

———— QUESTION BANK ON ————

**INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH I
INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH II
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
FILM STUDY
SHAKESPEARE**

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QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT: INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH

PART A

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The ----- is a legendary collection of short stories from India.
 - a. Panchatantra
 - b. wisdom
 - c. Knowledge
2. Hachi means ----- in Japanese.
 - a. Four
 - b. six
 - c. eight
3. Brother days from folktale is a lovely way to express love, care, and ----- to your brother.
 - a. Hope
 - b. bravery
 - c. gratitude
4. Hachiko's ----- did not go unnoticed.
 - a. Curiosity
 - b. devotion
 - c. wisdom

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5. One of the main themes of A Handful of Nuts is the joys of youth and -----.
- a. Culmination
 - b. sharing
 - c. freedom
6. The city of Dehradun is the main ----- of 'A Handful of Nuts'.
- a. Setting
 - b. place
 - c. background
7. The narrator loves literature because it gives him knowledge and-----.
- a. Separation
 - b. ambition
 - c. inspiration
8. 'Night train at Deoli' is a short story by -----.
- a. Smith
 - b. Ruskin bond
 - c. Patil
9. The story of adolescent ----- presented with great sensitivity.
- a. Infatuation
 - b. interest

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c. journey

10. The second meeting of the girl and the -----
----- was like that of old friends.

- a. Soldier
- b. Woman
- c. narrator

11. Rahim Khan was a fifty-year old -----.

- a. Merchant
- b. peasant
- c. tailor

12. "O Bundu, O ----- . who will feed you when I
am gone?"

- a. Nuru
- b. Babu
- c. Seenu

13. But the parent sparrows would not allow him to
breach their -----.

- a. Privacy
- b. secret
- c. agreement

14. He loved ----- and found in her his
soul mate.

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- a. Leela
- b. Meena
- c. Radha

15. Kabuliwala said “I am going to my father-in-law’s -----”

- a. Camp
- b. house
- c. area

16. Mini was dressed and embellished like a -----
-----.

- a. a.maiden
- b. youth
- c. bride

17. Tagore introduced Mini to him with the title of ---
-----.

- a. Kabuliwala
- b. president
- c. chiefPearl

18. S. Buck is an ----- writer.

- a. Indian
- b. b. British
- c. c. American

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19. India through Traveller's Eye is inspiring -----
-----.

- a. story
- b. essay
- c. drama

20. Who wrote 'Come, My Beloved'?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. pearl S buck
- c. H.E Bates

21. The school among the pines' is a long and -----
story about students of hills.

- a. captivating
- b. likely
- c. mysterious

22. A ----- on a killing spree is a normal
preposition in the hills.

- a. tiger
- b. lion
- c. leopard

23. Even animals realize the intentions of -----.

- a. masters
- b. humans
- c. soldiers

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24. Their absent minded ----- teacher is missing.

- a. science
- b. moral
- c. maths

25. He was at boarding school in ----- when it happened.

- a. Shimla
- b. patna
- c. kanthapura

26. There were about ----- of us in our troop.

- a. thirty
- b. twenty
- c. Forty

27. We thought it better to let the bear keep the -----
-----.

- a. coat
- b. dress
- c. gown

28. Oliver said, "A little too hot, but otherwise quite -
-----.

- a. interesting

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- b. lovely
- c. cringy

29. A couple of hours later feeling -----,
we returned to our campsite.

- a. angry
- b. hungry
- c. upset

30. With Unkle Ken. You always had to expect the --
-----.

- a. suspense
- b. known
- c. unexpected

31. All was silent, except for the distant trumpeting
of -----.

- a. kangaroos
- b. monkeys
- c. lephants

32. The narrow road was now a rushing ----- of
rainwater.

- a. pool
- b. torrent
- c. c. stream

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33. Unkle Ken decided against falling out of the train and making a -----.
- a. million
 - b. fortune
 - c. Crore
34. Gandhi's books and his lessons were his sole -----.
- a. companions
 - b. weapons
 - c. tools
35. Mr.Giles, the Educational -----, had come on a visit of inspection.
- a. agent
 - b. inspector
 - c. manager
36. Gandhi never could learn the art of -----.
- a. mastering
 - b. copying
 - c. Drawing
37. The book and the picture left an ----- impression on my mind.
- a. permanent
 - b. temporary
 - c. indelible

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38. Gandhi was by nature blind to the faults of -----
-----.

- a. men
- b. elders
- c. women

39. Gandhi mis-spelt the word -----.

- a. kettle
- b. cattle
- c. Cuddle

40. Both Harishchandra and ----- are living realities for Gandhi.

- a. shiva
- b. krishna
- c. Shravana

41. Science is both knowledge and -----.

- a. power
- b. energy
- c. capacity

42. "The Lotus" is a -----.

- a. sonnet
- b. elegy
- c. lyric

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43. The ----- perish in their might and the slain survive the slayer.
- a. mankind
 - b. mighty
 - c. Slayer
44. Today's ----- maybe tomorrow's sorrow.
- a. humor
 - b. pathos
 - c. Happiness
45. Ramanujan expected to follow gentleman's -----.
- a. morals
 - b. materials
 - c. money
46. Indian women are known for their -----.
- a. anxious
 - b. Nature
 - c. Coyness
47. The poet appeals to his lady love not to -----
---- her ties with him.
- a. severs
 - b. allow
 - c. free.

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48. ----- viewed nationalism as a diabolic force.

- a. Milton
- b. Tagore
- c. Shelley

49. Muktheadhara the title of the play refers to a mountain -----.

- a. cave
- b. cottage
- c. Spring

50. The Yuvaraja has ----- his life for the freedom of Mukta Dhara.

- a. sacrificed
- b. demanded
- c. extended

ANSWERS

1.a, 2.c, 3.c, 4.b, 5.c, 6.a, 7.c, 8.b, 9.a, 10.c, 11.b, 12.a, 13.a, 14.c, 15.b, 16.c, 17.a, 18.c, 19.b, 20.b, 21.a, 22.c, 23.b, 24.c, 25.a, 26.b, 27.c, 28.a, 29.b, 30.c, 31.c, 32.b, 33.b, 34.a, 35.b, 36.b, 37.c, 38.b, 39.a, 40.c, 41.a, 42.a, 43.b, 44.c, 45.a, 46.c, 47.a, 48.b, 49.c, 50.a

PART B

ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH

51. How did Mukta Dhara gets its name?
52. Comment on the structure of the play Mukta-Dhara.
53. What opinion does the poet accept from his lady-love?
54. How is the lover depicted in the poem “Its not love, it is madness”?
55. In what respects women are responsible folks at home?
56. Is it true that the Indian women are conservative?
57. What happens to rules and regulations in reality?
58. What is the need to marry for the speaker?
59. What does the daughter wish to do?
60. Why is the daughter unwilling to get married?
61. .How does the poet express the tiger’s movement in the forest?
62. Describe the innocence of the deer through the poet.
63. Discuss the theme of the poem” Lotus”.
64. What do the Rose and the lily symbolize?
65. What is the greatest Science according to Dr. Radhakrishnan?
66. What is the book Gandhi read with interest?

67. What do you learn from the incident in which Gandhi misspelt the word?
68. What do you know about Unkle Ken?
69. How did the sea fascinate the author?
70. What damage did the bear do the things in the tent?
71. Why couldn't Oliver be given his dinner?
72. What did Sonu think about the leopard?
73. What did the students and Tania debate?
74. How does Pearl S. Buck look at India?
75. What happened to Kabuliwalla?
76. Describe the end of the story "Sparrows".
77. Describe the meeting between the basket selling girl and Kanak.
78. How does the novel portray the city of Dehradun?
79. Consider Hachiko as a fictional character.
80. Describe the story of merchant.

PART C

ANSWER IN DETAIL

81. Give an account of the Panchatantra stories.
82. Narrate the close attachment Hachiko had for its master.
83. Explain the features in Ramanujan's recollections for his brother.

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84. Throw light on the theme of the novel 'A Handful of Nuts'.
85. 'The Night Train at Deoli' is a story of adolescent infatuation – Discuss.
86. How did the sparrows play their charm on Rahim?
87. Discuss the central theme in the story Kabuliwala.
88. Describe after Pearl S. Buck the impression of an Indian family.
89. Give a critical account of the story "The School among the Pines".
90. Attempt a summary of the story "Boy Scouts forever".
91. Give an account of Unkle Ken's adventures in the forest.
92. Describe Gandhi's early school career.
93. Analyse Dr. Radhakrishnan's ideas on Science, Humanities and Religion.
94. Write a critical appreciation of the poem 'The Lotus'.
95. Write an essay on the difference between Tiger and the deer.
96. Highlight the theme and the moral of the poem "The village song".
97. Write an essay on the thought content in the poem "Still another view of Grace".

98. Describe the Indian Women through Siv K Kumar.

99. Give a critical theme presented in mirza Ghalib's poem.

100. Discuss the part played by Abhijit in the play Mukta Dhara.

INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH

1: What is the central metaphor used in the poem "The Harp of India"?

- a. A flower
- b. A bird
- c. A river
- d. A musical instrument

2: What does the speaker lament in "The Harp of India"?

- a. The loss of a loved one
- b. The fading beauty of nature
- c. The decline of Indian culture and freedom
- d. The passage of time

3: What is the mood of the poem "The Harp of India"?

- a. Joyful
- b. Nostalgic
- c. Angry

d. Frightening

4: According to the poem, what has happened to the harp of India?

- a. It has been broken and silenced
- b. It is being played with joy
- c. It is lost in a distant land
- d. It is singing in the mountains

5: What does the speaker mean by "Where is the slave?" in the poem?

- a. The reference to a literal slave
- b. The state of political enslavement
- c. The absence of a musician
- d. The search for a lost treasure

6: What aspect of Indian culture does the speaker emphasize in the poem?

- a. Cuisine
- b. Festivals
- c. Music and art
- d. Sports

7: What does the "dirge" in the poem refer to?

- a. A type of dance
- b. A mournful song or poem
- c. A celebration
- d. A type of musical instrument

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8: What emotion does the speaker express towards the end of the poem?

- a. Happiness
- b. Apathy
- c. Defiance
- d. Sorrow

9: In the context of the poem, what does the word "lay" mean?

- a. To place something down
- b. A type of song
- c. A type of dance
- d. An Indian dish

10: What message is the speaker conveying through "The Harp of India"?

- a. The importance of nature conservation
- b. The need for stronger political alliances
- c. The significance of artistic expression in maintaining cultural identity
- d. The superiority of Indian music over Western music

11: What is the main focus of Shashi Tharoor's essay "Kindly Adjust"?

- a. The importance of learning English
- b. The influence of British culture on India
- c. The adaptation of English to Indian contexts

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d. The challenges of communicating in India

12. In "Kindly Adjust," what term does Tharoor use to describe the Indian adaptation of English?

- a. Indianlish
- b. Hinglish
- c. Engindian

13: According to the essay, what does the term "Indianism" refer to?

- a. An artistic movement in India
- b. A phrase or expression unique to Indian English
- c. A form of Indian traditional dance
- d. An English-language newspaper in India

14: Which of the following examples does Tharoor NOT give to illustrate Indianized English?

- a. "Don't mind"
- b. "Passing out"
- c. "Prepone"
- d. "Running commentary"

15: According to Tharoor, what is the Indian approach to punctuality?

- a. Arriving exactly on time
- b. Arriving fashionably late
- c. Arriving early
- d. Not paying attention to time

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16: What does Tharoor suggest about the use of "adjust" in Indian English?

- a. It often refers to making accommodations or compromises.
- b. It is used exclusively in formal contexts.
- c. It is a direct translation of an Indian language word.
- d. It is avoided due to its association with colonialism.

17: In the essay, how does Tharoor characterize Indian diplomacy's use of English?

- a. Ineffective
- b. Fluent and sophisticated
- c. Subservient
- d. Simplistic

18: What point does Tharoor make about the English language in Indian films?

- a. a) It is always used correctly and formally.
- b. b) It has lost its influence due to regional languages.
- c. c) It is often used for comedic effect.
- d. d) It is primarily used by villainous characters.

19: According to Tharoor, what is the purpose of the essay "Kindly Adjust"?

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- a. To criticize Indian English speakers
- b. To advocate for the abandonment of English
- c. To highlight the adaptability of the English language
- d. To promote the use of proper British English in India

20: What is the tone of Shashi Tharoor's essay "Kindly Adjust"?

- a. Serious and formal
- b. Ironic and humorous
- c. Critical and judgmental
- d. Sarcastic and bitter

21: In the short story "Idgah," who is the protagonist?

- a. Hamid
- b. Mahmood
- c. Amina
- d. Rizwan

22: What festival is being celebrated in the story "Idgah"?

- a. Diwali
- b. Holi
- c. Eid
- d. Christmas

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23: What is the special treat that Hamid wishes to buy on the day of the festival?

- a. Sweets
- b. Toys
- c. New clothes
- d. Firecrackers

24: What does Hamid's grandmother give him on the day of the festival?

- a. A new shirt
- b. A handful of money
- c. A box of sweets
- d. A toy

25: What does Hamid decide to buy with the money his grandmother gives him?

- a. Sweets for himself
- b. New clothes for himself
- c. A toy for himself
- d. Sweets for his grandmother

26: What does Hamid see on his way to the market that distracts him from his original plan?

- a. A puppet show
- b. A street performance
- c. A flock of birds
- d. A group of children playing

27: What does Hamid eventually purchase with the money his grandmother gave him?

- a. New clothes
- b. A toy
- c. Sweets
- d. A gift for his grandmother

28: How does Hamid's grandmother react when she learns what Hamid did with the money?

- a. She scolds him for wasting the money.
- b. She hugs him and praises his actions.
- c. She demands that he return the toy.
- d. She laughs at his innocence.

29: What does Hamid bring back from the fair for his grandmother?

- a. A box of sweets
- b. A toy
- c. A shirt
- d. Money

30: What does Hamid do with the coin he has left after buying the gift?

- a. Buys more sweets for himself
- b. Gives it to his friend
- c. Saves it for later
- d. Buys a toy for himself

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31: What is the main theme of "Brides Are Not for Burning" by Dina Mehta?

- a. Love and romance
- b. Societal norms and expectations
- c. Supernatural elements
- d. Political intrigue

32: What is the setting of the story "Brides Are Not for Burning"?

- a. A modern city
- b. A medieval village
- c. A futuristic world
- d. A fantasy realm

33: What does the title "Brides Are Not for Burning" suggest about the story's content?

- a. It implies a tragic ending for the brides.
- b. It hints at a theme of forbidden love.
- c. It indicates a theme of societal rebellion.
- d. It suggests a supernatural element in the story.

34: Who is the central character in "Brides Are Not for Burning"?

- a. A young bride
- b. A love-struck suitor
- c. A rebellious villager
- d. A wise elder

35: What is the conflict that drives the plot in "Brides Are Not for Burning"?

- a. The struggle for power in the village
- b. The clash between tradition and individual desires
- c. The search for a lost treasure
- d. The rivalry between two families

36: What role does the supernatural play in "Brides Are Not for Burning"?

- a. Ghostly apparitions haunt the characters.
- b. Witches cast spells on the brides.
- c. The brides have magical powers.
- d. The story is set in a fantastical world.

37: How do the brides feel about their impending marriages in the story?

- a. They are excited and eager to wed.
- b. They are indifferent and obedient.
- c. They are fearful and desperate to escape.
- d. They are angry and rebellious.

38: Which character serves as a catalyst for change in "Brides Are Not for Burning"?

- a. The village elder
- b. The town crier
- c. A wandering poet
- d. A mysterious stranger

39: What does the resolution of "Brides Are Not for Burning" suggest about societal norms?

- a. Society remains unchanged and traditional.
- b. Society adapts to new values and desires.
- c. Society rejects change and enforces norms.
- d. Society becomes more superstitious.

40: What message does "Brides Are Not for Burning" convey to the readers?

- a. The importance of following tradition
- b. The power of love to overcome obstacles
- c. The inevitability of fate
- d. The dangers of supernatural forces

41: Who is the central character in the novel "The Last Labyrinth" by Arun Joshi?

- a. Arun Joshi
- b. Som Bhaskar
- c. Labyrinth
- d. The Narrator

42: What role does Som Bhaskar play in the novel?

- a. He is a detective solving a mystery.
- b. He is an explorer searching for treasure.
- c. He is a painter trying to find inspiration.
- d. He is a philosopher grappling with existential questions.

- 43: What is the main theme of "The Last Labyrinth"?
- a. Adventure and exploration
 - b. Love and romance
 - c. Existential crisis and self-discovery
 - d. Historical events and politics
- 44: What does the term "Labyrinth" symbolize in the novel?
- a. A physical place of mystery and danger
 - b. The complexities of human relationships
 - c. A metaphor for the mind and its depths
 - d. A symbol of spirituality and enlightenment
- 45: What is Som Bhaskar's primary motivation throughout the novel?
- a. Seeking fame and recognition
 - b. Accumulating wealth and power
 - c. Finding answers to his existential questions
 - d. Reconnecting with a lost love
- 46: Where does a significant part of the story take place?
- a. In a bustling city
 - b. In a remote village
 - c. In a mysterious labyrinth
 - d. In a historical palace

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47: How does Som Bhaskar's journey in the labyrinth mirror his internal struggles?

- a. The labyrinth represents his fear of the unknown.
- b. The twists and turns symbolize his confusion.
- c. His progress reflects his increasing self-assuredness.
- d. The labyrinth's challenges mirror his desire for wealth.

48: Who is the author of "The Last Labyrinth"?

- a. Arun Joshi
- b. Som Bhaskar
- c. Labyrinth
- d. The Narrator

49: What genre does "The Last Labyrinth" belong to?

- a. Mystery
- b. Romance
- c. Fantasy
- d. Philosophical fiction

50: What does Som Bhaskar ultimately find in the labyrinth?

- a. Treasure
- b. Enlightenment
- c. Love
- d. Redemption

ANSWERS

1.d, 2.c, 3.b, 4.a, 5.b, 6.c, 7.b, 8.c, 9.b, 10.c, 11.c, 12.d, 13.b, 14.d, 15.b, 16.a, 17.b, 18.c, 19.c, 20.b, 21.a, 22.c, 23.b, 24.b, 25.c, 26.d, 27.d, 28.b, 29.b, 30.c, 31.b, 32.b, 33.a, 34.a, 35.b, 36.c, 37.c, 38.d, 39.b, 40.c, 41.b, 42.b, 43.c, 44.a, 45.c, 46.a, 47.b, 48.a, 49.d, 50.d

ANSWER IN PARAGRAPH

51: What is the central theme of "Patriot" by Nissim Ezekiel?

52: How does the speaker feel about his country in the poem?

53: What does the speaker mean by "teasing and bullying" in the context of the poem?

54: How does the poem address the idea of blind patriotism?

55: Describe the tone of the poem and how it contributes to the overall message.

56: Discuss the role of silence in "The Harp of India" and how it contributes to the overall mood and theme of the poem.

57: How does the poet use imagery to create a sense of nostalgia and longing for the past in the poem?

58: Explore the connection between music and patriotism in the poem. How does the absence of the

harp's music symbolize a larger absence within the nation?

59: What emotions does the poet convey through the phrase "silent is the music now"? How does this line encapsulate the poem's themes?

60: How does the story portray challenges filmmakers face, and what do these challenges reveal about the industry's realities?

61: Explore the tension between artistic vision and commercial success as depicted in the story.

62: Analyze how the story portrays the stages of filmmaking, from scriptwriting to post-production.

63: How does the social and cultural context influence characters' experiences as filmmakers?

64: Discuss how the characters' individual desires and aspirations clash with societal roles and how they navigate these conflicts.

65: How do the characters' identities intersect with gender roles and expectations in the context of marriage and relationships?

66: Consider the impact of the novel's setting on the characters' experiences and the overarching themes of the story.

67: How does the cultural context of the novel, particularly in relation to spirituality and philosophy, impact the characters' perspectives and actions?

ANSWER IN DETAIL

68: What is the significance of the line "I am two fools, I know" in the poem?

69: How does the poem explore the duality of emotions towards one's nation?

70: What does the speaker's desire for "honesty" in the poem reveal about his perspective?

71: How does "Patriot" challenge traditional notions of patriotism?

72: How does the poem's title connect to its content and themes?

73: Reflect on the significance of the harp being "cold" in the poem. How does this description contribute to the reader's understanding of the loss depicted in the poem?

74: How does the poet evoke a sense of history and tradition in "The Harp of India," and why is this contrasted with the harp's present state?

75: Discuss the impact of the final lines, "Thy songs were made for the pure and free / They shall never sound in slavery!" on the reader's interpretation of the poem.

76: How does the title "The Harp of India" relate to the themes explored in the poem? What does it signify about the cultural significance of the harp?

77: How does the poem "The Harp of India" emphasize the value of artistic expression in preserving cultural identity?

78: What insights into the real-world film industry does the story offer through its characters and situations?

79: Consider the impact of Malini, Tarla, and Sanjay's stories on the overall themes and messages of "Brides Are Not for Burning."

80: Explore Sanjay's perspective on the young brides' experiences. How does his involvement shed light on the dynamics of arranged marriages and gender roles?

81: Discuss how the labyrinth serves as a metaphorical quest for inner truth and self-discovery in the novel.

82: How does "The Last Labyrinth" portray the tension between traditional values and the influence of modernity in the protagonist's life?

83: How does the protagonist's journey in "The Last Labyrinth" reflect a search for identity and meaning in a complex and changing world?

84: Discuss the symbolic significance of the labyrinth in the novel. How does it mirror the complexities of life and the human psyche?

AMERICAN LITERATURE

1: In "Mending Wall," what is the reason given by the neighbor for maintaining the wall?

- a. To keep the narrator's apples from crossing
- b. To keep the neighbor's pine trees from crossing
- c. To keep the cows from straying into the narrator's yard
- d. To establish a boundary between their properties

2: The phrase "Good fences make good neighbors" suggests:

- a. The importance of open communication
- b. The value of personal space and boundaries
- c. The need for constant repairs to physical barriers
- d. The idea that barriers cause conflicts

3: What does the narrator question about the necessity of the wall?

- a. The need for the wall in a modern society
- b. The nature of the animals that might breach the wall
- c. The validity of the proverb "Good fences make good neighbors"
- d. The financial burden of maintaining the wall

4: How does the narrator view the gaps in the wall?

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- a. As an invitation for trespassers
- b. As the work of elves during the night
- c. As a symbol of unity between neighbors
- d. As a sign of neglect and disrepair

5: What does the neighbor believe causes the gaps in the wall?

- a. The narrator's unwillingness to mend the wall
- b. The movement of frozen ground in winter
- c. The playful actions of mischievous children
- d. The influence of supernatural forces

6: The repeated phrase "Something there is that doesn't love a wall" implies:

- a. Nature's aversion to barriers and division
- b. The narrator's resentment towards his neighbor
- c. The idea that walls should be constructed with love
- d. The difficulty of maintaining walls in harsh weather

7: What activity do the neighbors engage in together while mending the wall?

- a. Singing traditional folk songs
- b. Sharing stories about their families
- c. Repairing the wall's stone gaps
- d. Planting trees along the wall

8: How does the narrator describe his apple orchard in relation to the neighbor's pine trees?

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- a. As a source of conflict and tension
- b. As a barrier that protects his privacy
- c. As a place where animals gather
- d. As a metaphor for human interaction

9: Which of the following best represents the central theme of "Mending Wall"?

- a. The importance of open communication
- b. The destructive power of nature
- c. The inevitability of change and progress
- d. The necessity and challenges of human boundaries

10: At the end of the poem, the narrator ponders:

- a. Whether he will rebuild the wall next year
- b. Why his neighbor is so insistent on the wall
- c. Whether fences are relevant in the modern world
- d. Whether he should confront his neighbor about the wall

11: In "What Life Means to Me," Jack London describes his childhood as one of:

- a. Privilege and luxury
- b. Poverty and struggle
- c. Isolation and loneliness
- d. Academic excellence

12: What event in Jack London's life had a significant impact on his perspective on life?

- a. Winning a writing competition

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- b. Traveling around the world
- c. Experiencing a natural disaster
- d. Serving in the military

13: According to London, what is the driving force behind all life?

- a. Competition for resources
- b. Survival and self-preservation
- c. The pursuit of happiness
- d. Cooperation and altruism

14: How does London view death in relation to life?

- a. Death is a natural and essential part of life
- b. Death is a punishment for the mistakes of life
- c. Death is a result of avoiding risks in life
- d. Death is an illusion created by society

15: What does London believe is the ultimate goal of life?

- a. Accumulating material wealth
- b. Achieving fame and recognition
- c. Pursuing intellectual growth
- d. Living fully and experiencing all that life offers

16: According to London, how does society's judgment affect the individual?

- a. It motivates individuals to succeed
- b. It leads to conformity and suppression of individuality
- c. It has no impact on the individual's life

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- d. It encourages individuals to challenge societal norms

17: London suggests that the joy of life comes from:

- a. Isolating oneself from others
- b. Accumulating possessions
- c. Experiencing diverse adventures
- d. Seeking solitude and reflection

18: What is the role of suffering in London's philosophy of life?

- a. Suffering is an inevitable consequence of living
- b. Suffering is a result of poor life choices
- c. Suffering can be eliminated through material success
- d. Suffering is a sign of weakness and should be avoided

19: How does London view the pursuit of knowledge and experience?

- a. Knowledge and experience are unimportant in life
- b. Knowledge and experience are only valuable if shared with others
- c. Knowledge and experience are essential for a meaningful life
- d. Knowledge and experience can lead to discontent and restlessness

20: London's perspective on life can be summarized as:

- a. Life is meaningless and futile

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- b. Life is a constant struggle for dominance
- c. Life is a precious and fleeting opportunity for growth and experience
- d. Life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth

21: Who is the main protagonist of "The Old Man and the Sea"?

- a. Santiago
- b. Manolin
- c. The marlin
- d. The sharks

22: Where is the setting of the story "The Old Man and the Sea"?

- a. Paris, France
- b. Havana, Cuba
- c. New York City, USA
- d. Madrid, Spain

23: What is Santiago's main occupation?

- a. Fisherman
- b. Doctor
- c. Writer
- d. Carpenter

24: How long has Santiago gone without catching a fish at the beginning of the story?

- a. 1 month
- b. 40 days
- c. 1 year

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d. 10 years

25: What type of fish does Santiago catch that gives him a renewed sense of purpose?

- a. Swordfish
- b. Tuna
- c. Marlin
- d. Shark

26: What does Santiago consider the greatest bird in the sea?

- a. Pelican
- b. Seagull
- c. Albatross
- d. Hawk

27: What is the relationship between Santiago and the young boy, Manolin?

- a. Father and son
- b. Uncle and nephew
- c. Cousins
- d. Best friends

28: How does Santiago feel about the fish he catches?

- a. He is disgusted by it.
- b. He is proud of his achievement.
- c. He is afraid of it.
- d. He is indifferent to it.

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29: What is the significance of Santiago's dreams of lions on the beaches of Africa?

- a. They represent his fear of the sea.
- b. They symbolize his longing for adventure.
- c. They foreshadow his future successes.
- d. They indicate his fear of death.

30: What do the sharks do to Santiago's marlin as he tries to bring it back to shore?

- a. They steal the marlin's flesh.
- b. They help Santiago bring the marlin in.
- c. They ignore the marlin and swim away.
- d. They attack and devour the marlin.

31: In "The Battle of the Ants," Thoreau describes the battle between:

- a. Humans and ants
- b. Red ants and black ants
- c. Ants and other insects
- d. Worker ants and queen ants

32: What initially sparked the battle between the two ant species?

- a. A territorial dispute
- b. A scarcity of food
- c. A misunderstanding
- d. The death of a queen ant

33: Thoreau expresses wonder at the ants':

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- a. Brutality
- b. Strategy
- c. Cooperation
- d. Indifference

34: How does Thoreau view human wars in comparison to the battle of the ants?

- a. He sees human wars as more noble.
- b. He sees human wars as equally chaotic.
- c. He sees human wars as less destructive.
- d. He sees human wars as insignificant.

35: Thoreau suggests that the outcome of the ant battle is determined by:

- a. Strength and size
- b. Intelligence and strategy
- c. The intervention of humans
- d. Random chance

36: According to Thoreau, what is the significance of the battle for the ants themselves?

- a. It is a matter of life and death for their species.
- b. It is a training exercise for young ants.
- c. It is a ritual to establish hierarchy.
- d. It is a mere act of aggression with no real purpose.

37: How does Thoreau feel about the outcome of the battle?

- a. He is relieved that the black ants won.
- b. He is sad for the loss of life.
- c. He is indifferent to the outcome.
- d. He is amused by the spectacle.

38: What does Thoreau reflect upon regarding the lives of ants after observing the battle?

- a. Their willingness to sacrifice for the greater good
- b. Their ability to communicate through pheromones
- c. Their lack of awareness of the human world
- d. Their complexity and similarity to human struggles

39: What does Thoreau consider as a potential cause of conflict between humans and other species?

- a. Miscommunication
- b. Competition for resources
- c. The desire for revenge
- d. The pursuit of knowledge

40: Thoreau's observation of the ant battle leads him to contemplate the concept of:

- a. Justice and morality
- b. The insignificance of human concerns

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- c. The superiority of nature over civilization
- d. The necessity of hierarchy in society

41: In "A Raisin in the Sun," what does the term "raisin in the sun" symbolize?

- a. A dried-up grapevine
- b. A forgotten dream
- c. A withered garden
- d. A deferred aspiration

42: What is the main reason the Younger family is receiving a significant sum of money?

- a. They won the lottery
- b. They inherited it from a distant relative
- c. Walter's business venture succeeded
- d. They are receiving insurance money

43: What is Beneatha's aspiration for her future?

- a. To become a doctor
- b. To become a singer
- c. To become a lawyer
- d. To become a teacher

44: How does Mama (Lena Younger) intend to use the insurance money?

- a. To buy a new house
- b. To go on a family vacation

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- c. To start her own business
- d. To fund Walter's business idea

45: What does Walter hope to achieve with the money from the insurance check?

- a. He wants to invest in stocks
- b. He wants to start a liquor store business
- c. He wants to buy a new car
- d. He wants to pay off the family's debts

46: Who is Karl Lindner, and what role does he play in the story?

- a. He is a wealthy businessman who offers to buy the Youngers' house.
- b. He is Beneatha's love interest and suitor.
- c. He is Walter's business partner.
- d. He is the Youngers' neighbor and a family friend.

47: What conflict arises between Walter and Mama regarding the insurance money?

- a. Walter wants to give the money to Beneatha for medical school.
- b. Mama wants to use the money to buy a new house.
- c. Walter wants to spend the money on himself and his business idea.

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- d. Mama wants to invest the money in the stock market.

48: What ultimately happens to the Younger family's dream of moving to a better neighborhood?

- a. They give up on the dream.
- b. They move to the new neighborhood successfully.
- c. The neighbors convince them not to move.
- d. The deal falls through due to financial reasons.

49: Who delivers the iconic monologue about dreams and "raisins in the sun"?

- a. Mama (Lena Younger)
- b. Walter Lee Younger
- c. Beneatha Younger
- d. Ruth Younger

50: What is the resolution of the play's conflict involving the house?

- a. The Youngers sell the house to Karl Lindner.
- b. B) The Youngers move to a different neighborhood.
- c. C) The Youngers stay in their current apartment.
- d. D) The Youngers move to the new house they purchased.

ANSWERS

1.d, 2.b, 3.c, 4.b, 5.b, 6.a, 7.c, 8.d, 9.d, 10.a, 11.b, 12.c, 13.b, 14.a, 15.d, 16.b, 17.c, 18.a, 19.c, 20.c, 21.c, 22.b, 23.a, 24.b, 25.c, 26.c, 27.a, 28.b, 29.c, 30.d, 31.b, 32.d, 33.c, 34.d, 35.d, 36.a, 37.c, 38.b, 39.b, 40.b, 41.d, 42.d, 43.a, 44.a, 45.b, 46.a, 47.c, 48.d, 49.a, 50.d

ANSWER IN PARAGRAPH

51: What is the central theme of "Daddy" by Sylvia Plath?

52: How does the speaker in the poem "Daddy" characterize her relationship with her father?

53: In "Daddy," how does Sylvia Plath use metaphor and imagery to convey emotions?

54: How did James London's upbringing and early experiences shape his unique perspective on life?

55: What insights does James London offer about the fundamental purpose and meaning of life in his essay?

56: Discuss London's thoughts on personal growth and self-improvement, and how he believes they contribute to a fulfilling life.

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57: Explore how the dreams of characters like Walter, Beneatha, and Mama reveal their individual hopes, struggles, and the societal context in "A Raisin in the Sun."

58: Discuss the pivotal role of money in shaping the characters' decisions, relationships, and the realization of their ambitions within the play.

59: Analyze the conflicts between Mama, Walter, and Beneatha, highlighting how their differing values and perspectives represent the broader generational dynamics of the time.

60: Describe the character traits that make Santiago a determined and resilient protagonist in "The Old Man and the Sea."

61: Discuss the symbolic significance of the marlin in the novella. What does it represent beyond being a mere fish?

62: How does Santiago's struggle with the marlin reflect the theme of man's relationship with nature and the challenges it presents?

63: What deeper meanings can be inferred from the battle between the ants in Thoreau's essay?

64: How does Thoreau's observation of the ant battle lead him to contemplate human conflicts and wars?

65: Discuss Thoreau's perspective on the ants' battle as a reflection of nature's apparent indifference to life and death.

ANSWER IN DETAIL

66: What role does historical and political context play in interpreting "Daddy"?

67: How does the poem "Daddy" address the theme of female empowerment and struggle?

68: How does James London view adversity, challenges, and their role in personal development?

69: In what ways do James London's reflections on life still resonate with contemporary perspectives, and how might they differ?

70: How does the presence of racism impact the Younger family's choices, opportunities, and interactions with the world around them?

71: Delve into the symbolic significance of the new house the Youngers plan to move into, addressing its representation of hope, upward mobility, and a brighter future.

72: Explain the role of Manolin in Santiago's life and how their relationship contributes to the themes of the novella.

73: Analyze the role of the sea as a setting in the story. How does Hemingway use the sea to emphasize the themes of isolation and the unknown?

74: What lessons or insights about human behavior and society does Thoreau draw from his observation of the ant battle?

75: Explore how Thoreau's description of the ant battle illustrates the concepts of conflict, adaptation, and survival in nature.

SHAKESPEARE

1. What is the setting of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?
 - a. Athens
 - b. Rome
 - c. Venice
 - d. London
2. Who is the king of the fairies in the play?
 - a. Oberon
 - b. Puck
 - c. Titania
 - d. Theseus
3. What is the name of the mischievous fairy who causes much of the confusion in the play?
 - a. Hermia
 - b. Helena
 - c. Puck
 - d. Titania

4. Who is Hermia in love with at the beginning of the play?
- a. Lysander
 - b. Demetrius
 - c. Oberon
 - d. Theseus
5. What do Hermia and Lysander plan to do to escape the Athenian law that forbids their love?
- a. Elope to the forest
 - b. Seek the counsel of the Duke
 - c. Pretend to be siblings
 - d. Commit suicide
6. Which character speaks the famous line, "The course of true love never did run smooth"?
- a. Hermia
 - b. Lysander
 - c. Helena
 - d. Egeus
7. Who is the queen of the fairies in the play?
- a. Hermia
 - b. Helena
 - c. Titania
 - d. Hippolyta

8. What is the name of the acting troupe that performs the play within the play?
- The Mechanicals
 - The Athenians
 - The Fairies
 - The Lovers
9. What is the title of the play that the acting troupe performs for the Duke and Duchess?
- "The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet"
 - "The Comedy of Errors"
 - "Pyramus and Thisbe"
 - "A Midsummer Night's Dream"
10. How does Puck create chaos among the four lovers in the forest?
- By casting a love spell on them
 - By telling them lies about each other
 - By kidnapping them
 - By disguising himself as each of them
11. Which character is transformed into an ass's head by Puck?
- Lysander
 - Demetrius
 - Bottom
 - Flute

12. What is the name of the character who is the master of the acting troupe?

- a. Peter Quince
- b. Francis Flute
- c. Tom Snout
- d. Nick Bottom

13. How does Oberon resolve the love triangle between Demetrius, Hermia, and Helena?

- a. By giving Hermia a love potion
- b. By making Demetrius fall in love with Helena
- c. By threatening Demetrius with punishment
- d. By banishing Hermia from Athens

14. What is the significance of the play's title, "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?

- a. It refers to a dream that happens in the middle of the night.
- b. It suggests that the events of the play occur during midsummer.
- c. It reflects the fantastical and dreamlike nature of the plot.
- d. It has no specific significance.

15. What is the relationship between Hermia and Helena?

- a. Sisters
- b. Cousins

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- c. Friends
- d. Rivals in love

16. In the play within the play, who plays the character of Pyramus?

- a. Nick Bottom
- b. Francis Flute
- c. Tom Snout
- d. Peter Quince

17. How does Puck reverse the spell on Bottom and restore his human form?

- a. By sprinkling magical water on him
- b. By singing a magical song
- c. By waving a wand
- d. By kissing him

18. What is Oberon's motivation for using the love potion on Titania?

- a. He wants to punish her for disobeying him.
- b. He wants to make her fall in love with Bottom.
- c. He wants to teach her a lesson about true love.
- d. He wants to obtain a changeling boy in her possession.

19. Which character says the famous line, "Lord, what fools these mortals be!"?

- a. Puck

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- b. Oberon
 - c. Titania
 - d. Theseus
20. How does the play conclude?
- a. With a wedding celebration
 - b. With a tragic death
 - c. With a magical transformation
 - d. With a battle between fairies and humans
21. What is the relationship between Hermia and Egeus?
- a. Father and daughter
 - b. Husband and wife
 - c. Siblings
 - d. Master and servant
22. Who is the Duke of Athens at the beginning of the play?
- a. Theseus
 - b. Oberon
 - c. Egeus
 - d. Philostrate
23. What is the primary function of the character Puck in the play?
- a. To cause mischief and confusion
 - b. To be a messenger for the Duke
 - c. To assist the Mechanicals in their play
 - d. To serve as a mediator between the lovers

24. How many weddings take place in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four

25. What is the name of the flower whose juice causes love at first sight?

- a. Forget-me-not
- b. Love-in-idleness
- c. Pansy
- d. Bluebell

26. Who initially loves Hermia in the play?

- a. Demetrius
- b. Lysander
- c. Theseus
- d. Egeus

27. What is the name of the character who leads the Mechanicals in their play?

- a. Nick Bottom
- b. Peter Quince
- c. Francis Flute
- d. Tom Snout

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28. What does Oberon instruct Puck to do with the love potion?

- a. Use it on Titania
- b. Use it on Demetrius
- c. Use it on Lysander
- d. Use it on Theseus

29. What is the role of the character Philostrate in the play?

- a. Master of the Mechanicals
- b. Fairy messenger
- c. Duke's loyal servant
- d. Master of the revels

30. Why does Bottom want to play all the parts in the Mechanicals' play?

- a. He is a control freak.
- b. He is an aspiring actor.
- c. He wants to impress the Duke.
- d. He thinks he can do it best.

31. What is the name of the city where the craftsmen plan to perform their play?

- a. Athens
- b. Rome
- c. Thebes
- d. Ephesus

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32. Which character is deeply in love with Demetrius at the beginning of the play?

- a. Hermia
- b. Helena
- c. Titania
- d. Hippolyta

33. Who says, "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet are of imagination all compact"?

- a. Puck
- b. Theseus
- c. Oberon
- d. Helena

34. What is the name of the play's setting where the majority of the action occurs?

- a. Athens
- b. Thebes
- c. The forest
- d. Rome

35. How does Hermia react when confronted by the Duke about her disobedience?

- a. She apologizes and agrees to marry Demetrius.
- b. She defends her love for Lysander.
- c. She faints.
- d. She runs away.

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31. Who is responsible for the confusion among the lovers in the forest by using the love potion?
- a. Titania
 - b. Oberon
 - c. Puck
 - d. Theseus
32. What is the relationship between Hermia and Helena at the beginning of the play?
- a. Sisters
 - b. Cousins
 - c. Friends
 - d. Enemies
33. What is the name of the fairy who serves Oberon?
- a. Puck
 - b. Peaseblossom
 - c. Mustardseed
 - d. Cobweb
34. What is the purpose of the love potion used in the play?
- a. To make people fall out of love
 - b. To make people fall in love with the wrong person
 - c. To punish those who have betrayed love
 - d. To induce magical sleep

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35. What is the main source of comedy in the play?
- a. Mistaken identities
 - b. Tragic deaths
 - c. Political intrigue
 - d. Supernatural elements
36. Which character is the most comical and foolish in the play?
- a. Oberon
 - b. Puck
 - c. Nick Bottom
 - d. Theseus
37. What is the name of the fairy who falls in love with Bottom when he has the head of an ass?
- a. Peaseblossom
 - b. Mustardseed
 - c. Cobweb
 - d. Titania
38. How does Puck correct the mistake of putting the love potion on the wrong Athenian's eyes?
- a. By casting a spell of forgetfulness
 - b. By creating a diversion with magic fireworks
 - c. By capturing the correct Athenian and using the potion on him
 - d. By waking him with a gentle touch

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39. What is the name of the character who is in love with Hermia at the beginning but later falls in love with Helena?

- a. Lysander
- b. Demetrius
- c. Oberon
- d. Theseus

40. How many total weddings take place at the end of the play?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four

41. What is the name of the character who plays the lion in the play within the play?

- a. Nick Bottom
- b. Francis Flute
- c. Tom Snout
- d. Peter Quince

42. What is the significance of the character named Puck in the play?

- a. Puck is the ruler of the fairies.
- b. Puck serves as the messenger of the gods.
- c. Puck symbolizes the unpredictability of love and mischief.

d. Puck is the antagonist seeking revenge.

43. Which of the following is NOT a theme explored in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?

- a. Love
- b. Jealousy
- c. Revenge
- d. Politics

44. What is the purpose of the characters' journey to the forest in the play?

- a. To escape the Athenian law
- b. To seek the counsel of the fairies
- c. To find lost treasures
- d. To participate in a magical ceremony

45. Who speaks the famous line, "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet are of imagination all compact"?

- a. Puck
- b. Oberon
- c. Theseus
- d. Hippolyta

46. What is the name of the character who plans to perform a dance as part of the entertainment for the Duke's wedding?

- a. Francis Flute
- b. Tom Snout

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- c. Snug
- d. Peter Quince

47. What does Oberon order Puck to do after the confusion among the lovers is resolved?

- a. To apologize to the lovers
- b. To bring Bottom back to the forest
- c. To remove the love potion from everyone's eyes
- d. To create more mischief among the mortals

48. What is the relationship between Oberon and Titania in the play?

- a. Siblings
- b. Rivals
- c. Spouses
- d. Master and servant

49. Which character is known for his overconfidence and self-assuredness?

- a. Hermia
- b. Lysander
- c. Demetrius
- d. Nick Bottom

50. What is the primary function of the fairies in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?

- a. To enforce the laws of Athens
- b. To provide comic relief

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- c. To create conflict among the lovers
- d. To symbolize the mystical and magical elements

51. Who is the father of Hermia?

- a. Theseus
- b. Egeus
- c. Oberon
- d. Lysander

52. What is the primary setting for the play within the play, "Pyramus and Thisbe"?

- a. A forest
- b. Athens
- c. A palace
- d. A tomb

53. Which of the following characters is NOT one of the four lovers in the play?

- a. Hermia
- b. Helena
- c. Demetrius
- d. Titania

54. What is the relation between Hermia and Helena by the end of the play?

- a. Sisters
- b. Cousins
- c. Friends

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d. In-laws

55. What is the purpose of the magical flower in the play?

- a. To induce sleep
- b. To cause madness
- c. To create illusions
- d. To make someone fall in love

56. Which character is first affected by the love potion?

- a. Hermia
- b. Lysander
- c. Demetrius
- d. Helena

57. What is the name of the fairy king's henchman who helps create mischief in the forest?

- a. Puck
- b. Peaseblossom
- c. Cobweb
- d. Mustardseed

58. How does Bottom react when he discovers he has the head of an ass?

- a. He screams and runs away.
- b. He laughs and makes jokes.
- c. He faints in fear.
- d. He is delighted and believes it is a dream.

59. What is the name of the Duke of Athens in the play?
- Theseus
 - Oberon
 - Demetrius
 - Egeus
60. Who delivers the epilogue at the end of the play?
- Theseus
 - Puck
 - Hippolyta
 - Quince
61. What is the name of the character who ultimately resolves the conflicts and misunderstandings in the play?
- Puck
 - Oberon
 - Theseus
 - Helena
62. How does Oberon persuade Puck to correct the mistakes caused by the love potion?
- By promising him a reward
 - By threatening to banish him
 - By appealing to his sense of mischief
 - By reminding him of the consequences

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63. What is the primary theme of the play "Pyramus and Thisbe" performed by the actors?

- a. Tragedy
- b. Comedy
- c. Romance
- d. History

64. Who interrupts the mechanicals' rehearsal in the forest?

- a. Titania
- b. Hermia
- c. Puck
- d. Theseus

65. What is the main role of the character named Snug in the play within the play?

- a. Lion
- b. Moonshine
- c. Pyramus
- d. Wall

66. What is the title of the play performed by the mechanicals at the Duke's wedding?

- a. "A Midsummer Night's Dream"
- b. "Romeo and Juliet"
- c. "Hamlet"
- d. "Pyramus and Thisbe"

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67. What is the relationship between Oberon and Puck in the play?

- a. Father and son
- b. Brothers
- c. Master and servant
- d. Friends

68. What is the role of the character named Starveling in the play within the play?

- a. Pyramus
- b. Moonshine
- c. Wall
- d. Thisbe

69. What is the primary emotion that Puck associates with the transformative power of love?

- a. Joy
- b. Laughter
- c. Sorrow
- d. Confusion

70. Which character does Puck transform into an ass to create confusion in the forest?

- a. Lysander
- b. Demetrius
- c. Nick Bottom
- d. Francis Flute

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71. What is the name of the character who leads the actors in their play within the play?
- a. Peter Quince
 - b. Nick Bottom
 - c. Francis Flute
 - d. Tom Snout
72. Which of the following is a major theme explored in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?
- a. Betrayal
 - b. Revenge
 - c. Transformation
 - d. Tragedy
73. In the play, who says the line, "The more I love, the more he hateth me"?
- a. Hermia
 - b. Helena
 - c. Titania
 - d. Hippolyta
74. What does Puck do to the sleeping actors during the performance of "Pyramus and Thisbe"?
- a. Sprinkles water on them
 - b. Casts a sleeping spell
 - c. Changes their costumes
 - d. Laughs at them

75. What is the role of the character named Flute in the play within the play?

- a. Pyramus
- b. Moonshine
- c. Wall
- d. Thisbe

76. What is the main conflict between Hermia and her father Egeus?

- a. Hermia refuses to marry Demetrius.
- b. Hermia wishes to become an actress.
- c. Hermia wants to join the fairy world.
- d. Hermia elopes with Lysander.

77. What does Puck mistakenly believe Bottom's reaction will be when he awakens with the head of an ass?

- a. He will run away in fear.
- b. He will weep and lament.
- c. He will be angry and vengeful.
- d. He will make jokes and laugh.

78. Which character is known for his poetic and romantic language in the play?

- a. Lysander
- b. Demetrius
- c. Theseus
- d. Oberon

79. What is the name of the play's opening scene, where Egeus seeks the Duke's intervention?

- a. The Forest Scene
- b. The Love Scene
- c. The Court Scene
- d. The Dream Scene

80. What is the name of the character who advises Puck to correct the mistakes caused by the love potion?

- a. Oberon
- b. Titania
- c. Theseus
- d. Helena

81. What is the relationship between Hermia and Lysander at the beginning of the play?

- a. Husband and wife
- b. Siblings
- c. Lovers
- d. Enemies

82. Which character suggests that the events of the play might be a dream?

- a. Hermia
- b. Helena
- c. Puck
- d. Theseus

83. What is the purpose of the character named Snout in the play within the play?

- a. Pyramus
- b. Moonshine
- c. Wall
- d. Thisbe

84. Which of the following best describes the tone of the play within the play, "Pyramus and Thisbe"?

- a. Tragic
- b. Comic
- c. Romantic
- d. Satirical

85. What is the central conflict between Oberon and Titania in the play?

- a. A dispute over a changeling boy
- b. A battle for control of the fairy kingdom
- c. A disagreement over the fate of the four lovers
- d. A rivalry over who can create the most mischief

86. Who speaks the line, "Lord, what fools these mortals be!"?

- a. Puck
- b. Oberon
- c. Titania
- d. Theseus

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87. What is the role of the character named Quince in the play within the play?

- a. Pyramus
- b. Moonshine
- c. Wall
- d. Thisbe

88. What is the primary emotion associated with the character of Helena in the play?

- a. Joy
- b. Jealousy
- c. Sorrow
- d. Anger

89. Who says the line, "And yet, to say the truth, reason and love keep little company together nowadays"?

- a. Puck
- b. Oberon
- c. Theseus
- d. Lysander

90. How does Puck ensure that the two Athenian couples end up together?

- a. By using a magic mirror
- b. By casting a spell of attraction
- c. By confusing their identities
- d. By revealing their true feelings

91. What is the primary purpose of the mechanicals' play within the play?

- a. To entertain the Duke and Duchess
- b. To mock the romantic troubles of the lovers
- c. To demonstrate the skill of the actors
- d. To win a prize in a theatrical competition

92. How does Oberon plan to make Titania give up the changeling boy?

- a. By challenging her to a duel
- b. By threatening her with punishment
- c. By casting a love spell on her
- d. By using a magic potion on her eyes

93. What is the role of the character named Mustardseed in the fairy kingdom?

- a. Messenger
- b. Jester
- c. Servant
- d. Ruler

94. What is the meaning of the play's title, "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?

- a. It takes place in the middle of summer.
- b. It is a dream that happens in the middle of the night.
- c. It is a reference to a popular festival in Athens.

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- d. It suggests the fantastical and dreamlike nature of the events.

95. How does Puck rectify the chaos caused by the love potion among the four lovers in the forest?

- a. By casting a spell of forgetfulness
- b. By revealing his identity and apologizing
- c. By creating illusions to confuse them further
- d. By explaining the situation to the Duke and Duchess

96. Which of the following is NOT one of the main couples in the play?

- a. Theseus and Hippolyta
- b. Oberon and Titania
- c. Hermia and Lysander
- d. Flute and Snout

97. What is the role of the character named Snout in the play within the play?

- a. Pyramus
- b. Moonshine
- c. Wall
- d. Thisbe

98. What is the meaning of the line, "The best in this kind are but shadows"?

- a. Dreams are not worth pursuing.

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- b. Reality is often more enjoyable than dreams.
- c. The best actors only create illusions.
- d. True love is elusive and fleeting.

99. Which character undergoes a literal transformation in the play?

- a. Puck
- b. Bottom
- c. Theseus
- d. Hermia

100. How does Hermia react when she learns that Lysander no longer loves her?

- a. She becomes furious and confronts him.
- b. She decides to leave Athens and never return.
- c. She accepts the situation and agrees to marry Demetrius.
- d. She attempts to win back his love through magic.

101. What is the genre of "The Winter's Tale"?

- a. Tragedy
- b. Comedy
- c. History
- d. Romance

102. Who is the king of Sicilia at the beginning of the play?

- a. Leontes

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- b. Polixenes
- c. Camillo
- d. Antigonus

103. What causes Leontes to become jealous and suspicious of his wife Hermione?

- a. A prophetic dream
- b. False accusations by a courtier
- c. A misunderstanding about a gift
- d. The influence of a malicious servant

104. What is the name of Leontes and Hermione's son?

- a. Florizel
- b. Perdita
- c. Mamillius
- d. Antigonus

105. Where does the second half of the play primarily take place?

- a. Bohemia
- b. Sicilia
- c. Athens
- d. Milan

106. Who is the shepherd who finds and raises Perdita?

- a. Antigonus
- b. Polixenes
- c. Camillo

d. Clown

107. What is the oracle's pronouncement about Hermione's innocence or guilt?

- a. She is innocent, and Leontes will regret his actions.
- b. She is guilty, and her punishment is death.
- c. She is innocent, but her son will die.
- d. She is guilty, but her daughter will be spared.

108. What is the name of the rogue who befriends Autolycus in Bohemia?

- a. Dorcas
- b. Mopsa
- c. Clown
- d. Archidamus

109. Who brings the news of Hermione's death to Leontes?

- a. Cleomenes
- b. Paulina
- c. Antigonus
- d. Polixenes

110. What does Leontes ask the oracle to do to prove the innocence of Hermione?

- a. Make Hermione speak from the dead
- b. Bring Hermione back to life

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- c. Change the course of time
- d. Turn him into stone

111. What is the relationship between Polixenes and Leontes at the beginning of the play?

- a. Brothers
- b. Friends
- c. Cousins
- d. Rivals

112. Who is the lady-in-waiting who supports Queen Hermione?

- a. Emilia
- b. Paulina
- c. Perdita
- d. Dorcas

113. How does Antigonus die in the play?

- a. He is executed by Leontes.
- b. He is killed by a bear.
- c. He dies of natural causes.
- d. He is poisoned.

114. What does Autolycus primarily do for a living?

- a. Courtier
- b. Shepherd
- c. Rogue and pickpocket
- d. Soldier

115. What is the relationship between Perdita and Polixenes?

- a. Father and daughter
- b. Brother and sister
- c. Cousins
- d. Lovers

116. What is the Bohemian shepherd's initial reaction to finding the abandoned baby Perdita?

- a. He decides to keep her and raise her as his own.
- b. He is frightened and wants to abandon her.
- c. He plans to sell her to the highest bidder.
- d. He takes her to the king, thinking she is of noble birth.

117. What role does the character Time play in the structure of the play?

- a. A narrator who sets the stage for each act
- b. The protagonist who undergoes a transformation
- c. A mystical figure who controls the events
- d. A messenger who brings news from distant lands

118. Who is the character responsible for the pastoral scenes in Bohemia?

- a. Autolycus
- b. Clown
- c. Mopsa

d. Shepherd

119. What is the ultimate fate of Leontes and Hermione's son, Mamillius?

- a. He dies of a broken heart.
- b. He is killed by Leontes in a fit of rage.
- c. He is sent into exile and grows up in Bohemia.
- d. He is never mentioned after Act III, and his fate is uncertain.

120. How is the statue of Hermione brought to life in the final scene of the play?

- a. Through the use of magic by Paulina
- b. By the power of the oracle
- c. Through the tears of Leontes
- d. It is not brought to life; it is a real person.

121. What is the title's significance in "The Winter's Tale"?

- a. It refers to the cold season in Sicilia.
- b. It symbolizes the passing of time and seasons
- a. It alludes to a tale told during winter nights.
- b. It represents a tragic story.

122. Who is the shepherd's son that Clown mistakes for the king in Act IV?

- a. Perdita
- b. Florizel

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- c. Autolycus
- d. Mamillius

123. What is the Bohemian king's reaction when he learns of the relationship between Perdita and Florizel?

- a. He supports their love and approves of their marriage.
- b. He disapproves and banishes Florizel from the kingdom.
- c. He is indifferent and leaves the decision to Perdita.
- d. He plans to use their relationship for political advantage.

124. Who is the character responsible for the famous stage direction "Exit, pursued by a bear"?

- a. Autolycus
- b. Antigonus
- c. Polixenes
- d. Clown

125. Which character disguises themselves and takes on a shepherd's life in Bohemia?

- a. Polixenes
- b. Hermione
- c. Perdita
- d. Florizel

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126. How does Hermione appear in the final scene of the play?

- a. Alive and well
- b. As a ghost
- c. As a statue
- d. In disguise

127. What event triggers Leontes' jealousy in the play?

- a. A secret meeting between Hermione and Polixenes
- b. A prophetic dream
- c. A false accusation by a courtier
- d. Hermione's refusal to have more children

128. What is the primary emotion associated with Leontes in the first half of the play?

- a. Joy
- b. Jealousy
- c. Indifference
- d. Pity

129. Who raises Perdita as their own daughter in Bohemia?

- a. Autolycus
- b. The Old Shepherd
- c. Polixenes
- d. The Clown

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130. What is Autolycus known for in the play?

- a. Being a wise counsellor
- b. His honesty and integrity
- c. His musical talents
- d. Being a rogue and pickpocket

131. What is the fate of the character Antigonus in the play?

- a. He is killed by a bear.
- b. He is executed by Leontes.
- c. He dies of natural causes.
- d. He goes mad and disappears.

132. What is the name of the king who rules over Bohemia?

- a. Leontes
- b. Polixenes
- c. Camillo
- d. Antigonus

133. What is the cause of the initial conflict in the play?

- a. Political rivalry
- b. Love triangle
- c. Jealousy
- d. Misunderstanding

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134. Who is the king of Sicilia at the beginning of the play?

- a. Leontes
- b. Polixenes
- c. Camillo
- d. Antigonus

135. Which character is falsely accused of infidelity by King Leontes?

- a. Hermione
- b. Paulina
- c. Perdita
- d. Emilia

136. What does Leontes suspect Hermione of doing?

- a. Betraying him with Polixenes
- b. Conspiring against him with Camillo
- c. Plotting to take the throne
- d. Hiding important information

137. Where is Leontes' young son sent for safety?

- a. Bohemia
- b. Sicilia
- c. Illyria
- d. Ephesus

138. Which character raises Perdita in Bohemia?

- a. Antigonus
- b. Clown
- c. Shepherd
- d. Autolycus

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139. What event causes Hermione's apparent death?
- a. Poisoning
 - b. Execution
 - c. Illness
 - d. Grief
140. What is the Oracle's prophecy regarding Hermione?
- a. She will be reunited with Leontes
 - b. She will remain in exile
 - c. She will never see her daughter again
 - d. She will die in obscurity
141. What is the setting of the second half of the play?
- a. Sicilia
 - b. Bohemia
 - c. Athens
 - d. Ephesus
142. Who is the shepherd who finds Perdita and raises her?
- a. Antigonus
 - b. Clown
 - c. Old Shepherd
 - d. Autolycus
143. Who disguises themselves as a shepherd in Bohemia?
- a. Polixenes
 - b. Autolycus
 - c. Hermione
 - d. Perdita

144. What event leads to the reunion of Leontes and Perdita?

- a. A festival in Bohemia
- b. Hermione's resurrection
- c. Autolycus revealing the truth
- d. The Oracle's intervention

145. What is the fate of Antigonus?

- a. He is executed by Leontes
- b. He is killed by a bear
- c. He dies of natural causes
- d. He becomes a hermit

146. Which character serves as a clown and adds comedic elements to the play?

- a. Clown
- b. Autolycus
- c. Old Shepherd
- d. Antigonus

147. What does Polixenes disguise himself as in Bohemia?

- a. Shepherd
- b. Peddler
- c. Farmer
- d. Courtier

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148. Who brings the news of Hermione's statue to Leontes?

- a. Paulina
- b. Perdita
- c. Camillo
- d. Autolycus

149. What is the final resolution of the play regarding Hermione and Leontes?

- a. They are reunited
- b. They remain separated
- c. Hermione marries Polixenes
- d. Leontes remarries

150. What is the relationship between Florizel and Perdita?

- a. Siblings
- b. Cousins
- c. Lovers
- d. Friends

151. Who attempts to prevent Leontes from throwing Hermione in prison?

- a. Camillo
- b. Antigonus
- c. Paulina
- d. Polixenes

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152. What is Autolycus' profession?

- a. Courtier
- b. Shepherd
- c. Peddler
- d. Jester

153. What is the name of Leontes and Hermione's son?

- a. Florizel
- b. Antigonus
- c. Mamillius
- d. Polixenes

154. Who accompanies Perdita and Florizel to Sicilia?

- a. Clown
- b. Autolycus
- c. Old Shepherd
- d. Paulina

155. What is Autolycus' profession?

- a. Courtier
- b. Shepherd
- c. Peddler
- d. Jester

156. Which character orchestrates the statue scene involving Hermione?

- a. Leontes
- b. Autolycus

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- c. Paulina
- d. Polixenes

157. What is the final image of the play?

- a. A statue coming to life
- b. A pastoral scene
- c. A courtly celebration
- d. A funeral procession

158. Who is the Oracle that delivers the prophecy regarding Hermione?

- a. Apollo
- b. Diana
- c. Athena
- d. Mercury

159. What is the primary reason behind Leontes' jealousy?

- a. Political conspiracy
- b. Hermione's supposed infidelity
- c. Fear of losing his kingdom
- d. Personal rivalry with Polixenes

160. How does Leontes plan to determine the guilt or innocence of Hermione?

- a. Trial by combat
- b. Public confession
- c. Consultation with the Oracle

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d. Casting lots

161. Who is Polixenes' son and heir in the play?

- a. Florizel
- b. Perdita
- c. Antigonus
- d. Mamillius

162. What role does Time play in the structure of the play?

- a. Narrator
- b. Antagonist
- c. Protagonist
- d. Messenger

163. What causes the death of Mamillius, Leontes and Hermione's son?

- a. Illness
- b. Accident
- c. Hermione's grief
- d. The curse of Polixenes

164. Who provides the comedic relief in the pastoral scenes of Bohemia?

- a. Autolycus
- b. Clown
- c. Shepherd
- d. Polixenes

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165. What happens to the ship carrying Antigonus and the infant Perdita?

- a. It sinks in a storm.
- b. It is attacked by pirates.
- c. It reaches its destination safely.
- d. It disappears mysteriously.

166. Who discovers Perdita as a baby and raises her?

- a. Antigonus
- b. Clown
- c. Shepherd
- d. Autolycus

167. What is the relationship between Leontes and Polixenes at the start of the play?

- a. Father and son
- b. Brothers
- c. Cousins
- d. Friends

168. What does Autolycus do for a living in Bohemia?

- a. Shepherd
- b. Courtier
- c. Rogue and Peddler
- d. Jester

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169. What motivates Polixenes to disguise himself and visit the shepherd's home?

- a. Political intrigue
- b. To escape detection
- c. Curiosity about Perdita
- d. To meet Autolycus

170. What significant event occurs during the sheep-shearing festival in Bohemia?

- a. The reunion of Hermione and Leontes
- b. Autolycus' confession
- c. Hermione's resurrection
- d. Reunion of lost family members

171. Who ultimately reveals the truth about Perdita's royal lineage?

- a. Autolycus
- b. Clown
- c. Shepherd
- d. Polixenes

172. What is the final fate of Leontes?

- a. He dies of old age.
- b. He is killed in battle.
- c. He is reunited with Hermione.
- d. He lives in exile.

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173. Who is the loyal servant and friend of Leontes, who refuses to poison Polixenes?

- a. Paulina
- b. Camillo
- c. Antigonus
- d. Archidamus

174. What is the name of the statue created by Paulina?

- a. Venus de Milo
- b. Diana of Ephesus
- c. Hermione
- d. Persephone

175. Who is the shepherd's son in Bohemia who falls in love with Clown's sister?

- a. Clown
- b. Autolycus
- c. Clown's sister
- d. Shepherd's son

176. What is the fate of Antigonus during his journey to abandon Perdita?

- a. He is killed by a bear.
- b. He drowns at sea.
- c. He is attacked by thieves.
- d. He succumbs to illness.

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177. Who is the son of Polixenes and heir to the Bohemian throne?

- a. Perdita
- b. Clown
- c. Autolycus
- d. Florizel

178. What is Autolycus' role in the resolution of the play?

- a. He confesses his crimes.
- b. He reunites lost family members.
- c. He orchestrates the reunion of Leontes and Hermione.
- d. He provides comic relief and delivers news of the characters' fates.

179. How does Leontes react upon seeing the statue of Hermione come to life?

- a. He faints.
- b. He rejoices.
- c. He weeps with joy.
- d. His reaction is not explicitly described.

180. Who brings the news of the approaching king and queen from Bohemia to Sicilia?

- a. Clown
- b. Autolycus
- c. Shepherd

d. Camillo

181. What is the primary cause of the tragic events in the first part of the play?

- a. Political intrigue
- b. Betrayal by friends
- c. Unfounded jealousy
- d. Curse from the gods

182. What is the symbolic significance of the bear in the play?

- a. Represents death and danger
- b. Symbolizes wisdom and strength
- c. Serves as an instrument of fate and punishment
- d. Signifies love and loyalty

183. What is the role of Paulina in the play's resolution?

- a. She orchestrates the reunion of lost family members.
- b. She serves as a comedic character.
- c. She reveals the statue of Hermione and plays a key role in the reconciliation.
- d. She is the messenger of the Oracle.

184. Who is the king of Bohemia in the play?

- a. Antigonus
- b. Polixenes
- c. Florizel

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d. Autolycus

185. What does Hermione request from Paulina before her apparent death?

- a. To care for Mamillius
- b. To watch over Leontes
- c. To be a mother to her daughter, Perdita
- d. To reveal the truth of her innocence

186. What happens to the character of Clown in the resolution of the play?

- a. He becomes a king.
- b. He marries a shepherd's daughter.
- c. His fate is not explicitly mentioned.
- d. He becomes a court jester.

187. What is the final mood or tone of the play's conclusion?

- a. Tragic
- b. Comic
- c. Bittersweet
- d. Joyful and Reconciliatory

188. Who is Romeo's first love interest at the beginning of the play?

- a. Juliet
- b. Rosaline
- c. Mercutio

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d. Benvolio

189. What is the name of Juliet's cousin?

- a. Paris
- b. Tybalt
- c. Mercutio
- d. Benvolio

190. Where does the balcony scene take place?

- a. Capulet's orchard
- b. Montague's garden
- c. Friar Laurence's cell
- d. Capulet's ballroom

191. Who secretly marries Romeo and Juliet?

- a. Friar Laurence
- b. Mercutio
- c. Paris
- d. Nurse

192. What relation is Mercutio to Romeo?

- a. Brother
- b. Cousin
- c. Best friend
- d. Uncle

193. What event leads to Mercutio's death?

- a. A duel with Tybalt

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- b. Poisoning
- c. Suicide
- d. Tybalt stabbing him

194. Why does Romeo get banished from Verona?

- a. For killing Tybalt
- b. For disobeying his parents
- c. For stealing
- d. For marrying Juliet

195. How does Juliet fake her own death?

- a. Poison
- b. Stabbing
- c. Sleeping potion
- d. Drowning

196. Who proposes the idea of a fake death to Juliet?

- a. Friar Laurence
- b. Nurse
- c. Tybalt
- d. Mercutio

197. Who is sent to deliver Romeo the news of Juliet's plan?

- a. Friar Laurence
- b. Benvolio
- c. Nurse
- d. Mercutio

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198. Who kills Tybalt in the play?

- a. Romeo
- b. Mercutio
- c. Paris
- d. Juliet

199. What is the relationship between Romeo and Mercutio?

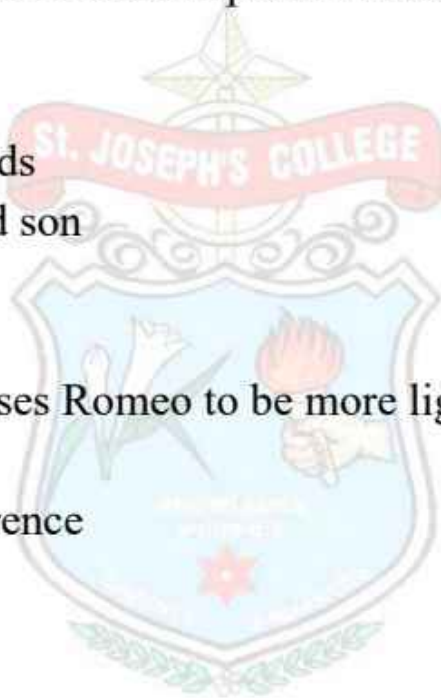
- a. Cousins
- b. Best friends
- c. Father and son
- d. Rivals

200. Who advises Romeo to be more lighthearted about love?

- a. Friar Laurence
- b. Mercutio
- c. Nurse
- d. Benvolio

201. What is Juliet's reaction when she learns about Tybalt's death?

- a. Joy
- b. Anger
- c. Grief
- d. Indifference



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202. How does Romeo die?

- a. Stabbing
- b. Poison
- c. Hanging
- d. Drowning

203. Who challenges Romeo to a duel, leading to Mercutio's death?

- a. Tybalt
- b. Paris
- c. Benvolio
- d. Prince Escalus

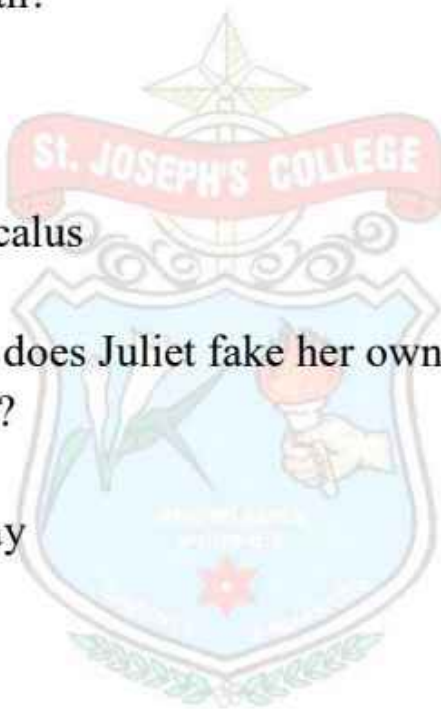
204. What day does Juliet fake her own death to avoid marrying Paris?

- a. Tuesday
- b. Wednesday
- c. Thursday
- d. Friday

205. Who is the first to discover Juliet's "dead" body in the tomb?

- a. Paris
- b. Romeo
- c. Friar Laurence
- d. Nurse

206. What is the setting of the play?



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- a. Florence
- b. Venice
- c. Milan
- d. Verona

207. Who is the Prince of Verona?

- a. Paris
- b. Tybalt
- c. Mercutio
- d. Escalus

208. Who is Romeo's close friend and confidant in the play?

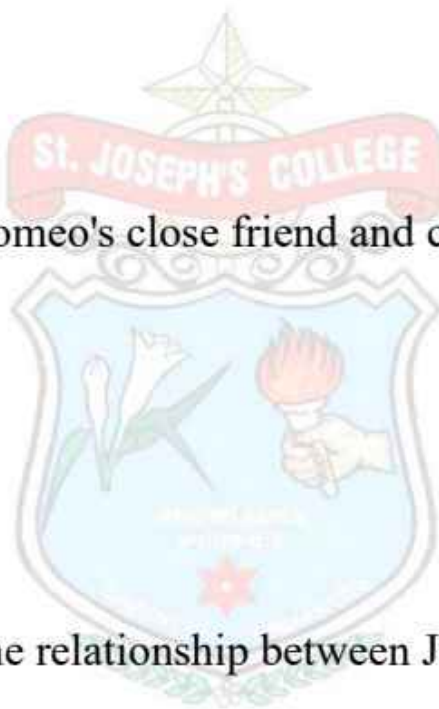
- a. Mercutio
- b. Benvolio
- c. Tybalt
- d. Paris

209. What is the relationship between Juliet and the Nurse?

- a. Mother and daughter
- b. Cousins
- c. Nurse and ward
- d. Sisters

210. Which character serves as a peacemaker during the street brawl in Act 1, Scene 1?

- a. Prince Escalus



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- b. Benvolio
- c. Tybalt
- d. Montague

211. What is the cause of the feud between the Montagues and Capulets?

- a. Disputed territory
- b. Family honor
- c. Long-standing hatred
- d. Love affairs

212. Who is the leader of the Capulet household?

- a. Juliet
- b. Lord Capulet
- c. Tybalt
- d. Lady Capulet

213. What is the significance of the character of Friar John in the play?

- a. He is a messenger.
- b. He is a healer.
- c. He fails to deliver Friar Laurence's letter.
- d. He is a relative of Romeo.

214. Which character is known for his witty wordplay and humor?

- a. Tybalt
- b. Paris

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- c. Mercutio
- d. Benvolio

215. What is the relationship between Romeo and Paris?

- a. Rivals
- b. Friends
- c. Romeo is married to Juliet; Paris is Juliet's suitor.
- d. Cousins

216. Who suggests the plan for Juliet to take a sleeping potion?

- a. Friar Laurence
- b. Nurse
- c. Lady Capulet
- d. Tybalt

217. What is the role of the Chorus in the play?

- a. Narrator
- b. Antagonist
- c. Messenger
- d. Sets the stage and introduces the story

218. What is the outcome of the duel between Romeo and Paris in the tomb?

- a. Both die.
- b. Paris kills Romeo.
- c. Romeo kills Paris.
- d. Paris is killed by Romeo.

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219. What is the symbolic significance of the moon in the play?

- a. Darkness and tragedy
- b. Love and romance
- c. Death and fate
- d. Conflict and rivalry

220. Who is responsible for arranging Juliet's marriage to Paris?

- a. Friar Laurence
- b. Lord Capulet
- c. Nurse
- d. Lady Capulet

221 What does Juliet say is her love for Romeo during the balcony scene?

- a. A fleeting infatuation
- b. Too rash, too unadvised, too sudden
- c. A desperate longing
- d. A passing fancy

222. What is the primary theme of "Romeo and Juliet"?

- a. Political intrigue
- b. Love and fate
- c. Family loyalty
- d. Social class conflict

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223. Who kills themselves upon discovering Romeo's dead body?

- a. Juliet
- b. Mercutio
- c. Lady Capulet
- d. Lady Montague

224. What is the fate of Tybalt after the street brawl in Act 1 ?

- a. He is banished.
- b. He is imprisoned.
- c. He is killed by Romeo.
- d. He escapes unharmed.

225. What is the name of Romeo's cousin who is killed by Tybalt?

- a. Mercutio
- b. Benvolio
- c. Paris
- d. Montague

226. What is Friar Laurence's motive for helping Romeo and Juliet?

- a. Greed
- b. To reconcile the feuding families
- c. Hatred for the Capulets
- d. A desire for power

227. What does Romeo purchase from the apothecary in Mantua?

- a. Poison
- b. A dagger
- c. A love potion
- d. Medicinal herbs

Answer: a. Poison

ANSWERS

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

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175.d, 176.a, 177.d, 178.b, 179.a, 180.d, 181.c, 182.a, 183.c, 184.b, 185.c, 186.c, 187.d, 188.b, 189.b, 190.a, 191.a, 192.c, 193.a, 194.a, 195.c, 196.a, 197.c, 198.a, 199.b, 200.b, 201.b, 202.b, 203.a, 204.c, 205.a, 206.d, 207.d, 208.b, 209.c, 210.b, 211.c, 212.b, 213.c, 214.c, 215.a, 216.a, 217.d, 218.d, 219.b, 220.b, 221.b, 222.b, 223.a, 224.a, 225.a, 226.b, 227.a,

PARAGRAPH

How does love drive the characters' actions and transformations throughout the play?

Explore the impact of magic on the storyline, considering the love potion and the fairy world. How does magic contribute to the overall themes and conflicts?

Contrast the settings of Athens and the fairy world, examining their symbolic significance and how they contribute to the play's mood and themes.

Analyze the portrayal of gender roles and relationships, particularly in the context of romantic pursuits and societal expectations.

Examine the comedic aspects, including the mechanicals' play and Shakespeare's use of humor through misunderstandings and mistaken identities.

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Discuss how the theme of appearance versus reality influences the characters' perceptions and contributes to comedic situations.

Explore the role of the natural world in the play, considering its impact on events and its reflection of the characters' emotional states.

How do parental expectations and conflicts shape the romantic relationships in the play, especially in the case of Hermia and her father?

Explore instances of role reversals or role-playing among the characters. How do these moments add to the comedic elements and contribute to the theme of transformation?

Analyze the themes of loyalty and friendship, considering the shifting allegiances and alliances among the characters. How do these relationships evolve throughout the play?

Given the play's title, what is the significance of dreams and dreaming in the storyline? How do dreams contribute to the characters' experiences and the overall narrative?

Discuss the moral ambiguity of certain characters' actions, particularly Oberon's use of the love potion. How does Shakespeare navigate the ethical implications of magical intervention in the realm of love?

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Explore how social class and status influence the characters' interactions and romantic pursuits. How does Shakespeare use these elements to comment on societal norms and expectations?

Consider the recurring motif of a play within a play. What purpose does it serve in the narrative, and how does it contribute to the overall structure and themes of the play?

Examine the resolutions of the various romantic entanglements. How does Shakespeare bring closure to the complex relationships, and what commentary might this provide on the nature of love and reconciliation?

1. Explore the theme of jealousy in "The Winter's Tale," particularly examining how King Leontes' jealousy shapes the course of the play and its tragic consequences.
2. Analyze the role of time in the play, considering the temporal shifts between the first and second halves. How does time contribute to the resolution and reconciliation?
3. Discuss the agency of the female characters, such as Hermione and Paulina, in the face of adversity. How do they navigate their roles in a male-dominated society?
4. Examine the theme of redemption and forgiveness, especially in the second half of the play. How do characters seek and achieve redemption, and what does this say about the human capacity for change?

5. Explore the dynamics of parental relationships, particularly focusing on Leontes' relationship with his children. How do these relationships evolve, and what do they reveal about the nature of parenthood?
6. Discuss the significance of art and transformation in the play, particularly in the context of the statue of Hermione. How does art play a role in the characters' lives and the unfolding of the plot?
7. Compare the autocratic rule of Leontes with the more just and measured governance of Polixenes. What commentary might Shakespeare be making on the qualities of effective leadership?
8. Consider the theme of nature vs. nurture, especially in the case of Perdita, who is raised by shepherds. How do questions of identity and upbringing contribute to the character dynamics?
9. Analyze the recurring motifs of disguise and misunderstanding in the play. How do these elements contribute to the development of the plot and character relationships?
9. Explore the role of social class and status in the play, especially considering the contrast between the courtly and pastoral settings. How does class influence characters' actions and relationships?

10. Investigate the symbolic significance of the shepherd in the play. What role does the shepherd play in the lives of key characters, and how does this contribute to the overall narrative?

11. Examine Hermione's stoic demeanor in the face of unjust accusations. What does her response reveal about her character, and how does it contribute to the play's themes?

12. Discuss the impact of the oracle's prophecy on the characters' fates. How does the knowledge of the prophecy influence their actions, and does it contribute to a sense of inevitability in the narrative?

14. Explore the roles of minor characters, such as Autolycus and Antigonus, in shaping the events of the play. How do these characters contribute to the overall tone and themes?

13. Compare and contrast the characters of Leontes and Polixenes. In what ways are they similar, and how do their differences contribute to the unfolding drama?

14. Discuss the resilience and strength demonstrated by the female characters, particularly Hermione and Paulina. How do they navigate challenges, and what does their resilience signify in the broader context of the play?

15. Examine the significance of the cultural and geographical settings, including the contrasting worlds of Sicilia and Bohemia. How do these settings contribute to the atmosphere and themes?

16. Explore the theme of isolation, especially considering characters like Perdita and Leontes. How does isolation impact their development and contribute to the overall narrative?

17. Analyze the shepherd's role in the fate of Perdita. How does his decision to raise the abandoned child shape the events of the play?

18. Consider the genre of "The Winter's Tale," which spans both tragedy and comedy. How does the play's genre influence the audience's expectations and reception of the narrative?

19. Describe Romeo's feelings towards his first love interest, Rosaline, at the beginning of the play.

20. Explore the relationships Juliet has with different characters, including her family and the Nurse.

21. Discuss the setting of the famous balcony scene where Romeo and Juliet declare their love for each other.

22. Explain the circumstances and the characters involved in the secret marriage between Romeo and Juliet.

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23. Explore the role of Mercutio's wit and humor in the play, and how it affects the overall tone.
24. Analyze Tybalt's role in the conflict between the Montagues and Capulets and his impact on the story.
25. Discuss Friar Laurence's involvement in the events leading to the tragedy, including the secret marriage and the plan to reunite Romeo and Juliet.
26. Explore the theme of fate versus free will in the decisions made by the characters throughout the play.
27. Examine the loyalty of the Nurse to Juliet and the role she plays in the unfolding events.
28. Discuss the consequences of the street brawl in Act 1 and how it sets the tone for the rest of the play.
29. Explore the role of Prince Escalus in maintaining order in Verona and the consequences he imposes on the feuding families.
30. Identify and explain examples of character foils in the play, such as Romeo and Tybalt or Juliet and Lady Capulet.
31. Discuss the impact of Friar John's failure to deliver Friar Laurence's letter and how it contributes to the tragic outcome.
32. Examine any attempts made by characters to resolve the conflict between the Montagues and Capulets.

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33. Analyze the symbolic significance of the moon in the play, particularly in relation to the themes of love and fate.
34. Describe Juliet's transformation from a naive young girl to a more mature and decisive character.
35. Explore the motivations behind characters' actions, such as Lord Capulet's desire to arrange Juliet's marriage.
36. Discuss how the theme of love is portrayed throughout the play, both romantically and within familial relationships.
37. Examine the consequences of the characters' hasty decisions, especially in relation to the deaths of Romeo and Juliet.
38. Reflect on any moral or societal lessons that can be drawn from the tragic events of "Romeo and Juliet."

ESSAYS

39. The Role of Love in Shaping the Characters' Identities in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

40. Exploring the Symbolism of the Forest in the Play: Nature as a Metaphor for Chaos and Transformation.
41. The Significance of Magic and the Supernatural in the World of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
42. Gender Roles and Relationships: An Analysis of How Love and Power Intersect.
43. The Comic Elements in the Mechanicals' Play: A Source of Humor or a Reflection of Deeper Themes?
44. Comparing and Contrasting the Love Stories of Hermia and Lysander, Helena and Demetrius.
45. The Function of Puck in the Play: Agent of Chaos or Instrument of Comedy?
46. The Role of Dreams and Dreaming in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
47. The Intersection of Fantasy and Reality: How the Fairy World Influences the Mortal Realm.
48. The Theme of Appearance vs. Reality in the Relationships of the Characters.
49. A Comparative Analysis of the Athenian and Fairy Courts: Social Order and Disorder.
50. Shakespeare's Commentary on Love: Idealism vs. Realism in the Play.

51. The Impact of the Love Potion on the Characters' Choices and Relationships.
52. The Concept of Time in "A Midsummer Night's Dream": Its Role in the Narrative Structure.
53. The Importance of the Play Within a Play: Meta-Theatrical Elements and Their Significance.
54. Exploring the Motif of Moonlight and Night: Its Symbolism and Effects on the Characters.
55. Shakespeare's Treatment of Conflict and Resolution in the Play.
56. The Theme of Foolishness and Folly: How Characters Navigate the Absurdities of Love.
57. The Evolution of Characters: Transformation and Growth in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
58. A Socio-Cultural Analysis of Marriage and Courtship in the World of the Play.
59. The Theme of Jealousy: Analyzing King Leontes' Tragic Flaw and Its Consequences.
60. Time as a Structural and Symbolic Element in "The Winter's Tale."
61. Female Characters' Agency: Hermione and Paulina as Forces of Empowerment.

62. Redemption and Forgiveness: Exploring the Journey of Characters Towards Atonement.
63. Parental Relationships and Their Impact on the Characters' Fates.
64. Art and Transformation: The Statue of Hermione as a Symbol of Reconciliation.
65. Autocratic Rule vs. Just Governance: A Comparative Analysis of Leontes and Polixenes.
66. Nature vs. Nurture: The Influence of Upbringing on Characters' Identities.
67. Disguise and Misunderstanding: Motifs Driving Plot Development.
68. Social Class and Status: Examining Their Role in the Courtly and Pastoral Settings.
69. Symbolism of the Shepherd: Its Significance in Shaping the Characters' Fates.
70. Hermione's Stoicism: A Study of Her Resilience in the Face of Injustice.
71. The Oracle's Prophecy: Its Impact on Characters' Choices and the Overall Narrative.
72. Role of Minor Characters: Autolycus, Antigonus, and Their Contribution to the Story.

73. Parallelism Between Leontes and Polixenes: Similarities and Differences in Characterization.
74. Resilience of Women: Hermione and Paulina as Exemplars of Strength.
75. Cultural and Geographical Settings: Significance in the Atmosphere and Themes.
76. The Theme of Isolation: Its Role in Character Development and Plot Dynamics.
77. The Shepherd's Role in Perdita's Fate: Analyzing His Choices and Their Consequences.
78. The Genre of "The Winter's Tale": Tragedy and Comedy Interwoven in Shakespeare's Play.
79. Explore the theme of love in "Romeo and Juliet," considering different types of love portrayed in the play.
80. Discuss the role of fate and free will in the decisions and outcomes of the characters in the play.
81. Analyze the consequences of the ongoing conflict between the Montagues and Capulets on the characters and the overall plot.
82. Trace the development of a specific character (e.g., Romeo, Juliet, Mercutio) throughout the play.

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83. Examine the influence and actions of the parents (Lord and Lady Capulet, Lord and Lady Montague) on the lives of Romeo and Juliet.
84. Discuss the significance of Mercutio's character and his impact on the play's themes and tone.
85. Explore Friar Laurence's role in the tragedy and analyze whether he bears responsibility for the deaths of Romeo and Juliet.
86. Identify and discuss symbols used in the play, such as the balcony, the moon, or poison, and their symbolic significance.
87. Analyze the loyalty and relationship between Juliet and the Nurse and its impact on the unfolding events.
88. Discuss the significance of the play's setting, including both specific locations and the broader cultural context of Verona.
89. Examine the role of humor, particularly through characters like Mercutio, and its impact on the overall tone of the play.
90. Explore how hasty decisions made by characters contribute to the tragic outcomes in the play.
91. Discuss the themes of youth and age in "Romeo and Juliet" and how they contribute to the overall message of the play.

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92. Analyze the role of social class and status in the interactions between characters, especially considering the feud between the Montagues and Capulets.
93. Explore how passion and intense emotions drive the actions of the characters and lead to both positive and negative consequences.
94. Discuss any attempts made by characters to resolve the conflict between the Montagues and Capulets and their effectiveness.
95. Analyze the role of Prince Escalus in the play and his efforts to maintain order in Verona.
96. Explore the moral dilemmas faced by Friar Laurence and how they contribute to the complexity of the play.
97. Discuss the recurring motifs of light and dark in the play and their symbolic significance.
98. Reflect on the lessons, moral or otherwise, that can be drawn from the tragic events of "Romeo and Juliet."

FILM STUDIES:

1. A film may be defined as a series of moving pictures.
2. Movies touch our hearts , awakens our vision, and change the way we see things.
3. The development of the film has close association with the history of the art of photography.
4. A film can be considered as a cultural artefact, which represents the culture and tradition to which it belongs.
5. The Actors also play a significant role in the means of expression in film.
6. Film is a Multi- dimensional art form .
7. Pictorial art form is widely influenced the development of cinema.
8. History remains one of the perpetual sources of inspiration for movies.
9. The narrative of a film which is actually a twisted pair of the story.
10. The point of view is another important aspect which film shares with literary and visual arts.
11. The Language of cinema that differentiates it from other modes of visual culture.
12. Film employ the Language of story-telling.

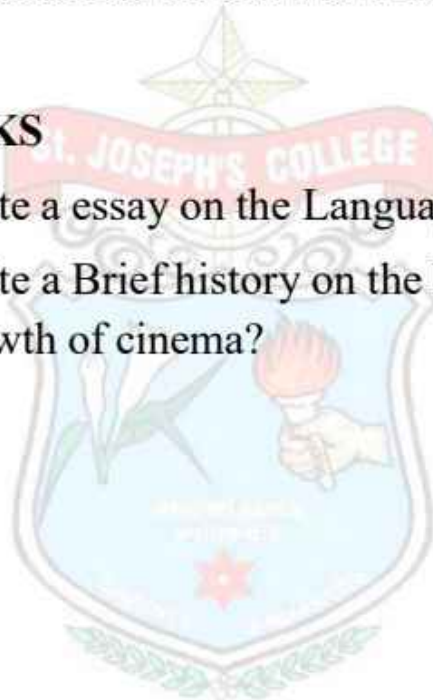
13. Language sans langue means a language without a Language system.
14. The Perception and Reception of a particular film differ from person to person.
15. The Palpable Manifestation of this real world is primarily achieved through the mise-en-scène.
16. The history of cinema has passed through different stage of aesthetics and technological advancements.
17. Thaumatrope was a popular child's toy of the early nineteenth century.
18. The first motion picture camera was invented as an accessory to sound recording devices.
19. Cinematography is the process of recording movement of the film.
20. The selection of the equipment is defined by the cinematography in the Preproduction stage.

FIVE MARKS

1. Write a short note on film?
2. Write a paragraph on the Hybrid nature of film?
3. Explain Editing and Sound in Language of cinemas?
4. Write a note on Growth of cinema?

TEN MARKS

1. Write an essay on the Language of the cinema?
2. Write a Brief history on the Beginning and growth of cinema?



UNIT-II

ONE MARKS

1. Cinematography refers to the process of capturing of moving images or picture of camera.
2. The scale of shot denotes an informally agreed and widely accepted set of conventions.
3. Film editing is the art, technique, and practice of assembling shots into a coherent sequence.
4. Film editing follows the logic of a chronological narrative and is closely continuity editing.
5. Editing is known by different names – “invisible Editing”, ‘seamlessness’, spatial and temporary continuity etc.
6. Parallel editing or ‘parallel montage’ is an editing techniques for depicting story action taking place in separate locations.
7. Analytical editing or ‘decoupage’ aims to achieve a sense of spatial fluidity.
8. Continuity cuts facilitates the smooth and unobtrusive flow of the narrative.
9. Match cuts are the hot favourites of Hollywood cinema with its emphasis on

seamlessness, reality effect, and eyeline matching.

10. Cross cuts are used to alternate between two scenes or sequence that are happening at the same time but in different places.
11. Sound on film dates from 1927 with Alan Crosland's the jaszinger, produced by warner brothers.
12. In the 1970's DOLBY sound system with a four-track stereo system having features for elimination of background noise replaced the stereophonic system.
13. Diegetic sound is also known as actual sounds or 'synchronous' sound.
14. Rebecca by Alfred Hitchcock is a fine example for the use of intra-diegetic sound.
15. Speech and music belong to the auditory elements of a film.
16. The earliest colour process in film began with hand-painting of frames.
17. The earliest colour feature film Becky sharp, directed by Rouben Manoulian was released in 1935.
18. In the 1950's Eastman Kodak offered the

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Eastman colour as an alternative to Technicolour.

19. Censorship refers to the act of censoring films through bans or enforced changes to scripts or visuals.
20. Government of India and its chief responsibility is “regulating the public exhibition of films under the provisions of the cinematographic act 1952”.

FIVE MARKS

21. what is the difference between chronological editing and continuity editing?
22. Write a note on parallel editing or cross cutting? 3] Explain cut or sequencing and its types?
23. Explain censorship in India?

TEN MARKS

24. Explain about colour in film in detail?
25. What is the purpose of sound in film and the types?

UNIT 3

ONE MARKS

1. Actual and factual matters including contemporary issues, institutions and people from the subject matter of documentary films.
2. The history of documentaries begins with the Lumiere brothers who made films in the 1890s out of contemporary social life and travelogues.
3. John Grierson is credited as the founder of the British Documentary Movement.
4. Nanook of the North is the very first documentary which portrayed the everyday life of Eskimos.
5. Films having a running time of 40 minutes or longer are termed as feature film.
6. Short films began to be the preferred format for non-commercial forms like documentary and essay film.
7. You tube is the important websites which promote short films.
8. Michel Gondry's Eternal Sunshine on the spotless Mind is the innovative work .
9. Horror film which has its origin in Gothic novel.
10. Movements like German Expressionism

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and Surrealism have influence the development of horror film.

11. The monster movies such as Phantom of Opera was popular in the U.S mid 1920s.
12. The Splatter films or the body horror focuses on the human body.
13. Animation normally aim at a younger audience and are often termed as Cartoons.
14. The Fleischer studio contributed significantly to the cartoon style.
15. The Walt Disney company brought in a new wave in animation.
16. Aladdin was one of the animated feature film produced by Disney.
17. Digital video, sound, editing have become an inseparable part of contemporary issues.
18. CGI refers to non-moving composited elements.
19. The first wholly animated character appeared in the film Young sherlocks Holmes.
20. Digital technology has revolutionized the genres like science fiction, fantasy and action films.

FIVE MARKS

1. Write a paragraph on documentaries effect on the society?

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2. Write a paragraph on evolution of short films?
3. Write a short note on horror films and science fiction?
4. Write a paragraph of animation movies?

TEN MARKS

1. Write an essay on documentaries films?
2. Write an essay on digital films?

ONE MARKS

1. Who is considered as the father of Indian Cinema? D.G.Phalke.
2. D.G.Phalke paved the way for the popular genre of mythologicals in the desi cinema.
3. D.G.Phalke's own film making company is known as Phalke Films.
4. 'Phalke films' got merged into Hindustan Film Company.
5. The silent era of film making in India ended in 1931.
6. First tamil talkie in India is Kaalidas.
7. Bombay became the busiest film centre in the country.

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8. Which is the first Indian-made colour film? Ans: Kisan Kanya
9. Jeevana Nataka, a Kannada film directed by Wahab Kashmiri.
10. Music became an important and inevitable ingredient of Indian masala Cinema.
11. Pather Paanchali won the best 'Human Document Award' at the 1956 Cannes festival.
12. The era of black and white cinema ended and the new age of colours emerged in 1950s.
13. In 1950, the first International Film festival was established.
14. Ray was awarded the coveted 'Legion of Honour' by the French Government for his 'life time achievements' in cinema.
15. 1960 is often described as 'the decade of golden music' in Indian popular cinema.
16. The 1970s saw the emergence of a few avant-garde film makers in the Indian sub continent.
17. Art cinema started spreading to Telugu, Marathi, Oriya and Assamese regional cinema towards the end of 1980s. New Mumbai films focused their attention on the urban social and cultural problems associated with the life in the metropolis.
18. Which is the first Indian Film nominated for Oscar?

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Ans: Mother India

19. Who is the first winner of President's Gold medal? Ans: Mirza Ghalib

FIVE MARKS

1. Explain D.G.Phalke's desi enterprise and his Phalke Films.
2. Describe cinema in 1940s.
3. Elucidate cinema in 1950s.
4. What is Indian Parallel or Art Cinema?

10 MARKS

1. Evolution of cinema in 1930,1940,1950 and 1960?
2. Explain Indian Parallel Cinema and Milestones of Cinema.

UNIT 5

ONE MARKS

- 1.The term 'realism' comes from a literary and art movement in Europe and America of the nineteenth century.
2. Realism is the artistic attempt to recreate life as it is in the context of an artistic medium.
- 3.When it comes to film, realist films addressed

social issues.

4. The French film pioneers Lumiere brothers' film Workers Leaving the Lumiere Factory was one of the first realistic films.
 5. Film critics and theorists have long given their intellectual support to the practice of realist filmmaking.
 6. The question of authorship is important in every art form.
 7. The term 'author's film' had been coined in Germany in 1913.
 8. The term auteur means 'author'.
 9. Who can use lighting, camerawork, staging and editing to add to his/her vision.
- Ans: An auteur
10. The cahiers group developed the notion of the auteur by binding it closely with film-making practices.
 11. The "auteur" approach was adopted in English-language film criticism in the 1960s.
 12. The behaviour and dialogue of characters can be interpreted as manifestations of audience unconscious since they provide satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the audience.
 13. Ideology, as a theoretical term comes from Marxism.

14. In classical Marxism, ideology was generally understood as the spread of false ideas by the capitalist class.
15. School, the family, the media, are obvious institutions that are permeated by ideology.
16. Explicit meanings are general observations included in the film.
17. Psychoanalytical film theory is a school of academic film criticism that analyzes films from the perspective of psychoanalysis.
18. Psychoanalytic film theory took a new turn when it was linked to feminist concerns.
19. In 1975, who published "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema?"
Ans: Laura Mulvey.
20. The female character was displayed for the enjoyment of the male protagonist as well as for the spectator in which theory? Ans:
Psychoanalytic film theory.

FIVE MARKS

1. What is realism in cinema?
2. How auteur theory questions authorship in films?
3. discuss ideology in films.

4. Write short notes on psychoanalytical film theory.

TEN MARKS

1. Elucidate the concept of authorship through auteur theory.
2. Explain theories of Freud and Jacques Lacan in psychoanalytical film theory.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Which of the following is a primary feature of the modern academic library?
 - a. Limited resources and collections
 - b. Minimal digital integration
 - c. Interactive learning spaces and technology-enabled services
 - d. Conventional cataloging systems
2. What is a crucial function that modern academic libraries serve?
 - a. Solely book lending services
 - b. Limited study materials available
 - c. Providing access to diverse digital resources and databases
 - d. Minimal engagement with the student community

3. How does the modern academic library foster collaborative learning?

- a. Encouraging solitary study only
- b. Reducing technological accessibility
- c. Providing limited research materials
- d. Creating group study areas and multimedia spaces

4. What role does technology play in the modern academic library?

- a. No technological interventions
- b. Limited access to computers and internet
- c. Integration of digital resources and online databases
- d. Outdated digital infrastructure

5. What sets the modern academic library apart from traditional ones?

- a. Sole reliance on physical books
- b. Decreased student engagement initiatives
- c. Enhanced accessibility to e-books and online journals
- d. Limited opening hours and restricted access

6. What is the primary purpose of creating a working bibliography?

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- a. To keep track of sources during the research process.
- b. To provide a list of potential research topics.
- c. To finalize the sources for the bibliography.
- d. To create a summary of the research findings.

7. Which of the following should be included in a working bibliography?

- a. Only the sources used in the research paper.
- b. Only the sources that support the main argument.
- c. All sources consulted during the research process.
- d. Only the sources from reputable publishers.

8. What is the recommended format for listing sources in a working bibliography?

- a. Alphabetical order based on author names.
- b. Chronological order based on publication dates.
- c. Random order for ease of updating.
- d. Longest source first, followed by the shortest.

9. How frequently should you update your working bibliography during the research process?

- a. Only at the beginning of the research.
- b. Only at the end of the research.
- c. Regularly as new sources are discovered.

- d. Once every month.
10. Which of the following software tools can assist in managing a working bibliography effectively?
- a. Microsoft Word.
 - b. Adobe Photoshop.
 - c. EndNote or Zotero.
 - d. Google Sheets.
11. What does DOI stand for in the context of digital library sources?
- a. Digital Online Interface
 - b. Document Object Identifier
 - c. Data Organization Interface
 - d. Document Online Integration
12. Which of the following is a key advantage of using digital library sources?
- a. Limited access to resources
 - b. Physical storage constraints
 - c. Restricted search options
 - d. Reliance on physical copies
13. What is the main purpose of metadata in digital library sources?
- a. Providing access to unauthorized users
 - b. Categorizing and organizing digital resources

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- c. Limiting the search options for users
- d. Storing the primary content of the digital source

14. Which of the following is a popular format for preserving documents in digital library sources?

- a. Papyrus
- b. PDF
- c. Vellum
- d. Clay tablets

15. What is the role of DRM (Digital Rights Management) in the context of digital library sources?

- a. Facilitating free distribution of digital content
- b. Ensuring copyright protection and preventing unauthorized access
- c. Encouraging public domain availability of resources
- d. Promoting open access initiatives for all digital content

ANSWERS

1.c, 2.c, 3.c, 4.c, 5.b, 6.c, 7.d, 8.d, 9.d, 10.b, 11.c, 12.c, 13.b, 14.b, 15.b

FIVE MARKS :

1. What is the role of the academic library in education?
2. Why is the modern library important?
3. Elaborate on the importance of diverse sources.
4. How do researchers find the right sources in research methodology?
5. Explain the process of compiling a working bibliography.

TEN MARKS:

1. How do research sources include printed, electronic, and web sources?
2. Explain identifying the right sources in a research paper.
3. Elaborate on converting a bibliography and works-cited list.
4. Explain evaluating sources in research methodology.
5. Discuss how the modern academic library helps researchers.

UNIT 1

1 What type of research is focused on understanding people's experiences, attitudes, and behaviours?

Answer: Qualitative research

2. Which type of research involves manipulating variables to establish cause-and-effect relationships?

Answer: Experimental research

3. In case study research, what is the primary focus?

Answer: In-depth investigation of a single subject

4. Which type of research examines the relationship between variables without experimental manipulation?

Answer: Correlational research

5. What type of research involves studying the same subjects over an extended period to observe changes over time?

Answer: Longitudinal research

6. Which research type is often used to predict future trends and behaviours?

Answer: Exploratory research

7. In survey research, what is commonly used to gather data from a sample of the population?

Answer: Questionnaires

8. Which type of research aims to solve specific problems in a practical setting?

Answer: Action research

9. What is the primary goal of descriptive research?

Answer: To describe a phenomenon

10. Which type of research involves deeply investigating a single subject or a few subjects to gain in-depth insights?

Answer: Case study research

11. What is the focus of exploratory research?

Answer: To gain a better understanding of a research problem

12. In action research, what is the primary goal?

Answer: Practical problem-solving

13. Which type of research involves collecting and analyzing numerical data to draw conclusions and make predictions?

Answer: Quantitative research

14. What is the primary purpose of correlational research?

Answer: c) To examine the relationship between variables

15. Which type of research aims to understand people's experiences and attitudes through methods like interviews and observations?

Answer: Qualitative research

16. What type of research involves studying the same subjects over an extended period to observe changes over time?

Answer: Longitudinal research

17. What is the primary goal of experimental research?

Answer: To manipulate variables to establish cause and effect

18. In survey research, what is commonly used to gather data from a sample of the population?

Answer: Questionnaires

19. What is the focus of action research?

Answer: Practical problem-solving

20. Which type of research involves studying the same subjects over an extended period to observe changes over time?

Answer: Longitudinal research

FIVE MARKS

1. Why is it important for researchers to have a clear philosophical stance before embarking on a research project?
2. What are the key differences between positivism and interpretivism in the philosophy of research?
3. How does the choice of research philosophy impact the research methods and data analysis techniques used in a study?
4. What role does ethics play in the philosophy of research, and how does it shape the research process?
5. When conducting a preliminary study, what are the primary objectives and goals that researchers aim to achieve?
6. How can a preliminary study help researchers refine their research questions and hypotheses?
7. What are some common methods and techniques used in preliminary studies to gather information and data? In what ways can preliminary

studies inform the design of a full-scale research project

8. How can researchers ensure that the findings from a preliminary study are reliable and valid, given its exploratory nature?

TEN MARKS

1. Distinguish between literary research and scientific research, highlighting their respective characteristics and objectives.
2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using primary sources in research, giving examples to support your arguments.
3. Describe the role of secondary sources in the research process and explain how they complement primary sources.
4. What factors should a researcher consider when selecting a research topic?
5. Compare and contrast the methods used in literary research and scientific research, highlighting their similarities and differences.
6. Explain the concept of research design and its significance in the research process. Provide examples of different research designs.

7. Analyze the ethical considerations that researchers should take into account when conducting research using primary sources.
8. How can researchers effectively use secondary sources to enhance the credibility and depth of their research findings?

FORMAT OF THESIS (5 MARKS):

1. Explain the significance of having a clear and organized structure in a thesis. (5 Marks)

Plagiarism (5 Marks):

2. Define plagiarism and provide two examples of actions that could be considered plagiarism. (5 Marks)

Format of a Thesis (10 Marks):

3. Describe the key components of a typical thesis structure, including their order and purpose. (10 Marks)

Plagiarism (10 Marks):

4. Discuss the ethical and academic consequences of plagiarism, and suggest three strategies to avoid it.

5-MARK QUESTIONS:

1. What is the primary purpose of proofreading in the writing process?
2. List three common types of errors that proofreading aims to catch.

3. Explain the difference between proofreading and editing in the context of document preparation.
4. How does proper punctuation play a role in effective proofreading?
5. Describe the importance of maintaining consistency in formatting during proofreading.

TEN MARKS

1. Define the concept of a working bibliography. Explain the key components it should include and how it is useful in academic research.
2. Discuss the step-by-step process for converting a working bibliography into a properly formatted reference list or bibliography in a specific citation style (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago).
3. Provide a detailed explanation of the key elements and formatting requirements for citing a book, a journal article, and a website source in APA style.
4. Describe the role of citation management tools (e.g., EndNote, Zotero) in the process of managing and converting a working bibliography.
5. Discuss the strategies and techniques you would employ when proofreading a research paper, with an emphasis on grammar, spelling, and

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6. Explain the concept of sustainable development and its importance in organizing development efforts. (5 marks)
7. Discuss two key principles of community-based development and provide examples of how they can be applied. (5 marks)
8. What is the role of technology in organizing and implementing development methods? Provide two examples of technology-driven development initiatives. (5 marks)
9. Describe the difference between top-down and bottom-up approaches in development planning, and give advantages and disadvantages of each. (5 marks)
10. How can gender equality be integrated into the principles and methods of development? Provide two strategies for promoting gender-sensitive development. (5 marks)

TEN MARKS

1. Compare and contrast the principles of inclusive development and participatory development, providing examples of projects that embody each approach. (10 marks)
2. Analyze the role of international organizations like the United Nations in organizing and promoting

sustainable development, highlighting specific initiatives and their impacts. (10 marks)

3. Discuss the challenges and benefits of public-private partnerships in development projects, with reference to real-world case studies. (10 marks)
4. Examine the concept of Human Development Index (HDI) as a method to measure development, and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses in capturing the multifaceted nature of development. (10 marks)
5. Explore the relationship between economic growth and human development, and argue whether high GDP necessarily leads to improved living standards and well-being. Support your argument with examples. (10 marks)



UNIT 3

1. What is the primary purpose of taking notes during a lecture or reading?

- a. To showcase handwriting skills
- b. To pass the time
- c. To enhance understanding and retention
- d. To impress classmates

2. What is a commonly recommended method for effective note-taking?

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- a. Copying the entire text verbatim
- b. Using abbreviations and symbols
- c. Avoiding note-taking altogether
- d. Only taking notes after the lecture

3. When collecting materials for a project, what is a crucial step to ensure quality?

- a. Gathering random information
- b. Relying solely on one source
- c. Evaluating and verifying sources
- d. Ignoring the relevance of the material

4. What is the benefit of organizing collected materials before starting a project?

- a. It's unnecessary and time-consuming
- b. Helps identify gaps in information
- c. Delays the project completion
- d. Limits creativity

5. How can digital tools contribute to effective note-taking?

- a. They are only distracting
- b. Allow for easy organization and search
- c. Are outdated and unreliable
- d. Contribute to environmental pollution

6. What is the primary purpose of a thesis statement?

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- a. To introduce the author's biography
- b. To provide a summary of the entire essay
- c. To guide and inform the reader about the main point
- d. To share personal opinions

7. Where is the most common location for a thesis statement in an essay?

- a. In the middle of a body paragraph
- b. At the end of the introduction
- c. After the conclusion
- d. Nowhere; it's optional

8. Which term best describes a thesis statement that presents a clear stance that can be argued?

- a. Neutral
- b. Controversial
- c. Ambiguous
- d. Unimportant

9. Can a thesis statement be a question?

- a. Yes, but it's not recommended
- b. No, it goes against academic writing rules
- c. Only in creative writing
- d. Yes, if it is a rhetorical question

10. What does it mean if a thesis statement is "specific"?

- a. It addresses a broad topic
- b. It is detailed and focused
- c. It is intentionally vague
- d. It includes multiple ideas

11. What is the primary purpose of a working outline in research methodology?

- a. To provide a summary of the entire research project
- b. To organize and structure research ideas and concepts
- c. To list references and citations
- d. To showcase the author's writing style

12. At what stage of the research process is a working outline typically developed?

- a. Before selecting a research topic
- b. After conducting the literature review
- c. During the data analysis phase
- d. Just before submitting the final paper

13. What role does a working outline play in the research process?

- a. It is optional and can be skipped
- b. It guides the researcher in developing a clear research question

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- c. It is only used in qualitative research
- d. It is meant for formatting purposes only

14. How does a working outline contribute to the writing process?

- a. It hinders creativity and flexibility
- b. It helps in organizing thoughts and maintaining logical flow
- c. It is useful only for novice researchers
- d. It serves as the final draft of the research paper

15. What is the primary purpose of preparing samples in a research study?

- a. To showcase the researcher's skills
- b. To minimize the number of participants
- c. To obtain a representative subset of a population
- d. To eliminate the need for data analysis

16. In scientific research, what is the significance of ensuring a random sample?

- a. It guarantees biased results
- b. It helps control for confounding variables
- c. It only applies to qualitative studies
- d. It speeds up the research process

17. What is a common method for preparing biological samples for analysis?

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- a. Skipping the preparation step
- b. Freezing the samples at room temperature
- c. Using chemical fixatives or preservatives
- d. Only analyzing samples from a single source

18. What is the primary purpose of creating a draft in the writing process?

- a. To finalize and submit the document
- b. To generate ideas and organize thoughts
- c. To showcase the writer's initial thoughts without revision
- d. To skip the editing process

19. When writing a draft, what is the focus of the writer?

- a. Perfect grammar and punctuation
- b. Lengthy and complex sentences
- c. Clarifying ideas and conveying information
- d. Copying information from sources

20. Why is feedback valuable during the draft-writing stage?

- a. It slows down the writing process
- b. It helps identify strengths and areas for improvement
- c. It is only necessary for experienced writers
- d. It is irrelevant until the final draft

21. How does a rough draft differ from a final draft?

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- a. A rough draft is the same as a final draft
- b. A rough draft is less detailed and polished
- c. A rough draft skips the revision process
- d. A rough draft is only for personal use

22. What is the purpose of revising a draft?

- a. To add unnecessary details
- b. To remove any trace of the author's voice
- c. To improve clarity, coherence, and overall quality
- d. To disregard feedback from peers

23. What is the primary purpose of revising the outline in the writing process?

- a. To change the overall topic of the paper
- b. To correct spelling and grammar errors
- c. To refine the organization and structure of ideas
- d. To add more details to each section

24. Why is it important to seek feedback when revising a draft?

- a. It slows down the revision process
- b. Feedback is irrelevant at this stage
- c. It helps identify areas for improvement and clarity
- d. Drafts do not require external input

25. What does the revision process aim to achieve in terms of clarity?

- a. Introduce confusion to engage the reader
- b. Simplify complex ideas for better understanding
- c. Overwhelm the reader with unnecessary details
- d. Avoid any changes to the initial draft

26. When revising a draft, what should a writer focus on regarding language?

- a. Using overly complex vocabulary
- b. Maintaining a consistent and clear writing style
- c. Ignoring grammar and punctuation errors
- d. Including jargon unfamiliar to the audience

27. What is the role of peer review in the revision process?

- a. To criticize and discourage the writer
- b. To provide valuable feedback and diverse perspectives
- c. To blindly accept all suggestions from peers
- d. To avoid sharing the draft with others

28. Which section of a research paper typically introduces the topic, provides background information, and states the research question or hypothesis?

- a. Conclusion

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- b. Main Chapter
- c. Introduction
- d. Point of View

29. What does the term "coherence" refer to in research methodology?

- a. The overall impression and lasting impact of the paper
- b. The logical and orderly connection of ideas and information
- c. The writer's personal viewpoint on the research topic
- d. The final thoughts and summary of the research

30. In research writing, what is the role of the conclusion?

- a. To introduce new ideas and concepts
- b. To restate the thesis and summarize key findings
- c. To present the main chapters in detail
- d. To create confusion and ambiguity

ANSWERS

1.c, 2.b, 3.c, 4.b, 5.b, 6.c, 7.b, 8.b, 9.a, 10.b, 11.b, 12.a, 13.b, 14.b, 15.c, 16.b, 17.c, 18.b, 19.c, 20.b, 21.b, 22.c, 23.c, 24.c, 25.b, 26.b, 27.b, 28.c, 29.b, 30.b

5 MARKS

- 1.Explain the importance of taking organized and concise notes during lectures or while reading academic material.
- 2.Describe different methods for effectively collecting and organizing research materials for a project or assignment.
- 3.Define a thesis statement and explain its significance in academic writing.
- 4.Discuss the key elements that should be included in a strong and Ieffective thesis statement.
- 5.Define a working outline in the context of research methodology and explain its role in the research process.
- 6.Discuss the steps involved in creating a comprehensive working outline for a research project.
- 7.Explore the challenges associated with sample preparation in qualitative research and how researchers can address these challenges.
- 8.How does the process of preparing samples contribute to the reliability and validity of research findings?
Provide examples to illustrate your answer.
- 9.Explain the concepts of clarity, unity, coherence, emphasis, and interest in the context of research writing.
How do these elements contribute to effective communication of research findings?

10 MARKS

1. Provide a step-by-step guide on creating and maintaining an effective system for collecting and managing research materials. Discuss how this system contributes to the overall success of academic projects and research endeavors
2. Discuss the role of revising in enhancing the overall clarity and coherence of the research draft. Highlight specific techniques and considerations for refining language, improving transitions between sections, and ensuring a cohesive flow of ideas
3. Compare and contrast the sample preparation process in cross-sectional and longitudinal research designs. Discuss the unique considerations and challenges associated with each approach
4. Analyze the relationship between the thesis statement and the introduction of a research paper. Discuss how a well-crafted thesis contributes to the overall engagement and comprehension of the reader and provide examples to support your explanation
5. Explore the role of interest in the context of research writing. How can researchers infuse passion and curiosity into their writing to captivate the reader's attention and maintain engagement throughout the paper?

MCQs

1. What is the primary difference between footnotes and endnotes?

- a. Footnotes are at the beginning of a document, while endnotes are at the end.
- b. Footnotes are used for citing sources, while endnotes are used for providing additional information.
- c. Footnotes are always in the form of numbers, while endnotes use letters.
- d. Footnotes and endnotes serve the same purpose and can be used interchangeably.

2. In academic writing, when would you typically use footnotes?

- a. To provide explanations or comments related to the main text.
- b. To list sources and citations.
- c. To summarize key points.
- d. To separate sections of the document.

3. Which of the following is true about referencing in footnotes and endnotes?

- a. References in footnotes are usually marked with letters.

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- b. References in endnotes are usually placed at the bottom of each page.
 - c. Both footnotes and endnotes use the same referencing format.
 - d. References in footnotes and endnotes are typically marked with numbers or symbols.
4. Where would you find endnotes in a document?
- a. At the beginning of the document.
 - b. At the end of each chapter.
 - c. In the middle of the document.
 - d. At the top of each page.
5. Which type of note (footnote or endnote) is more commonly used in books and longer documents?
- a. Footnotes.
 - b. Endnotes.
 - c. They are equally common in books.
 - d. Neither footnotes nor endnotes are used in books.
6. Which of the following best describes the purpose of using both footnotes and endnotes in a document?
- a. Footnotes are for primary source citations, while endnotes are for secondary source citations.
 - b. Footnotes are for readers who prefer quick reference, and endnotes are for readers who want to explore additional information.

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- c. Footnotes and endnotes are used interchangeably and have the same purpose.
- d. Footnotes are used for online documents, and endnotes are used for printed materials.

7. In academic writing, when should you use a bibliography or reference list in addition to footnotes or endnotes?

- a. When you want to include long explanations.
- b. When you have multiple sources to cite.
- c. When your document is very short.
- d. When you want to add images to your document.

8. What is the typical format for citing sources in footnotes and endnotes?

- a. In-text citations.
- b. Parenthetical citations.
- c. Numeric or symbolic references.
- d. Alphabetic references.

9. Which style guides are commonly used to format footnotes and endnotes in academic writing?

- a. APA and MLA.
- b. Chicago and Turabian.
- c. Harvard and Oxford.
- d. IEEE and AMA.

10. In a research paper, if you use footnotes for source citations in one section, can you switch to endnotes in another section?

- a. Yes, you can switch between footnotes and endnotes within the same document.
- b. No, you must use either footnotes or endnotes consistently throughout the entire document.
- c. You can switch between footnotes and endnotes, but it's not recommended.
- d. You can use both footnotes and endnotes simultaneously for added clarity.

11. What is the primary characteristic of the language used in a thesis?

- a) Informal and colloquial
- b) Objective and formal
- c) Emotional and biased
- d) First-person narrative

12. In academic writing, why is it generally advisable to avoid the use of the first person (e.g., "I" or "we")?

- a. It makes the writing more engaging.
- b. It adds a personal touch to the research.
- c. It aligns with the scholarly and objective tone.
- d. It helps express personal opinions.

13. Which section of a thesis typically includes a review of existing literature on the research topic?

- a. Methodology
- b. Introduction
- c. Discussion
- d. Conclusion

14. What is the purpose of proper citation and referencing in a thesis?

- a. To make the thesis longer and more detailed.
- b. To add complexity to the research.
- c. To avoid plagiarism and give credit to the original sources.
- d. To demonstrate the author's extensive knowledge.

15. Which verb tense is commonly used when discussing established facts or general truths in a thesis?

- a. Past tense
- b. Future tense
- c. Present tense
- d. Conditional tense

16. What should be done with figures and tables in a thesis?

- a. Include them randomly throughout the document.
- b. Place them in an appendix at the end of the thesis.

- c. Label and refer to them appropriately in the text.
- d. Omit them to save space.

17. Which of the following is a key aspect of maintaining consistency in a thesis?

- a. Using different citation styles in each chapter.
- b. Varying the terminology to keep the reader engaged.
- c. Adhering to a consistent structure and formatting.
- d. Freely changing the research methodology throughout the thesis.

18. In academic writing, what is the primary purpose of conciseness?

- a. To make the writing more complicated.
- b. To add ambiguity to the research.
- c. To express ideas clearly and directly.
- d. To use as many words as possible.

19. In APA style, what information is included in a parenthetical citation when referencing a source?

- a. Author's name and publication date
- b. Author's name and page number
- c. Title of the source and publication date
- d. Publisher's name and publication date

20. In MLA style, where does the parenthetical citation appear in a sentence?

- a. At the beginning of the sentence
- b. At the end of the sentence, before the period
- c. Within the sentence, after the quoted or paraphrased material
- d. Only in the bibliography

21. When citing a source with multiple authors in APA style, how are the authors listed in the parenthetical citation?

- a. First author's name only
- b. Last author's name only
- c. All authors' names
- d. Only the publication date

22. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of parenthetical documentation?

- a. To give credit to the original authors
- b. To avoid plagiarism
- c. To make the text look longer
- d. To provide a way for readers to find the full reference

23. What is the purpose of including a page number in a parenthetical citation?

- a. To show the length of the source

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- b. To indicate the edition of the source
- c. To assist readers in locating the specific information being cited
- d. To emphasize the importance of the information

24. Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?

- a. The group of friends is going to the beach.
- b. The group of friends are going to the beach.
- c. The group of friends am going to the beach.
- d. The group of friends were going to the beach.

25. Which of the following sentences contains a punctuation error?

- a. My favorite colors are blue, green, and yellow.
- b. My favorite colors are blue green and yellow.
- c. My favorite colors are blue; green, and yellow.
- d. My favorite colors are blue, green; and yellow.

26. Which word is spelled correctly?

- a. Accomodate
- b. Accommodate
- c. Acommodate
- d. Acommmodate

27. When should a writer use a semicolon in a sentence?

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- a. To join two independent clauses without a conjunction.
- b. To separate items in a list.
- c. To indicate possession.
- d. To end a sentence.

28. Which sentence demonstrates correct capitalization?

- a. The president of the united states gave a speech.
- b. The President of the United States gave a speech.
- c. The president of the United States gave a speech.
- d. The president of the united States gave a speech.

ANSWERS

1.b, 2.a, 3.d, 4.b, 5.b, 6.b, 7.b, 8.c, 9.b, 10.a, 11.b, 12.c, 13.b, 14.c, 15.c, 16.c, 17.c, 18.c, 19.a, 20.c, 21.a, 22.c, 23.c, 24.a, 25.a, 26.b, 27.a, 28.b

5 MARKS

1. What are some effective strategies for improving the coherence and flow of ideas within my thesis, ensuring that the language and style support a logical progression of arguments?
2. What is the purpose of using endnotes in a thesis, and how do they differ from footnotes?

3. How can I ensure that the content of my footnotes provides additional context, clarification, or supplementary information for the readers?
4. What are the uses and types of quotation?

TEN MARKS

1. What are the mechanics of writing. Elaborate.
2. Explain parenthetical documentation with examples.
3. Elaborate the language and style of thesis paper.

UNIT-2

1. Which of the following is a primary feature of the modern academic library?
 - a. Limited resources and collections
 - b. Minimal digital integration
 - c. Interactive learning spaces and technology-enabled services
 - d. Conventional cataloging systems
2. What is a crucial function that modern academic libraries serve?
 - a. Solely book lending services
 - b. Limited study materials available

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- c. Providing access to diverse digital resources and databases
 - d. Minimal engagement with the student community
- 3. How does the modern academic library foster collaborative learning?
 - a. Encouraging solitary study only
 - b. Reducing technological accessibility
 - c. Providing limited research materials
 - d. Creating group study areas and multimedia spaces
- 4. What role does technology play in the modern academic library?
 - a. No technological interventions
 - b. Limited access to computers and internet
 - c. Integration of digital resources and online databases
 - d. Outdated digital infrastructure
- 5. What sets the modern academic library apart from traditional ones?
 - a. Sole reliance on physical books
 - b. Decreased student engagement initiatives
 - c. Enhanced accessibility to e-books and online journals
 - d. Limited opening hours and restricted access

6. What is the primary purpose of creating a working bibliography?
 - a. To keep track of sources during the research process.
 - b. To provide a list of potential research topics.
 - c. To finalize the sources for the bibliography.
 - d. To create a summary of the research findings.
7. Which of the following should be included in a working bibliography?
 - a. Only the sources used in the research paper.
 - b. Only the sources that support the main argument.
 - c. All sources consulted during the research process.
 - d. Only the sources from reputable publishers.
8. What is the recommended format for listing sources in a working bibliography?
 - a. Alphabetical order based on author names.
 - b. Chronological order based on publication dates.
 - c. Random order for ease of updating.
 - d. Longest source first, followed by the shortest.
9. How frequently should you update your working bibliography during the research process?
 - a. Only at the beginning of the research.

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- b. Only at the end of the research.
 - c. Regularly as new sources are discovered.
 - d. Once every month.
10. Which of the following software tools can assist in managing a working bibliography effectively?
- a. Microsoft Word.
 - b. Adobe Photoshop.
 - c. EndNote or Zotero.
 - d. Google Sheets.
11. What does DOI stand for in the context of digital library sources?
- a. Digital Online Interface
 - b. Document Object Identifier
 - c. Data Organization Interface
 - d. Document Online Integration
12. Which of the following is a key advantage of using digital library sources?
- a. Limited access to resources
 - b. Physical storage constraints
 - c. Restricted search options
 - d. Reliance on physical copies
13. What is the main purpose of metadata in digital library sources?
- a. Providing access to unauthorized users

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- b. Categorizing and organizing digital resources
 - c. Limiting the search options for users
 - d. Storing the primary content of the digital source
14. Which of the following is a popular format for preserving documents in digital library sources?
- a. Papyrus
 - b. PDF
 - c. Vellum
 - d. Clay tablets
15. What is the role of DRM (Digital Rights Management) in the context of digital library sources?
- a. Facilitating free distribution of digital content
 - b. Ensuring copyright protection and preventing unauthorized access
 - c. Encouraging public domain availability of resources
 - d. Promoting open access initiatives for all digital content
16. Which of the following is a primary feature of the modern academic library?
- a. Limited resources and collections
 - b. Minimal digital integration
 - c. Interactive learning spaces and technology-enabled services

d. Conventional cataloging systems

17. What is a crucial function that modern academic libraries serve?

- a. Solely book lending services
- b. Limited study materials available
- c. Providing access to diverse digital resources and databases
- d. Minimal engagement with the student community

18. How does the modern academic library foster collaborative learning?

- a. Encouraging solitary study only
- b. Reducing technological accessibility
- c. Providing limited research materials
- d. Creating group study areas and multimedia spaces

19. What role does technology play in the modern academic library?

- a. No technological interventions
- b. Limited access to computers and internet
- c. Integration of digital resources and online databases
- d. Outdated digital infrastructure

20. What sets the modern academic library apart from traditional ones?
- a. Sole reliance on physical books
 - b. Decreased student engagement initiatives
 - c. Enhanced accessibility to e-books and online journals
 - d. Limited opening hours and restricted access
21. What is the primary purpose of creating a working bibliography?
- a. To keep track of sources during the research process.
 - b. To provide a list of potential research topics.
 - c. To finalize the sources for the bibliography.
 - d. To create a summary of the research findings.
22. Which of the following should be included in a working bibliography?
- a. Only the sources used in the research paper.
 - b. Only the sources that support the main argument.
 - c. All sources consulted during the research process.
 - d. Only the sources from reputable publishers.
23. What is the recommended format for listing sources in a working bibliography?

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- a. Alphabetical order based on author names.
- b. Chronological order based on publication dates.
- c. Random order for ease of updating.
- d. Longest source first, followed by the shortest.

24. How frequently should you update your working bibliography during the research process?

- a. Only at the beginning of the research.
- b. Only at the end of the research.
- c. Regularly as new sources are discovered.
- d. Once every month.

25. Which of the following software tools can assist in managing a working bibliography effectively?

- a. Microsoft Word.
- b. Adobe Photoshop.
- c. EndNote or Zotero.
- d. Google Sheets.

26. What does DOI stand for in the context of digital library sources?

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- c. Data Organization Interface
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27. Which of the following is a key advantage of using digital library sources?
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 - b. Ensuring copyright protection and preventing unauthorized access

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- c. Encouraging public domain availability of resources
- d. Promoting open access initiatives for all digital content

ANSWERS

1.c, 2.a, 3.d, 4.b, 5.b, 6.b, 7.b, 8.c, 9.b, 10.a, 11.a, 12.c, 13.b, 14.c, 15.c, 16.c, 17.c, 18.c, 19.a, 20.c, 21.a, 22.c, 23.c, 24.a, 25.c, 26.b, 27.b, 28.b, 29.b, 30.b

FIVE MARKS

1. What is the role of academic library in education?
2. Why is modern library important?
3. Elaborate On the importance of diverse sources.
4. How the researcher find the right sources in research methodology?
5. Explain the process of compiling working bibliography.

TEN MARKS

1. Discuss the role of technology in transforming modern academic libraries and its impact on information dissemination and retrieval.

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2. Analyze the challenges faced by modern academic libraries in catering to the diverse needs of students and faculty in an era of digital information abundance.
3. .Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources, highlighting their distinct roles in academic research and the significance of each in contributing to scholarly
4. Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources, highlighting their distinct roles in academic research and the significance of each in contributing to scholarly discourse.
5. .Analyze the impact of open-access resources on the accessibility and inclusivity of research materials, emphasizing their role in democratizing information and facilitating global knowledge dissemination in the academic community.
6. Elaborate on the strategies for effectively managing and updating a working bibliography, emphasizing the importance of staying organized and utilizing appropriate citation management tools to streamline the research process.
7. .Evaluate the impact of a comprehensive working bibliography on the overall research process, highlighting how it contributes to the development of a thorough literature review and strengthens the foundation of an academic research paper or thesis

UNIT 4

1. What is the typical font size and style for the main text of a thesis?
 - a. Font size 12, Times New Roman
 - b. Font size 14, Arial
 - c. Font size 10, Calibri
 - d. Font size 16, Comic Sans
2. Which of the following should be included in the front matter of a thesis?
 - a. Abstract
 - b. Table of Contents
 - c. Literature Review
 - d. Conclusion
3. In which section of the thesis should you present a summary of your research findings and their implications?
 - a. Acknowledgments
 - b. Introduction
 - c. Methodology
 - d. Discussion.
4. What is the typical page numbering format for a thesis?

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- a. Roman numerals for front matter, Arabic numerals for the main text
 - b. Arabic numerals for the front matter, Roman numerals for the main text
 - c. No page numbers
 - d. Alphabetical page numbers.
5. How should you cite sources within the text of your thesis?
- a. Parenthetical citations (Author, Year)
 - b. Footnotes at the bottom of each page
 - c. Endnotes at the end of each chapter
 - d. No need to cite sources
6. What is the primary purpose of proofreading?
- a. To add new content
 - b. To correct errors in grammar and spelling
 - c. To reorganize the text
 - d. To change the tone of the document
7. Which of the following is an example of a homophone error?
- a. Their going to the store
 - b. It's raining cats and dogs
 - c. The weather is pleasant
 - d. I have two many books

8.What should you look for when proofreading for consistency in a document?

- a. Varying sentence lengths
- b. Consistent font and formatting
- c. Spelling errors
- d. Repetition of ideas

9.Which of the following is an example of a punctuation error?

- a. The dog is brown
- b. It's a beautiful day
- c. John and Sarah, went to the park
- d. She has a green car

10.What is the best way to proofread a document for errors?

- a. Read it silently once
- b. Read it out loud
- c. Use a spell-check tool
- d. Skip the proofreading step

11.What is the primary purpose of converting a working bibliography?

- a. To organize sources alphabetically
- b. To gather information from sources
- c. To create a final reference list
- d. To delete irrelevant sources

12. Which citation style is commonly used for converting a working bibliography in academic writing?

- a. APA
- b. MLA
- c. Chicago
- d. Harvard

13. When converting a working bibliography into a final reference list, what should you ensure for each source?

- a. All sources are in the same font size
- b. All sources are in alphabetical order
- c. All sources have proper citations
- d. All sources are color-coded

14. Which of the following is not a step in converting a working bibliography into a reference list?

- a. Alphabetizing sources
- b. Checking for correct citation format
- c. Summarizing each source
- d. Deleting irrelevant sources

15. What is the benefit of converting a working bibliography into a reference list before finalizing a research paper?

- a. It saves paper and printing costs

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- b. It ensures that all sources are credible
- c. It helps you keep track of your sources
- d. It eliminates the need for in-text citations

16. What is the primary purpose of a final outline in the writing process?

- a. To brainstorm ideas
- b. To organize and structure your thoughts and ideas
- c. To proofread and edit your document
- d. To submit your work for publication

17. Which stage of the writing process typically comes after creating a final outline?

- a. Rough draft
- b. Research
- c. Proofreading
- d. Brainstorming

18. What is the final draft in the context of writing?

- a. The initial draft of your work
- b. The version of your work that you submit for publication or assessment
- c. A draft with all the brainstorming notes included
- d. A draft with no revisions or editing

19. Which of the following is a common practice when creating a final draft?

- a. Including typos and errors intentionally
- b. Proofreading and editing for clarity, grammar, and spelling
- c. Keeping the document in a disorganized format
- d. Skipping the revision process

20. In the final draft, what should you pay particular attention to before submission?

- a. Adding more content to increase word count
- b. Including personal opinions and anecdotes
- c. Correcting errors and ensuring the document is well-organized
- d. Changing the entire structure of the document

21. What is plagiarism?

- a. An acceptable form of academic writing
- b. Properly citing sources in your research
- c. Using someone else's work without giving proper credit
- d. A type of writing style

22. Which of the following is not considered plagiarism?

- a. Quoting a source and providing a citation
- b. Paraphrasing someone else's work and giving proper credit

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- c. Copying and pasting from the internet without citation
- d. Rewriting an entire article in your own words

23. What is the consequence of plagiarism in academic and professional settings?

- a. Higher grades and promotions
- b. Legal action against the plagiarizer
- c. Loss of credibility and reputation
- d. Nothing, as it is a common practice

24. Which of the following is a way to avoid plagiarism?

- a. Use the same sources as everyone else in your field
- b. Only cite sources in the bibliography
- c. Properly paraphrase and cite the original source
- d. Never use any external sources

25. What is a citation style used to document sources in academic writing?

- a. Internet links
- b. Bibliography
- c. APA, MLA, or Chicago style
- d. Footnotes

ANSWERS

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1.a, 2.a&b, 3.d, 4.a, 5.b, 6.b, 7.d, 8.b, 9.c, 10.b, 11.b,
12.a, 13.c, 14.c, 15.c, 16.b, 17.a, 18.b, 19.b, 20.c, 21.c,
22.b, 23.c, 24.c, 25.c



P. Vijayalakshmi is an accomplished academician with a rich educational background and a passion for teaching. She holds a Master's degree in Arts (M.A.) and has further specialized in research with a Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) degree. Her commitment to education is underscored by her Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) qualification.

As an Assistant Professor at St. Joseph's College of Arts and Science for Women, P. Vijayalakshmi brings a wealth of knowledge and expertise to her role. Her dedication to fostering a positive and engaging learning environment is evident through her teaching methodologies and interactions with students.

P. Vijayalakshmi's commitment to education, coupled with her academic achievements and passion for research, makes her a valuable asset to the academic community. Her contributions to both teaching and research reflect a dedication to advancing knowledge and nurturing the next generation of learners.

