answer book. Don't reproduce the question.
 - (1) 'All good poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings' who made this statement?

(a) Shelley	(b) De Quincey
(c) Wordsworth	(d) None of these
 - (2) "A long poem is a combination of short poems". Who has held the above opinion?

(a) Coleridge	(b) Keats
(c) Wordsworth	(d) None of these

- (3) Rabbi Ben Ezra was written by :
 (a) Tennyson (b) Browning
 (c) Matthew Arnold (d) None of these
- (4) In 1857, Matthew Arnold as Professor of Poetry at Oxford delivered his inaugural lecture in:
 (a) English (b) Latin (c) Greek (d) None of these
- (5) The second generation of the romantic poets (Shelley, Byron, Keats) was dead by:
 (a) 1820 (b) 1825 (c) 1830 (d) None of these
- (6) The Advertisement added to the Lyrical Ballads was published in:
 (a) 1800 (b) 1802 (c) 1798 (d) None of these
- (7) Hero and Hero Worship was written by:
 (a) Ruskin (b) Carlyle (c) J.S. Mill (d) None of these
- (8) Which poem of Tennyson was particularly liked by Queen Victoria?
 (a) The Idylls of the kings (b) Charge of the Light Brigade
 (c) In Memoriam (d) None of these
- (9) Hardy's Nature is:
 (a) Friendly (b) indifferent
 (c) Vindictive (d) None of these
- (10) Does the personal name Lucy (in Words Worth's poetry) stand for:
 (a) Annetta Vallon (b) Dorothy
 (c) Drawn from folk song heroines (d) None of these
- (11) 'Who knows but the world may end to-night'. In which of Browning's poems the above line appears?
 (a) The Last Ride together (b) One Word More
 (c) My Last Duchess (d) None of these
- (12) The Prelude was written in:
 (a) 1810 (b) 1840 (c) 1805 (d) None of these
- (13) The Crown of Wild Olive is written by:
 (a) Charles Lamb (b) Carlyle
 (c) Ruskin (d) None of these
- (14) Oscar Wilde believed in:
 (a) Aestheticism (b) Escapism
 (c) Pragmatism (d) None of these
- (15) 'Bliss was it, in that Dawn to be alive But to be young was very heaven'.
 Who has written these lines.
 (a) Shelley (b) Browning
 (c) Wordsworth (d) None of these
- (16) When was the poem Tintern Abbey written?
 (a) 1793 (b) 1795 (c) 1798 (d) None of these
- (17) The correct date of French Revolution:
 (a) 1793 (b) 1802 (c) 1789 (d) None of these
- (18) Human situation in Hardy's novels is controlled by:
 (a) Social forces (b) Providence
 (c) Fate (d) None of these
- (19) "Prophets of Nature.....
 ----- What we have loved
 Other will love....."
 In which poem by Wordsworth do these lines appear?
 (a) Excursion (b) One Summer Evening
 (c) Prelude (d) None of these
- (20) "But God's eternal Laws are kind And break the heart of stone".
 In which poem do these lines appear?
 (a) We Are Seven (Wordsworth)
 (b) Ballad of Reading Goal (Oscar Wilde)
 (c) Prisoner of Chillon (Byron)
 (d) None of these

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Note: Attempt FIVE questions including Question No.8 which is COMPULSORY.
All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Critically analyse Hamlet's delay problem.
2. Do you agree with Shaw in his justification of Eliza's choice at the end of the play 'Pygmalion'? Give reasons.
3. Swifts' Gulliver's Travel is a 'mock utopia'. Discuss.
4. Critically appreciate Frost's 'After Apple Picking' or 'Mending Wall'.
5. "Jane Austin's view of life is the view of the eighteenth century civilization of which she was the last exquisite blossom. One might call it the moral realistic view. Jane Austin was profoundly moral". (David Cecil). Elaborate.
6. What does Byzantium symbolise in 'Sailing to Byzantium? Justify or refute Stocks' remark that Yeats' poetry is a battle ground for the clash of opposite with reference to 'Sailing to Byzantium'.
7. "Some of Pozzo's speeches go beyond what seems dramatically plausible in a decaying boss-figure". Substantiate from your reading of the play 'Waiting For Godot'.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct/best answer in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the questions:
 - (1) Fortinbras is a character of the play:

(a) Othello	(b) Hamlet
(c) King Lear	(d) None of these
 - (2) Who wrote preface to Shakespeare:

(a) Sir Philip Sidney	(b) Dryden
(c) Dr. Jhonson	(d) None of these
 - (3) The 'Tragic Flaw' is also called:

(a) Catharsis	(b) Catastrophe
(c) Hamartia	(d) None of these
 - (4) The Winters' Tale is Shakespeare's :

(a) dramatic romance	(b) Comedy
(c) Tragedy	(d) None of these
 - (5) Who is believed to be suffering from Oedipus Complex:

(a) Oedipus	(b) Hamlet
(c) Macbeth	(d) None of these
 - (6) Whose comedies are called 'Comedies of Mask':

(a) Ben Jonson's	(b) Bernard Shaw's
(c) Shakespeare's	(d) None of these

- (7) Who belongs to the theatre of the Absurd:
 (a) Oscar Wilde (b) Backet
 (c) Ibsen (d) None of these
- (8) Which of the novels of Hemingway is called Hemingway's Waste Land:
 (a) The Old man and the Sea (b) Farewell to Arms
 (c) For whom the bell tolls (d) None of these
- (9) Poetry is defined as 'Spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling' by:
 (a) Shelley (b) Cole ridge
 (c) Wordsworth (d) None of these
- (10) Which is called the Victorian Age:
 (a) 18th Century (b) 20th Century
 (c) 19th Century (d) None of these
- (11) A poem which consists of fourteen lines is called:
 (a) a Sonnet (b) An Ode
 (c) a ballad (d) None of these
- (12) 'Murder in the Cathedral' is written by:
 (a) Yeats (b) T.S. Eliot
 (c) D.H. Lawrence (d) None of these
- (13) 'End Game' is written by:
 (a) Hemingway (b) Somerset Mangham
 (c) Backett (d) None of these
- (14) My soul had been a lawn besprinkled O'er with flowers, and Stirring Shades, and baffled dreams is an example of:
 (a) Metaphor (b) Simile
 (c) Personification (d) None of these
- (15) Iron, times of doubts, disputes, distraction and Fear is an example of:
 (a) Oxymoron (b) Conceit
 (c) alliteration (d) None of these
- (16) 'Pleasant Pain' is an example of:
 (a) Metaphor (b) Paradox
 (c) Oxymoron (d) None of these
- (17) Which of the plays is not written by T.S. Eliot:
 (a) The Rock (b) The Family Reunion
 (c) The Importance of being Earnest (d) None of these
- (18) Which of the novels is not written by Jane Austin:
 (a) Adam Bede (b) Mansfield Park
 (c) Emma (d) None of these
- (19) 'Lapis Lazuli' is:
 (a) a poem (b) novel
 (c) a drama (d) None of these
- (20) 'My Fair Lady' is a Cinematic Version of:
 (a) Pygmalion (b) Candida
 (c) Getting Married (d) None of these

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. Select TWO questions from each of the PARTS-I and II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

PART-I

1. For Wordsworth, "The greatest Paradox was that though it is by the proper exercise of the eye and ear that man reaches his full moral and intellectual stature Revelation flashes upon him when the light of sense goes out". Discuss.
2. "Synaesthesia in Keats is a natural concomitant of other qualities of his poetry". Discuss illustrating from his poems.
3. "Tennyson worked with words like a jeweler, weighing them against each other, tasting their luster, placing them in their foil; yet they are mostly current coinage". Discuss.

PART-II

4. 'Lamb's' essays are lyric poems in prose'. How far this remark is true? Illustrate with special reference to ESSAYS of Elia.
5. 'Ruskin founded in England what was really a new religion, wherein the quest for beauty in the daily life of all, even the most humble, become a sort of duty'. Discuss.
6. Are 'Dickens the humorist' and 'Dickens the reformer' complementary or hostile to each other? Discuss in detail.
7. Write detailed notes on TWO of the following:
 - (a) Hardy's characters are subservient to plot.
 - (b) Adonis is a triumphant elegy.
 - (c) Tradition and Individual Talent.
 - (d) Browning's Obscurity.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Who said 'The true opposite of Poetry is not prose but Science'.

(a) Wordsworth	(b) T. S. Eliot
(c) Coleridge	(d) None of these.
 - (2) "The first in beauty should be first in might.... is the line spoken in Hyperion by :

(a) Oceanus	(b) Hyperion
(c) Apollo	(d) None of these.
 - (3) The Eve of St. Agnes is written by:

(a) Keats	(b) Blake
(c) Tennyson	(d) None of these.

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ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I

- (4) Adonis is modeled on:
 - (a) Bion's lament for Adonis
 - (b) Lycidas
 - (c) In Memoriam
 - (d) None of these.
- (5) Hardy is a:
 - (a) Pessimist
 - (b) Meliorist
 - (c) Mystic
 - (d) None of these.
- (6) Who is one of the lake poets:
 - (a) Coleridge
 - (b) Blacke
 - (c) Browning
 - (d) None of these.
- (7) Ernest DE SELINCOURT is the editor of:
 - (a) Prometheus the Unbound
 - (b) The Prelude.
 - (c) Songs of innocence and of experience
 - (d) None of these.
- (8) Who usually caricatures his characters:
 - (a) Dickens
 - (b) George Eliot
 - (c) Hardy
 - (d) All of these.
- (9) Tradition and Individual Talent is a critical essay by:
 - (a) Shelley
 - (b) Oscar Wilde
 - (c) T. S. Eliot
 - (d) None of these.
- (10) 'Hebrew Melodies' is written by:
 - (a) Tennyson
 - (b) Byron
 - (c) Keats
 - (d) None of these.
- (11) 'She dwells with beauty – beauty that must die;' is a line from:
 - (a) Ode to Nightingale
 - (b) Ode on Indolence
 - (c) Ode to Melancholy
 - (d) None of these.
- (12) 'A Little Girl Lost' is written by:
 - (a) Wordsworth
 - (b) Blake
 - (c) Keats
 - (d) None of these.
- (13) The first eight lines of a Sonnet are called:
 - (a) Octave
 - (b) Sestet
 - (c) Refrain
 - (d) None of these.
- (14) The Revolt of Islam is a:
 - (a) Novel
 - (b) An epic
 - (c) Lyrical Drama
 - (d) None of these.
- (15) The repetition of sounds in a sequence of words is called:
 - (a) Assonance
 - (b) Rhythm
 - (c) Alliteration
 - (d) None of these.
- (16) 'The child is the father of man' is a line from Wordsworth's:
 - (a) Immortality Ode
 - (b) The Prelude
 - (c) My heart leaps when I Behold a Rainbow in the Sky.
 - (d) None of these.
- (17) 'Lady Windermere's fan' is written by:
 - (a) Oscar wilde
 - (b) Galsworthy
 - (c) T. S. Eliot
 - (d) None of these.
- (18) Who wrote 'Tales From Shakespeare':
 - (a) Charles Lamb and his sister
 - (b) Dr. Jhonson
 - (c) Dryden
 - (d) None of these.
- (19) 'East Coker' is written by:
 - (a) Browning
 - (b) Wordsworth
 - (c) T. S. Eliot
 - (d) None of these.
- (20) In which poem lies the line 'The One remains; the many change and pass'.... :
 - (a) Adonais
 - (b) Hymn to Intellectual Beauty
 - (c) The cloud
 - (d) None of these.

TIM.

NOTE:

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003**

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. Discuss briefly the universality of the text 'Waiting for Godot' – Samuel Beckett: Word master.
2. Give briefly a critical appreciation of 'Among School Children' – Yeats.
3. 'T. S. Eliot considered Hamlet to be an artistic failure'. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* has been described as a fairy tale, in which deserving girl gets her prince. Would you say this was a good description? Give reasons for your answer.
5. Jonathan Swift became famous for his political writing. *Gulliver's Travels* as an entertaining political story, but it became very popular as a tale for young people. Give examples from any one of the tales you remember vividly.
6. As a lover of English literature, what impresses you in T. S. Eliot's 'The Waste Land'. Give your analysis.
7. Give critical appreciation of Robert Frost's *West Running Brook* and *Desert Places*.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Of all his predecessors, the following exerted a direct influence upon Shakespeare:
 - (a) Lyly and Marlowe
 - (b) Robert Greene and Thomas Nash
 - (c) George Peele and Thomas Lodge
 - (d) None of these.
 - (2) Shakespeare has written:
 - (a) Comedies
 - (b) Tragedies
 - (c) Historical Plays
 - (d) All of these.
 - (3) Jane Austen's other writings are:
 - (a) *Sense and Sensibility*
 - (b) *Emma*
 - (c) *Persuasion*
 - (d) All of these.
 - (4) Texts like *Waiting for Godot* are:
 - (a) Ageless
 - (b) Rare
 - (c) Priceless
 - (d) None of these.
 - (5) "We are such stuff as dreams are made" Whose words are these:
 - (a) Shakespeare
 - (b) Marlowe
 - (c) Philip Sydney
 - (d) None of these.
 - (6) The only play by Shakespeare which conforms to the classical unities is:
 - (a) *Hamlet*
 - (b) *Twelfth Night*
 - (c) *Romeo and Juliet*
 - (d) None of these.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

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- (7) Yahoos according to Gulliver were:
 (a) European (b) Indians
 (c) Americans (d) None of these.
- (8) 'Young leading the young is like blind leading the blind' who has said these words:
 (a) Carlyle (b) Bacon
 (c) Montaigne (d) None of these.
- (9) Arms and the man – a novel is written by:
 (a) George Bernard Shaw (b) Samuel Beckett
 (c) Jane Austen (d) None of these.
- (10) 'Proper study of Mankind is man' who has said these words:
 (a) Pope (b) Swift
 (c) Shelley (d) None of these.
- (11) 'Supernaturalism' was an important feature of the poetry of:
 (a) Wordsworth (b) Byron
 (c) Coleridge (d) None of these.
- (12) 'Sweet Hellen make me immortal with kiss'. Who has said these words:
 (a) Marlowe (b) Shakespeare
 (c) Ben Jonson (d) None of these.
- (13) Who did write/publish preface to lyrical ballads:
 (a) Wordsworth (b) Shelley
 (c) Keats (d) None of these.
- (14) The word renaissance means:
 (a) Rebirth (b) Revival
 (c) Renewal (d) All of these.
- (15) 'Of studies' an essay is written by:
 (a) Francis Bacon (b) Carlyle
 (c) Montaigne (d) None of these.
- (16) Spenser was:
 (a) Novelist (b) Dramatist
 (c) Prose writer (d) None of these.
- (17) All is well that ends well is:
 (a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
 (c) Historical play (d) None of these.
- (18) The second shortest play of Shakespeare is:
 (a) The Winter's Tale (b) Much ado about nothing
 (c) Tempest (d) None of these.
- (19) 'Paradise Lost' is written by:
 (a) Milton (b) Pope
 (c) Swift (d) None of these.
- (20) 'Money is a tie of all ties. It is a tie which ties and unties all ties' is quotation from:
 (a) Past and present (b) Of money
 (c) Of Marriage (d) None of these.

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004**

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including **Question No. 8** which is **COMPULSORY**.
Select **Two** questions from each of the **PARTS-I and II**. All questions carry **EQUAL**
marks.

PART-I

1. Critically evaluate W. Blake as a writer of lyrical poetry.
2. How far does Wordsworth follow his critical principles in his best poems? Give examples.
3. Discuss Browning's monologues as beautiful psychological analysis of characters belonging to different countries.

PART-II

4. Write a Critical note on Ch. Lamb as a prose writer. In what particular ways was he different from the prose writers of his age? Give examples.
5. It is said, "Dickens has his own sentimental way of solving social problems". Discuss with examples.
6. It is said by C. Rickett, "In his earlier writing, Sweetness and bitterness are Contrasted; but in his later novels of Hardy, the gloom is needlessly intensified". Discuss with examples.
7. Write detailed notes on TWO of the following:
(a) Shelly as revolutionary poet. (b) Byron as a Satirist
(c) Contrast between Romantic and Victorian poets (d) Keats as a writer of odes.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Hellenism of Keats connotes:
(a) his love of beauty (b) his love of ancient cultures
(c) his love of Greek culture and art (d) None of these
 - (2) The line "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" occurs in which one of Keats' following poems:
(a) Ode to Nightingale (b) Ode on a Grecian Urn
(c) Ode to Psyche (d) None of these
 - (3) In his poetry Tennyson is:
(a) The representative poet of Victorian age
(b) The representative poet of Romantic age
(c) The best nature poet
(d) None of these
 - (4) T. Hardy is:
(a) A social reformer (b) A Satirist (c) A fatalist
(d) A lover of nature (e) None of these
 - (5) Maggie is the central character in G. Eliot's:
(a) Adam Bede (b) Middlemarch
(c) The Mill on the Floss (d) Silas Marner
(e) None of these

- (6) Which of following Books consists of Ruskin's lectures:
(a) Modern painters (b) The Stones of Venice
(c) The Crown of wild olive (d) None of these
- (7) Who described poetry as "Spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings":
(a) Shelley (b) Wordsworth (c) Coleridge
(d) Arnold (e) None of these
- (8) 'Hero and Heroworship' was written by:
(a) Ruskin (b) Carlyle (c) Mill (d) None of these
- (9) The French Revolution took place in:
(a) 1793 (b) 1796 (c) 1798 (d) None of these
- (10) 'The Metaphysical Poets' is a critical essay by:
(a) Arnold (b) T.S. Eliot (c) Shelley (d) None of these
- (11) "David Copperfield" was written by:
(a) Hardy (b) Dickens (c) Thackeray (d) None of these
- (12) Who said this "Poetry is the Criticism of life":
(a) Wordsworth (b) Byron (c) T.S. Eliot
(d) Arnold (e) None of these
- (13) 'The Revolt of Islam' was written by:
(a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Shelley
(d) None of these
- (14) 'The Lotos Eaters' was written by:
(a) Blake (b) Byron (c) Tennyson
(d) Keats (e) None of these
- (15) 'Importance of Being Earnest' was written by:
(a) O. Wilde (b) Browning (c) Blake
(d) None of these
- (16) The treatise 'On Liberty' was written by:
(a) Ruskin (b) Lamb (c) Mill
(d) O. Wilde (e) None of these
- (17) Ruskin is famous for:
(a) Being a critic of art (b) A social reformer
(c) A moral teacher (d) All of these
- (18) Stephen Guest is an important Character in ONE of the following novels of G. Eliot:
(a) The Mill on the floss (b) Adam Bede
(c) Silas Marner (d) None of these
- (19) 'Lucy Gray' is a poem written by:
(a) Coleridge (b) Wordsworth
(c) Keats (d) None of these
- (20) 'Andrea del Sarto' is a poem written by:
(a) Tennyson (b) Browning (c) Keats
(d) T.S. Eliot (d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No. 8 which is **COMPULSORY**.
All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. Lawrence very closely describes the working life of the labourers. What particular techniques does he employ in "Sons and Lovers"?
2. Discuss 'Pygmalion' as Satire on the rigid class system in England. Give examples.
3. T.S. Eliot claims universality for his (The waste-land), but many critics disagree with it. Discuss.
4. What are the main characteristics of Frost's poetry. Discuss with examples.
5. Hemingway's 'Old man and the Sea' has been best described as 'A heroic story' filled with light from Sea and Sky, and sympathy with men and their mysterious fellow-creatures'. Discuss.
6. Discuss Shakespeare's concept of tragedy with special reference to 'Hamlet'.
7. Write critical note on major themes of Yeats' later poetry with special reference to 'Sailing to Byzantium' "Among School Children" and "The Second Coming".

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.

- (1) Frost is:
(a) a nature poet
(b) Poet of Country life
(c) a poet of nature and country life
(d) None of these
- (2) Who said these words in 'The Old Man and the Sea' – "No one should be alone in their old age":
(a) Hemingway
(b) Santiago
(c) Manolin
(d) None of these
- (3) Santiago is an illustration of:
(a) Hemingway's respect for struggle
(b) Hemingway's total view of life.
(c) Hemingway's philosophy of life.
(d) None of these
- (4) The Cardinal virtues of the Houyhnhnms are:
(a) Friendship and benevolence.
(b) bitterness and revenge
(c) Hatred and jealousy
(d) None of these
- (5) Gulliver was expelled from the land of Yahoos because he was considered:
(a) a yahoo
(b) a criminal
(c) he hated their king
(d) None of these
- (6) Yeats was a:
(a) Victorian poet
(b) a modern poet
(c) Both
(d) None of the above

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II:

- (7) 'How can we know the dancer from the dance'? This line written by Yeats is taken from:
(a) Sailing to Byzantium (b) Among School Children
(c) The Second Coming (d) None of these
- (8) T.S. Eliot was a:
(a) Critic (b) Poet (c) Both (d) None of these
- (9) T.S. Eliot was :
(a) romantic (b) classicist
(c) Both of the above (d) None of these
- (10) Shakespeare wrote:
(a) Tragedies (b) Comedies
(c) Poems (d) All of the above
- (11) Shakespeare was born in:
(a) 1570 (b) 1564 (c) 1590 (d) None of these
- (12) Pure tragedies written by Shakespeare are:
(a) four (b) six (c) eight (d) None of these
- (13) Shakespeare died in:
(a) 1625 (b) 1616 (c) 1618 (d) None of these
- (14) Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' was published in:
(a) 1602 (b) 1608 (c) 1610 (d) None of these
- (15) Hamlet was killed by:
(a) Polonius (b) Laerteus (c) Claudius (d) None of these
- (16) The kind Claudius was killed by:
(a) Laerteus (b) Hamlet (c) Horatio
(d) None of these
- (17) Jane Austen's main theme in her novels especially in 'Pride and Prejudice' is:
(a) Love and marriage (b) life of big landlords
(c) Politicians (d) None of these
- (18) Who is the major male character in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice':
(a) Mr. Darcy (b) Mr. Bennett
(c) Mr. Collins (d) None of these
- (19) Who represents Pride in Jane Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice':
(a) Mr. Bennett (b) Mr. Bingley
(c) Miss Elizabeth (d) None of these
- (20) 'Who represents prejudice in Jane Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice':
(a) Mr. Darcy (b) Miss Elizabeth
(c) Miss Jane (d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005****ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-I****TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS****MAXIMUM MARKS: 100****NOTE:** Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8, which is COMPULSORY. Select Two questions from each of the PARTS I AND II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.**PART - I**

1. Legouis says "Wordsworth saw Nature and Man with new eyes." Examine this new vision critically.
2. Shelley was inspired by love, that is not limited to mankind only. Discuss.
3. "Free from all moral dogma, Keats' poetry has the most compelling enchantment for lovers of pure beauty. Discuss.

PART - II

4. Ruskin expressed his ideas in a magnificent poetic and decorative prose. Discuss with examples.
5. Dickens set so personal a stamp on his books that at every turn he seemed to be an innovator. Discuss.
6. Do you think that G. Eliot is the first English novelist who has shown tremendous psychological insight?
7. Write detailed notes on Two of the following:-
 - (1) Main literary trends in Victorian age.
 - (2) Main characteristics of Romanticism with Special reference to English romantic poets.
 - (3) R. Browning's interest in psychological analysis of characters from different countries.
 - (4) The concept of fate in Hardy's novels.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Byron wrote 'Childe Harold' in:

(a) 1808	(b) 1812
(c) 1818	(d) None of these
 - (2) Which English romantic poet admired Pope:

(a) Coleridge	(b) W. Wordsworth
(c) Byron	(d) None of these
 - (3) The Poem "The Triumph of life" was written by:

(a) Keats	(b) Blake
(c) Shelley	(d) None of these
 - (4) 'Songs of Experience' written by Blake was published in:

(a) 1790	(b) 1794
(c) 1820	(d) None of these
 - (5) 'The Excursion' was written by:

(a) Coleridge	(b) Blake
(c) Shelley	(d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

www.maxpapers.com

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8, which is
COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Of all the plays it is the longest and is precisely one on which Shakespeare spent most pains, yet left in it superfluous and inconsistent scenes. Substantiate statement with atleast five superfluous and inconsistent scenes.
2. No one can become really educated without having pursued some study in he took no interest - For it is a part of education to interest ourselves in subjects for which we have no aptitude. To what extent the statement has relevance with the present education in our society?
3. To what extent T.S. Eliot's claim is justified to have claimed the universality for the waste land, when there exists a mounting wave of criticism by other critics? Give your objective views.
4. Robert Frost Ranged in tone from the lyric to narrative from dramatic to meditative from the terrifying to humorous. All the fun's in how you say a thing. Elaborate.
5. The Oldman and the Sea. At 26531 words by Author's laborious count it is perhaps his most sustained attempt to unite the actual and symbolic under one continuous narrative roof. Comment critically.
6. W. B. Yeats works deal intensely with three basic urges. List each urge elaborately.
7. Write short notes on Jane Austen and Swift separately. As you have seen them in pride and prejudice and gullivers travels.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct corresponding letter (a or b or c or d) of the item. Attempt all items. Do not reproduce the item.
 - (1) It is for the world to decide whether you are a poet or not. For whom these words are meant:
(a) Frost (b) Pope
(c) Byron (d) None of these
 - (2) Earnest Hemingway in addition to, 'old man and the sea' had written:
(a) A farewell to arms (b) For whom the Bell Tolls
(c) Death in the Afternoon (d) All of the above
 - (3) All that glitters is not gold. You have heard often this told. This maxim is included in Shakespeare's:
(a) Merchant of Venice/ Shakespeare's (b) Shakespeare's Tempest
(c) Shakespeare's Much ado about nothing (d) None of these
 - (4) "I have suffered with those, that I saw suffering". These Humanistic words are attributed to:
(a) Miranda in the Tempest (b) Portjain Merchant of Venice
(c) Lady Macbeth in Macbeth (d) None of these
 - (5) "None, but thou shalt be my paramour" these words are attributed to:
(a) Helen of Troy-Dr. Faustus (b) Marlowe's Jew of Malta
(c) Marlowz's Tambarlaine (d) None of these
 - (6) "Lyric Alballads" were published by:
(a) Coleridge (b) Wordsworth
(c) Both Coleridge and Wordsworth (d) None of these

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

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ENGLISH LITERATURE, PAPER-II

- (7) The Proper study of mankind is man. The line is taken from the work www.maxpapers.com
- (a) Wordsworth (b) Pope
(c) Swift (d) Thomson
- (8) There is no man like Showman. These views were held by:
- (a) Thomas Carlyle (b) Spencer
(c) Shakespeare's (d) None of these
- (9) Shakespeare's has written:
- (a) Historical Plays (b) Comedies
(c) Tragedies (d) All of these
- (10) Famous romantic poets were:
- (a) Five (b) Four
(c) Six (d) None of these
- (11) "The quality of Mercy is not strained" the line is taken from:
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Two gentlemen of Verona
(c) Midsummer's Night dream (d) Anthony and Cleopatra
- (12) A thing of beauty is joy forever. It is composed by:
- (a) Keats (b) Shelly
(c) Byron (d) None of these
- (13) Your plan is a good one if a girl only wants to be married. Whose said these words:
- (a) Charlotte (b) Mr. Benner
(c) Mr. Bringly (d) None of these
- (14) In Chapter XVI the word muffled in Pride and Prejudice is used in some meaning with:
- (a) Confused (b) Amazed
(c) Not thinking clearly (d) None of these
- (15) Beckett was born in Dublin Ireland:
- (a) In 1906 (b) In 1969
(c) In 1952 (d) None of these
- (16) To err is human, forgive is divine. Who has said these words:
- (a) Pope (b) Swift
(c) Dryden (d) None of these
- (17) "Poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. It takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquility". Who has given the description of the poetry:
- (a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Wordsworth (d) None of these
- (18) Jane Austen in addition to, Pride and Prejudice had also written:
- (a) Emma (b) Sense and Sensibility
(c) Persuasion (d) All of these
- (19) Mr. and Mrs. Bennet had _____ daughters.
- (a) Six (b) Seven
(c) Five (d) None of these
- (20) Fathers of antiquities were:
- (a) Socrates (b) Aristotle
(c) Plato (d) All of these