

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

III Semester BA/B Sc

II Semester BBA & BMMC

(2012 Admn.)

COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH

LITERATURE AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

QUESTION BANK

1. Who does the word 'you' in the poem *Still I Rise* refer to?
 - a. The White
 - b. The Black
 - c. A Woman
 - d. Maya Angelou
2. Maya Angelou is a/an poet?
 - a. Black American
 - b. Canadian
 - c. British
 - d. Irish
3. Maya Angelou was born in.....?
 - a. 1920
 - b. 1921
 - c. 1925
 - d. 1928
4. Which publication made Angelou famous all over the world?
 - a. The Heart of a Woman.
 - b. Gather Together in My Name
 - c. A Song Flung Up to Heaven
 - d. I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
5. With who's certainty, Maya Angelou compares the certainty of the Blacks?
 - a. Moon
 - b. Sun
 - c. Tides
 - d. Hopes
6. What does Angelou suggest by 'the past rooted in pain'?
 - a. Slavery
 - b. Sufferings
 - c. Cultural issues
 - d. All of these
7. Which identity is realized by Angelou when she mentions her pleasure like that of getting diamonds?
 - a. Black
 - b. Woman
 - c. White
 - d. Human
8. Where does the past of the blacks rooted in?
 - a. Ocean
 - b. Dust
 - c. Pain
 - d. Dream
9. Who wrote the history of the Blacks?
 - a. Red Indians
 - b. Blacks
 - c. Whites
 - d. Indians

10. 'That I laugh like I've got gold mines'
This line suggests Angelou's identification as a
- a. Woman
 - b. Black
 - c. Revolutionary
 - d. Poet
11. What is the gift of the ancestors?
- a. Tradition
 - b. Slavery
 - c. Gold mines
 - d. Tear drops
12. 'I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide' means:
- a. Deep black tradition
 - b. Painful past
 - c. Both 1&2
 - d. None of these
13. According to Angelou, the White people gifted a history to the black?
- a. Attractive
 - b. Colourful
 - c. Shameful
 - d. None of these
14. Angelou tells that the Whites can cut the black with:
- a. Words
 - b. Eyes
 - c. Hatefulness
 - d. All of these
15. Eliecer Neftali Reyes Basoalto is known as:
- a. Jan Neruda
 - b. Cesar Vallejo
 - c. Pablo Neruda
 - d. Carl Marx
16. Who is the writer of the poem- *The Portrait in the Rock*?
- a. Maya Angelou
 - b. Pablo Neruda
 - c. Kamala Das
 - d. Sylvia Plath
17. In the early periods of writing, Neruda wrote..... poems
- a. Revolutionary
 - b. Realistic
 - c. Post colonial
 - d. Love
18. Who is the poet suggested in this poem?
- a. Gibran
 - b. Vallejo
 - c. Blake
 - d. Wordsworth
19. What does the use of the names of different countries imply?
- a. Spreading of the ideas
 - b. War
 - c. International relations
 - d. All of these
20. Which phrase denote the well-read nature of Vallejo?
- a. Golden and stony substance
 - b. Some half opened books
 - c. His profound silence
 - d. Changed into stone
21. Among the following, which is not written by Neruda?
- a. Hundred Love Songs
 - b. Canto General
 - c. Book of Questions
 - d. The Heart of a Woman
22. Neruda left Chile with the banning of
- a. Socialism
 - b. Terrorism
 - c. Communism
 - d. All the above
23. Cesar Vallejo is a/an Poet
- a. Indian
 - b. American
 - c. Australian
 - d. Peruvian

24. 'They called him at the door' - Who?
a. Friends
b. Leaders
c. Policemen
d. Government employees
25. What is the poem *The Portrait in the Rock* about?
a. Socialism
b. Violation of freedom of expression
c. Women
d. Nazism
26. 'You can cut all the flowers but you cannot keep the spring from coming' Who said this?
a. Hitler
b. Soldier
c. al- Rubaish
d. Neruda
27. Golden and stony substance refers to?
a. Ornament
b. Poetry
c. Carved face in the rock
d. Equipment
28. The word used in the poem to show how the people are restricted from having the freedom of expression is?
a. Defied
b. Profound
c. Muffling
d. Exile
29. 'Changed into stone, he lives in his own country'. What does the line suggest?
a. He lives in the hearts of the people
b. He returned to the country
c. He is still struggling with the autocrats
d. He was released from exile
30. What is the meaning of 'The night of storms' ?
a. A turbulent night of fear
b. A night where there was storm
c. A gloomy night
d. None of these
31. Neruda was born in?
a. Peru
b. Canada
c. Chile
d. France
32. Who is the author of *Another Woman*?
a. Sylvia Plath
b. Kamala Das
c. Intiaz Dharker
d. Mahaswetha Debi
33. Which vegetable attracts the woman in the market?
a. Methi
b. Raddish
c. Carrot
d. None of these
34. Whom does the mother-in-law curse for darkening their doors?
a. The woman
b. The woman's husband
c. The woman's parents
d. The woman's brother
35. "The future she had been born into" suggests:
a. A girl's own house
b. The house of the husband
c. Profession of a woman
d. Education of a woman
36. 'A brilliant spark' means?
a. Recovery
b. Patience
c. Escape
d. Struggle

37. In the end, Imtiaz Dharker points her finger against the attitude of the?
a. Society
b. In-laws
c. Husband
d. Woman
38. What was the only choice left in front of the woman?
a. Escape from the house
b. Commit suicide
c. Go back to her home
d. Quarrel with in-law
39. Imtiaz Dharker was born in.....?
a. India
b. Srilanka
c. Pakistan
d. Nepal
40. The poem *Another Woman* is about.....?
a. Violation of human rights
b. Socialism
c. Marxism
d. Domestic violence
41. Out of the given points, which is not a matter of Dharker's poetry?
a. Gender politics
b. Cultural displacement
c. Communal conflicts
d. Terrorism
42. The gender issue raised in *Another Woman* is:
a. Dowry deaths
b. Poverty
c. Malnutrition
d. All the above
43. Imtiaz Dharker was brought up in?
a. India
b. Pakistan
c. South Africa
d. USA
44. At her in-law's house, the woman lacks:
a. Voice
b. Choice
c. Proper food
d. All of these
45. Darken the doors means:
a. Make the door dark
b. Bring misfortune
c. Put fire
d. None of these
46. The Dowry Prohibition Act was implemented in.....?
a. 1972
b. 1963
c. 1974
d. 1961
47. Who among the following is not a post-independence poet?
a. Sujatha Bhatt
b. Imtiaz Dharker
c. Kamala Das
d. None of These
48. *Poems from Guantanamo* is a collection of poems written by:
a. American poets
b. Cuban prisoners
c. Suspected terrorists
d. English poets
49. A lyric poem addressed to someone or something is called?
a. Sonnet
b. Ode
c. Epic
d. Ballad
50. Ibrahim al-Rubaish was born in?
a. Kuwait
b. Saudi Arabia
c. Iran
d. Afghanistan

51. Ibrahim al-Rubaish's ode is addressed to?
a. Sea
b. West wind
c. Nightingale
d. Skylark
52. In the poem *Ode to the Sea*, the narrator is longing to:
a. Meet the family
b. Jump in to the sea
c. Kill the soldiers
d. End the life
53. The poet is comparing the calmness of the sea with.....?
a. Life
b. Protest
c. Death
d. None of these
54. According to the narrator, the sea is supporting.....?
a. The prisoners
b. Terrorists
c. The US soldiers
d. Narrator
55. What eats the patience of the narrator in *Ode to the Sea* ?
a. Bitterness of the sea
b. Bitterness of the prisoners
c. Bitterness of the soldiers
d. All the above
56. 'Your calm is like death' which figure of speech is used here?
a. Alliteration
b. Assonance
c. Metaphor
d. Simile
57. What has the divine power of a balm to soothe and heal the wounded hearts?
a. Poetry
b. Speech
c. Prison
d. Medicine
58. Guantanamo Bay is in:
a. Canada
b. Cuba
c. US
d. UK
59. Which word is used by the poet to show his anger against the sea?
a. Gentle
b. Mute
c. Deaf
d. All of these
60. The prisoners come to the shore usually out of:
a. Their wish
b. Compulsion
c. Both 1&2
d. None of these
61. According to the narrator what was the gaining of the sea for the last three years?
a. Voyages
b. Dead bodies of the prisoners
c. Poems on sea
d. None of these
62. The silence of the sea is compared to:
a. Chains
b. Captivity
c. Poetry
d. Death
63. According to the narrator, the sea had colluded with whom?
a. Detainees
b. Faithless
c. God
d. All of these
64. The word *kafir* means:
a. Faithful
b. Faithless
c. Loving
d. Caring

65. *Ghanashyam* is a poem?
a. Realistic
b. Confessional
c. Satirist
d. Romantic
66. The poem *Ghanashyam* is written by:
a. Balamani Amma
b. Kamala Das
c. Vijayalakshmi
d. Sugathakumari
67. Kamala Das is comparing *Ghanashyam* to a.....?
a. Skylark
b. Parrot
c. Koel
d. None of these
68. *Ghanashyam* vanishes like a/an:
a. Magician
b. Air
c. Spectral flame
d. All the above
69. Kamala Das compares life with:
a. Moisture
b. Drought
c. Death
d. None of these
70. She weaves raiment for *Ghanashyam* with.....
a. Songs
b. Cotton
c. Silk
d. Words
71. Which poetic technique is used to show the narrator's search for love?
a. Metaphor
b. Simile
c. Rhyme
d. Rhythm
72. The god referred in *Ghanashyam* is.....?
a. Lord Siva
b. Brahma
c. Krishna
d. Indra
73. With the birth of a child, what does originate?
a. New connections
b. New traps
c. New pains
d. All the above
74. In *Ghanashyam*, death is compared to:
a. Drought
b. Evil
c. Devil
d. Sorrow
75. How does Kamala Das state her search for love?
a. Game
b. Tragic game
c. Pleasure
d. None of these
76. The poet was led toward *Ghanashyam* as a/an:
a. Koel
b. Radha
c. Devotee
d. Enchanted fish
77. When does the wisdom must come?
a. In patience
b. With anger
c. In silence
d. All the above
78. More than anything, the narrator loves.....?
a. Her husband
b. The guests
c. Koel
d. The disguise of Krishna

79. 'You came in strange forms'. Who?
a. Husband
b. Childhood friend
c. Ghanashyam
d. None of these
80. 'His ageing body'. Who is referred here?
a. Ghanashyam
b. Madhava Das
c. Krishna
d. Lover
81. What does the narrator in *Ghanashyam* want to carry in her arms?
a. An infant
b. A child
c. A friend
d. Peace
83. Raiment means:
a. Silk
b. Paper
c. Dress
d. Water
84. Sylvia Plath is a poet?
a. Surrealist
b. Post colonial
c. Confessional
d. Romantic
85. The word *achoo* means:
a. Dare
b. Fear
c. Compel
d. It doesn't have a meaning
86. The poem *Daddy* is against:
a. Autocracy
b. Nazism
c. Terrorism
d. None of these
87. Daddy in the poem is a representative of each.....
a. Italian
b. German
c. Spanish
d. American
88. What does the black shoe suggest in the poem?
a. Death
b. Violence
c. Male domination
d. All the above
89. In the poem, gray colour denotes
a. Life
b. Vitality
c. Death
d. None of these
90. The term 'marble- heavy' means:
a. Heaviness of a dead body
b. A huge weight
c. Heavy like marble
d. All the above
91. What does the poet suggest by Freakish Atlantic?
a. Atlantic sea
b. Unpredictable nature of Atlantic
c. Voyages
d. Pirates
92. What does 'engine' refer to?
a. Machine
b. Weapon
c. German language
d. None of these
93. 'Lived like a foot' is a?
a. Simile
b. Metaphor
c. Assimilation
d. Assonance

108. Waman Govind Hoval is a -----writer
a. Marathi
b. Bengali
c. Telungu
d. Hindi
109. Waman Govind Hoval's writings highlight the plight of
a. The colonized
b. The dalits
c. The industrial workers
d. The poor farmers
110. Who among the following in Kerala led the movement to improve the lives of the Dalits?
a. Sree Narayana Guru
b. Ayyankali
c. Mahatma Gandhi
d. Ambedkar
111. Who among the following struggled against caste discrimination in India?
a. Ambedkar
b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. Ayyankali
d. All of these
112. The protagonist of the story "The Storied House"
a. Bhujaba
b. Bayaji
c. Kondiba Patel
d. Bhimaraya
113. Who among the following is a known rascal of the village in "The Storeyed House"?
a. Bhujaba
b. Bayaji
c. Kondiba Patel
d. Bhimaraya
114. The public building in the untouchable settlement referred to in the story 'The Storeyed House'
a. Takkyia
b. Wada
c. Dabowalli
d. The Great Bath
115. Which among the following adjective is suitable for Kondiba Patel?
a. Amicable
b. Humble
c. Tolerant
d. Arrogant
116. Kondiba Patel is of the story "The Storied House"
a. The protagonist
b. The antagonist
c. A minor character
d. A narrator
117. Kondiba Patel is
a. A Dalit
b. A caste Hindu
c. A tradesman
d. A poor peasant
118. Bayaji is.....
a. A Dalit
b. A caste Hindu
c. A tradesman
d. A poor peasant
119. Bayaji was aby caste
a. Mahar
b. Chamar
c. Nadar
d. Chuhra
120. "And then the undreamt of incident took place" What is the incident?
a. Bayaji's new house was demolished
b. Bayaji's new house caught fire
c. Bayaji's new house was warmed
d. Bayaji's old house was reconstructed.

121. Xialu Guo is a.....novelist
- a. Chinese-British
 - b. African-American
 - c. Anglo-Indian
 - d. Franco-Italian
122. "A Concise Chinese English Dictionary for Lovers" is a novel written by
- a. Xialu Guo
 - b. Vaman Hoval
 - c. Imtiaz Dharker
 - d. Fredric Douglas
123. Which among the following has won for Xialu Guo the Pearl Award for creative excellence?
- a. 'A Concise Chinese English Dictionary for Lovers
 - b. Her Eyes
 - c. An Internet Baby
 - d. None of these
124. yuli's boy friend is
- a. Weiming
 - b. Wei-yu
 - c. Ai-lan
 - d. Mac leold
125. UNHCR stands for.....
- a. United Nations High Court For Refugees
 - b. United Nations High Command for Refugees
 - c. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 - d. None of these
126. Which among the followings recounts the shocking story of a young Chinese couple who decides to sell their baby?
- a. the storeyed house
 - b. Internet Baby
 - c. Toys
 - d. Still I Rise
127. UNHRC stands for.....
- a. United Nations Human Rights Commission
 - b. United Nations Human Rights Committee
 - c. United Nations Home Affair committee
 - d. None of these
128. UDHR stands for.....
- a. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - b. The Universal Declaration of Human Reserve
 - c. The Union department of Human Rights
 - d. None of these.
129. Guess the name of the kind of literature whose examples may be the following 'Send My Boy to School', 'The Poisoned Bread', and 'The Stains of Blood'.
- a. Women's Literature
 - b. Dalit literature
 - c. Romantic Writings
 - d. Classic literature
130. Name the dominant emotions often expressed in Dalit writing.
- a. Love and hate
 - b. Love and happiness
 - c. Protest and anger
 - d. Submissiveness and frustration
131. Ambedkar was aat the time of his death.
- a. Hindu
 - b. Zorastrian
 - c. Christian
 - d. Buddhist

132. Mahar is the name given to
- a. A caste
 - b. A tree
 - c. A house
 - d. A hut
133. Makkhi is a young pretty.....woman.
- a. Buddhist
 - b. Jainist
 - c. Parsee
 - d. Chinese
134. Which among the following contributed to Makkhi's tragedy?
- a. The Zoroastrian superstitious custom
 - b. Patriarchy
 - c. Only 'a'
 - d. Both 'a' and 'b'
135. The story 'The Fire is Quenched' is taken from.....
- a. India Calling
 - b. India Recalled
 - c. India Again
 - d. Love and Life Behind the Purdha
136. The little crooked old woman in the story 'The Fire is Quenched'
- a. Ahura
 - b. Avemai
 - c. Meilan
 - d. Endorsefield
137. The Zoroastrian sacred chord is called ...
- a. Gossamer
 - b. Kusthi
 - c. Mazda
 - d. Avesta
138. The High Priest in the story 'The Fire is Quenched'
- a. Ahura
 - b. Zoroaster
 - c. Khursud
 - d. Weiming
139. The small negro attendant in the story 'The Fire is Quenched'
- a. Siddi
 - b. Zany
 - c. Khusti
 - d. Yuli
139. The 72 threads of the Zoroastrian sacred thread symbolizes.....
- a. 72 angels
 - b. Values within the Zoroastrian faith
 - c. Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d. None of the above
140. The Zoroastrian God
- a. Appollo
 - b. Zeus
 - c. Athena
 - d. Ahura Mazda
141. The Tower of Silence in "The Fire is Quenched" refers to...
- a. Place of worship
 - b. A scaffold
 - c. A forum
 - d. A circular platform for exposing the dead to birds of prey
142. The Zoroastrian Leviticus means.....
- a. A dictionary
 - b. A treatise
 - c. A book which contains religious commands
 - d. Encyclopedia
143. What does the word beseech mean?
- a. Request
 - b. Advice
 - c. Suggest
 - d. Warn

144. 'I may not even touch the child to test the truth of what I see' Who said these words?
a. Avemai
b. Khursud
c. Yuli
d. Mei-Lan
145. 'I may not even touch the child to test the truth of what I see' Why did the speaker say so?
a. The child was dead
b. Contact with the dead body is a taboo
c. Both 'a' and 'b'
d. None of these
146. 'The Fire is Quenched' is a powerful symbol of the Indian woman-hood in theorder.
a. Patriarchal
b. Matriarchal
c. Hypergamous
d. Polygamous
147. The author of the story 'The Fire is Quenched'
a. Cornelia Sorabji
b. Nabaneeth Dev Sen
c. Xialu Guo
d. Waman Hoval
148. 'The Fire is Quenched' is a ...
a. Comedy
b. Tragedy
c. History
d. Romance
149. The Zoroastrians consider contact with the dead body as
a. Contaminated
b. Impure
c. A taboo
d. All of these
150. 'The Fire is Quenched' is set against.....
a. The Hindu religious atmosphere
b. Zoroastrian superstitious custom
c. Chinese custom of polygamy
d. Ibo custom of endogamy
151. As per the Zoroastrian custom, contact with the dead body is punished with
a. Life imprisonment
b. Hanging to death
c. Drowning to death
d. Ten thousand stripes
152. Which among the following is considered more deadly than any other sin as per the Zoroastrian religious custom?
a. Letting the sacred fire go out
b. Polygamy
c. Contact with the dead body
d. Exogamy
153. The story of MEDEA was originally told inmythology
a. Greek
b. Indian
c. Roman
d. Biblical
154. As per the Greek mythology, Medea was the princess of
a. Colchis
b. Corinth
c. Athens
d. Sparta
155. Who is the author of the play 'Medea'?
a. Bibhas Sen
b. Waman Hoval
c. Nabaneeta Dev Sen
d. Roland Barthes
156. Manas in the play 'Medea' stands forin the Greek Mythology
a. Jason
b. Sonali
c. Ratan
d. Tuttu

157. Sonali in the play 'Medea' stands forin the Greek Mythology
- a. Medea
 - b. Glauce
 - c. Ratan
 - d. Tuttu
158. Nabaneeta Dev Sen writes in her mother-tongue.....
- a. Bengali
 - b. Oriya
 - c. Punjabi
 - d. Kannada
159. In Greek mythologywas Medea's husband
- a. Jason
 - b. Ulysses
 - c. Achilles
 - d. Samson
160. Medea is called the first feminist because.....
- a. She killed her two children to annoy Jason
 - b. She was the first woman protester to fight against the indignities she was subjected to
 - c. She killed Glauce, Jason's second wife.
 - d. She assisted Jason to retrieve the Golden Fleece
161. According to Roland Barthes French Toys are like a.....
- a. Jivaro Head
 - b. Due-ex-machina
 - c. Vacuum Tube
 - d. Telescope
- 162.....is the second largest toy market in Europe
- a. France
 - b. India
 - c. Germany
 - d. China
163. Nabaneeta Sen's Medea is an adaptation of
- a. The Greek Myth
 - b. The Indian Myth
 - c. The Roman Legend
 - d. None of these
164. Jivaro means.....
- a. An aeroplane
 - b. A French toy
 - c. A machine
 - d. A tribe
165. Makkhi in the story 'The Fire is Quenched' is presented as a powerful symbol of.....
- a. The Indian motherhood
 - b. Indian womanhood
 - c. Indian widowhood
 - d. None of these
166. Current toys are the product of
- a. Nature
 - b. Chemistry
 - c. Wood
 - d. None of these
167. Barthes prefers wooden toys because
- a. It does not break down
 - b. It does not wound
 - c. It can last long
 - d. All of these
168. According to Barthesmakes essential objects, objects for all times.
- a. Plastic
 - b. Iron
 - c. Wood
 - d. Fiber
169. Once dead, toys have nofor the child
- a. Posthumous life
 - b. Neo-natal life
 - c. Pre-natal life
 - d. None of these
170. The organization founded in 1961 to conduct research and carry out action to prevent and end human rights violations
- a. U.N.O
 - b. League of Nations
 - c. Amnesty International
 - d. none of these

171. Amnesty International was founded in
- a. 1961
 - b. 1916
 - c. 1981
 - d. 1918
172. Roland Barthes first bookwas a literary manifesto that examined the hidden assumptions in language.
- a. Writing Degree Zero
 - b. Mythologies
 - c. Elements of Semiology
 - d. The Empire of Signs.
173. Barthes analyses 'toys' as a
- a. Note
 - b. Text.
 - c. Doll
 - d. Plastic.
174. According to Barthes, all the toys one commonly sees are essentially a microcosm of theworld.
- a. Adult
 - b. Child
 - c. Poet
 - d. Writer
175. The word 'homunculus' means.....
- a. A little man
 - b. A little boy
 - c. Homosapiens
 - d. A branch of mathematics
176. Roland Barthes is a
- a. French writer
 - b. British economist
 - c. Toy consultant
 - d. An American essayist
177. Semiotics is the formal study of
- a. Signs and symbols
 - b. Rites and rituals
 - c. Customs and practices
 - d. Cause and effect
178. 'Toys' is one of the essays in Roland Barthes'
- a. Mythologies
 - b. Elements of Semiology
 - c. Roland Barthes by Roland Barthes
 - d. Writing Degree Zero
179. The universal declaration of human rights was proclaimed in:
- a. 1948
 - b. 1848
 - c. 1938
 - d. 1984
180. Justice Albie Sachs was a judge in:
- a. South African Constitutional Court
 - b. Supreme Court of India
 - c. Supreme Court of Pakistan
 - d. None of the above.
181. Xenophobia stands for :
- a. Irrational fear of foreigners
 - b. Fear of water
 - c. Irrational fear of crowd
 - d. Fear of insects.
182. The term 'comparator' means :
- a. An instrument for making comparison
 - b. An instrument for measuring temperature
 - c. An equipment for killing insects
 - d. None of the above
183. GATT was signed in:
- a. 1933
 - b. 1943
 - c. 1953
 - d. 1963
184. Who was the first woman president of the UN General Assembly?
- a. Indira Gandhi
 - b. Sonia Gandhi
 - c. Sarojini Naidu
 - d. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
185. The idiom, 'like water off a duck's back' means:
- a. Without any apparent effect
 - b. Something unsuccessful
 - c. Very easy
 - d. To stoop down quickly

186. Swaraj Party was formed in India in
- a. 1923
 - b. 1920
 - c. 1933
 - d. 1930
187. The two greatest pests in the eyes of Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.
- a. The telephone and the journalist
 - b. The telephone and the television
 - c. Television and radio.
 - d. The news paper and the journalist.
188.was elected to draft the Constitution of India.
- a. The Constituent Assembly of India
 - b. The Supreme Court
 - c. The High Court of Delhi
 - d. All of these.
189. GATT is:
- a. General Agreement on Travel and Tourism
 - b. General Agreement on Trade and Tariff
 - c. General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
 - d. General Agreement on Transport and Technology
190. The present name of GATT:
- a. WTO
 - b. WHO
 - c. UN
 - d. WOT
191. Zero hour means:
- a. Midnight
 - b. Time to raise questions in the parliament without prior notice
 - c. Timelessness
 - d. Question hour
192. Rupa in the play 'Medea' stands forin the Greek Mythology
- a. Jason
 - b. Sonali
 - c. Ratan
 - d. Medea
193. Expansion of TRIPS
- a. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Right
 - b. Transport Related Intellectual Rights
 - c. Transport Related International Property Rights
 - d. Trade Related International Property Rights
194. TRIPS is an international agreement administered by.....
- a. WTO
 - b. WHO
 - c. IMF
 - d. UNO
195. TRIPS is an international agreement administered by WTO to protect.....
- a. Invention
 - b. Patent
 - c. Royalty
 - d. All of these
196. "I had escaped a worse than lion's jaws". Who is the lion here?
- a. Lucretia
 - b. Andrew
 - c. Rowes
 - d. Anthony
197. Who assisted Douglas in learning the Alphabet ?
- a. Sophia Auld
 - b. Thomas Auld
 - c. Master Andrew
 - d. Lucretia
198. At presentnations are represented in the WTO.
- a. 153
 - b. 150
 - c. 163
 - d. 160
199. Who was the first female barrister from India?
- a. Cornelia Sorabji
 - b. Kamala Das
 - c. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
 - d. Sarojini Naidu
200. Who wrote "Love and Life Behind the Purdah?"
- a. Cornelia Sorabji
 - b. Kamala Das
 - c. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
 - d. Sarojini Naidu

ANSWER KEY

1 a	2 a	3 d	4 d	5 c	6 d	7 b
8 c	9 c	10 b	11 a	12 a	13 c	14 b
15 c	16 b	17 d	18 b	19 a	20 b	21 d
22 c	23 d	24 c	25 b	26 b	27 b	28 c
29 a	30 a	31 c	32 c	33 b	34 c	35 b
36 c	37 a	38 b	39 c	40 d	41 d	42 d
43 a	44 d	45 b	46 d	47 d	48 c	49 b
50 b	51 a	52 a	53 c	54 c	55 a	56 a
57 a	58 b	59 d	60 b	61 c	62 d	63 b
64 a	65 b	66 b	67 c	68 c	69 a	70 d
71 b	72 c	73 d	74 a	75 b	76 d	77 c
78 d	79 c	80 b	81 d	82 d	83 c	84 c
85 d	86 b	87 b	88 c	89 c	90a	91 b
92 c	93 a	94 c	95 c	96 a	97 c	98 b
99 c	100 b	101 a	102 b	103 a	104 b	105 b
106 d	107 a	108 a	109 b	110 b	111 d	112 d
113 a	114 a	115 d	116 b	117 b	118 a	119 a
120 b	121 a	122 a	123 a	124 a	125 c	126 b
127 a	128 a	129 b	130 c	131 d	132 a	133 c
134 d	135 d	136 b	137 b	138 a	139 a	140 d
141 d	142 c	143 a	144 a	145 c	146 a	147 a
148 b	149 d	150 b	151 d	152 a	153 a	154 a
155 c	156 a	157 b	158 a	159 a	160 b	161 a
162 a	163 a	164 d	165 b	166 b	167 d	168 c
169 a	170 c	171 a	172 a	173 b	174 a	175 a
176 a	177 a	178 a	179 a	180 a	181 a	182 a
183 b	184 d	185 a	186 a	187 a	188 a	189 b
190 a	191 b	192 d	193 a	194 a	195 d	196 b
197 a	198 a	199 a	200 a			

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