

**D 123825**

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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)  
APRIL 2025**

**M.A. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Choose the correct Answer for the following from the choices given :

1 Which of the following is an example of a verb phrase ?

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Running swiftly. | (B) Happy children.      |
| (C) The tall man.    | (D) Quickly and quietly. |

2 In "The cat is sleeping on the sofa," what is the verb phrase ?

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) The cat.     | (B) Is sleeping. |
| (C) On the sofa. | (D) Sleeping.    |

3 Which pair is a good example of a collocation ?

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Happy birthday. | (B) Sad excitement. |
| (C) Loud whisper.   | (D) Silent scream.  |

4 Which of the following linkers shows contrast ?

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) Moreover. | (B) Likewise.     |
| (C) Although. | (D) Consequently. |

5 In western mythology, what does an owl often symbolize ?

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| (A) Happiness. | (B) Fear.   |
| (C) Youth.     | (D) Wisdom. |

6 An iamb is defined as a :

- (A) Metrical foot with two stressed syllables and two unstressed syllables.  
(B) Metrical foot with an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.  
(C) Line of poetry that contains five feet.  
(D) Form of free verse poetry.

**Turn over**

- 7 A caesura is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) A pause in a line of poetry.
  - (B) A rhyme scheme.
  - (C) A type of meter.
  - (D) An extended metaphor.
- 8 In Anton Chekhov's "The Death of a Clerk," what incident prompts Ivan's distress ?
- (A) He insults a colleague.
  - (B) He forgets to bring his lunch.
  - (C) He loses his job.
  - (D) He spills ink on his boss's papers.
- 9 The imagery in "The Oak" in Alfred Tennyson "The Oak" is mainly centred around \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Urban life.
  - (B) Human emotions.
  - (C) Nature's resilience.
  - (D) War.
- 10 In "Because I could not stop for Death," Emily Dickinson personifies Death as :
- (A) A friendly companion.
  - (B) A terrifying figure.
  - (C) An indifferent force.
  - (D) A wise mentor.
- 11 In narrative theory, which term best describes the perspective from which a story is told ?
- (A) Mode.
  - (B) Theme.
  - (C) Point of view.
  - (D) Character.
- 12 In literary terms, what does "polyphony" refer to ?
- (A) A single character's perspective throughout a narrative.
  - (B) A projection of one unifying theme across narrative different texts.
  - (C) A musical composition with one melody.
  - (D) The coexistence of multiple voices or perspectives in a narrative.
13. What primary idea does Laura Bohannon explore in her essay "Shakespeare in the Bush" ?
- (A) The universality of human emotions.
  - (B) The challenges of translating literature.
  - (C) The cultural differences in interpreting stories.
  - (D) The relevance of Shakespeare's work in modern contexts.

- 14 In *Winter in Arabia*, how does Stark address the local people ?
- (A) With scepticism and criticism.
  - (B) With hostility.
  - (C) With indifference.
  - (D) With admiration and respect.
- 15 What narrative technique is famously used in Akira Kurosawa's film *Rashomon* ?
- (A) Linear storytelling.
  - (B) Flashbacks.
  - (C) Multiple perspectives or conflicting accounts.
  - (D) Voice-over narration.
- 16 Which theorist is most commonly associated with the concept of ideology in the context of cultural studies ?
- (A) Karl Marx.
  - (B) Sigmund Freud.
  - (C) Michel Foucault.
  - (D) Friedrich Nietzsche.
- 17 Who is famous for discussing the concept of cultural hegemony ?
- (A) Pierre Bourdieu.
  - (B) Antonio Gramsci.
  - (C) Edward Said.
  - (D) Judith Butler.
- 18 Which theorist is significant in the discussion of interpellation ?
- (A) Michel Foucault.
  - (B) Karl Marx.
  - (C) Judith Butler.
  - (D) Louis Althusser.
- 19 \_\_\_\_\_ is commonly associated with discourse analysis ?
- (A) The study of economic systems.
  - (B) The examination of power relations within language.
  - (C) The historical timeline of events.
  - (D) The design of physical spaces.

20. Postmodernism is often characterized by a scepticism towards which of the following ?
- (A) Personal expression. (B) Fictional storytelling.  
(C) Historical accuracy. (D) Grand narratives.
- 21 Which thinker is associated with the concept of "little narratives" in the context of postmodernism ?
- (A) Jean-Francois Lyotard. (B) Michel Foucault.  
(C) Karl Marx. (D) Friedrich Nietzsche.
- 22 Which of the following is an example of verbal irony ?
- (A) A sunny day described as "lovely weather" during a storm.  
(B) A character facing a situation similar to a previous story.  
(C) A plot twist revealing a hidden truth.  
(D) A character's struggle against fate.
- 23 What literary purpose does a paradox often serve ?
- (A) To create clarity and straightforwardness.  
(B) To encourage critical thinking and deeper analysis.  
(C) To present simplistic ideas.  
(D) To confuse the reader entirely.
- 24 The narrative structure of *The God of Small Things* is primarily \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Linear.  
(B) Chronological.  
(C) Non-linear, switching between past and present.  
(D) A traditional tale.
- 25 What is the primary theme explored in *Jane Eyre* ?
- (A) The life of an artist. (B) The search for identity and self-respect.  
(C) The effects of war. (D) The adventure of travel.

- 26 What literary technique is primarily used by Orwell in "A Hanging" to convey his anti-capital punishment message ?
- (A) Satire. (B) Allegory  
(C) Irony. (D) Stream of consciousness.
- 27 In literature, marginalized voices often serve to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Reinforce existing power structures.  
(B) Offer rich insights into the experiences of oppressed communities.  
(C) Provide a singular viewpoint.  
(D) Distract from the main narrative.
- 28 The term "subaltern" in postcolonial theory refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Groups that possess societal power and privilege.  
(B) The literary genre focusing on upper-class narratives.  
(C) A type of educational institution.  
(D) Individuals and communities that exist outside the hegemonic power structure.
- 29 In Arun Kamble's "Which Language Should I Speak ?", what central issue does the poem address ?
- (A) The joys of learning new languages.  
(B) The complexities of cultural identity and language.  
(C) The importance of formal education.  
(D) The benefits of bilingualism.
- 30 In "No Name Woman," Maxine Hong Kingston uses her aunt's story to explore themes of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Economic success in America.  
(B) The importance of education.  
(C) Cultural identity and familial honour.  
(D) The role of women in politics.

- 31 Which text is considered one of the most important works from the Old English period ?
- (A) *The Canterbury Tales*. (B) *Paradise Lost*.  
(C) *Beowulf*. (D) *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*.
- 32 The Renaissance period is often associated with which literary movement ?
- (A) Romanticism. (B) Humanism.  
(C) Modernism. (D) Realism.
- 33 Which of the following plays was written by William Shakespeare ?
- (A) *The Faerie Queene*. (B) *Doctor Faustus*.  
(C) *The Winter's Tale*. (D) *The Alchemist*.
- 34 Which poet is considered a key figure of the Metaphysical poetry movement ?
- (A) John Donne. (B) Thomas Suckling.  
(C) Robert Herrick. (D) John Milton.
- 35 Which event marked the beginning of the Restoration period in England ?
- (A) The English Civil War.  
(B) The Glorious Revolution.  
(C) The return of Charles II to the throne.  
(D) The end of the monarchy.
- 36 Which novel is often cited as a key example of Postmodern literature ?
- (A) *Catch-22*.  
(B) *Pride and Prejudice*.  
(C) *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.  
(D) *Wuthering Heights*.
- 37 Which period of England is marked by the flourishing of poetry and drama in England, influenced by the Renaissance ?
- (A) The Restoration. (B) The Enlightenment.  
(C) The Elizabethan Era. (D) The Victorian Era.

- 38 Which of the following is a hallmark of Romantic literature ?
- (A) Emphasis on industrialisation and progress.
  - (B) The celebration of nature and emotion.
  - (C) Strict adherence to classical forms.
  - (D) Focus on moral and didactic lessons.
- 39 Which author's work is significant in the development of postcolonial literature ?
- (A) Chinua Achebe.
  - (B) F. Scott Fitzgerald.
  - (C) Ernest Hemingway.
  - (D) J.D. Salinger.
- 40 Which of the following terms refers to the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry ?
- (A) Rhyme.
  - (B) Verse.
  - (C) Stanza.
  - (D) Meter.
- 41 What is alliteration in the context of poetry and prose ?
- (A) The repetition of word sounds at the end of lines.
  - (B) The use of contrasting terms.
  - (C) The repetition of similar consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
  - (D) The repetition of vowel sounds throughout a poem.
- 42 Basically, an "elegy" \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Is a humorous poem that mocks its subject.
  - (B) Is a lament for the dead or something lost.
  - (C) Follows a rhyme scheme and structure.
  - (D) Celebrates the beauty of nature.
- 43 Performance poetry" is primarily meant to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Read silently in a classroom.
  - (B) Written in a personal journal.
  - (C) Presented aloud to an audience.
  - (D) Analysed through traditional literary criticism.

Turn over

- 44 In John Keats's ballad "La Belle Dame sans Merci," what is the primary theme ?
- (A) The joy of love. (B) The futility of war.  
(C) The beauty of nature. (D) The dangers of unreciprocated love.
- 45 In Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess," the dramatic monologue reveals the speaker's \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Grief over his lost love. (B) Regret for his actions.  
(C) Jealousy and possessiveness. (D) Hope for future relationships.
- 46 In John Donne's "A Valediction : Forbidding Mourning," the speaker uses metaphysical conceits to compare love to a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Compass. (B) Journey.  
(C) Battle. (D) Ship sailing.
- 47 What is the study of etymology primarily concerned with ?
- (A) The structure of sentences.  
(B) The origin and evolution of words.  
(C) The grammatical rules of languages.  
(D) The categorization of texts.
- 48 *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is significant because it :
- (A) Is the first known British novel.  
(B) Documents the history of the Anglo-Saxon period.  
(C) Contains only religious texts.  
(D) Is written entirely in Latin.
- 49 A formal essay is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Personal anecdotes and informal language.  
(B) A narrative storytelling style.  
(C) A focus on emotional expression.  
(D) A structured approach with a serious tone.

50 In the context of life writing, which term describes a work that outlines another person's life story ?

(A) Autobiography.

(B) Memoir.

(C) Biography.

(D) Narrative.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

II. Write short notes (in about 200 words each) on any *two* of the following :

- 1 Differences between human and animal languages.
- 2 Vowels phonemes in the British English language.
- 3 Negritude.
- 4 Cultural Turn.
- 5 Tinai aesthetics and Sangam literature.
- 6 Renaissance.

(2 × 5 = 10 marks)

III. Write an essay (in about 500 words) on any *one* of the following :

- 1 Characteristic features of Shakespearean comedies.
- 2 The major pronounciational issues in English a Malayali student faces.
- 3 Importance of "Preface to *Lyrical Ballads*" in English Literature.
- 4 Translation as rewriting.
- 5 The evolution of the language of Cinema.
- 6 Importance of Literary Theory.

(1 × 20 = 20 marks)

IV. Write a detailed critical appreciation of any *one* of the two following passages :

(a) I've got the children to tend

The clothes to mend

The floor to mop

The food to shop

Then the chicken to fry

**Turn over**

The baby to dry

I got company to feed

The garden to weed

I've got shirts to press

The tots to dress

The can to be cut

I gotta clean up this hut

Then see about the sick

And the cotton to pick.

Shine on me, sunshine

Rain on me, rain

Fall softly, dewdrops

And cool my brow again.

Storm, blow me from here

With your fiercest wind

Let me float across the sky

'Til I can rest again.

Fall gently, snowflakes

Cover me with white

Cold icy kisses and

Let me rest tonight.

Sun, rain, curving sky

Mountain, oceans, leaf and stone

Star shine, moon glow

You're all that I can call my own.

*Or*

- (b) Sometimes fate is like a small sandstorm that keeps changing directions. You change direction but the sandstorm chases you. You turn again, but the storm adjusts. Over and over you play this out, like some ominous dance with death just before dawn. Why? Because this storm isn't something that blew in from far away, something that has nothing to do with you. This storm is you. Something inside of you. So all you can do is give in to it, step right inside the storm, closing your eyes and plugging up your ears so the sand doesn't get in, and walk through it, step by step. There's no sun there, no moon, no direction, no sense of time. Just fine white sand swirling up into the sky like pulverised bones. That's the kind of sandstorm you need to imagine.

And you really will have to make it through that violent, metaphysical, symbolic storm. No matter how metaphysical or symbolic it might be, make no mistake about it: it will cut through flesh like a thousand razor blades. People will bleed there, and you will bleed too. Hot, red blood. You'll catch that blood in your hands, your own blood and the blood of others.

And once the storm is over you won't remember how you made it through, how you managed to survive. You won't even be sure, in fact, whether the storm is really over. But one thing is certain. When you come out of the storm you won't be the same person who walked in. That's what this storm's all about.

(1 × 20 = 20 marks)