



Sr. No. _____

**Paper
(English)**

Maximum Marks : 150

Time : 9:30 am to 12:00 Noon

Name : _____

(Signature of the Candidate)

Roll No. (In Figures) _____

Roll No. (In Words) _____

: INSTRUCTIONS :

1. All questions in the Test are **multiple choice questions**.
2. Each question carries **one mark**, with **four** alternatives out of which one answer is **correct**.
3. There will be **no negative** marking.
4. Use only **BLUE/BLACK Ball Point Pen** to darken the appropriate oval.
5. Mark your response only at the appropriate space against the number corresponding to the question while answering on the **OMR Response Sheet**.
6. Marking more than one response shall be treated as **wrong response**.
7. Mark your response by **completely darkening** the relevant oval. The Mark should be dark and the oval should be completely filled.
8. Use of calculator, Mobile is strictly prohibited and use of these shall lead to disqualification.
9. The candidate **MUST** remove the last Carbon copy (Candidate's copy) of OMR after completion of Test.

(English) – D 

1. Which of the following is NOT a book by Khushwant Singh ?
 (a) 'The Sunset Club' (b) 'Truth, Love and a little Malice'
 (c) 'Train to Pakistan' (d) 'Bend in the Forest'
2. Besides Literature, Tagore Contributed to
 (a) Architecture (b) Music
 (c) Archeology (d) Occult Science
3. Who made a film on Tagore's 'The Home and the World' ?
 (a) Mrinal Sen (b) Ritwik Ghatak
 (c) Satyajit Ray (d) Tapan Sen
4. 'The Shadow Lines' is a novel by
 (a) Satyajit Roy (b) Vijay Tendulkar
 (c) Amitav Ghosh (d) Khushwant Singh
5. On which issue is Amitav Ghosh's 'The Great Derangement' written ?
 (a) Emigration (b) Globalization
 (c) Cultural Degradation (d) Climate change
6. Besides writing in English, A. K. Ramanujan also wrote in
 (a) Tamil (b) Telugu
 (c) Kannada (d) Malayalam
7. Velutha is a character in
 (a) 'The God of Small Things' (b) 'Ministry of utmost Happiness'
 (c) 'Sea of Poppies' (d) 'The Great Indian Novel'
8. Which award was bestowed upon the novel 'Ministry of Utmost Happiness' ?
 (a) Booker Prize (b) Sahitya Akademi Award
 (c) Gian Peeth Award (d) None of the above
9. 'Listening to Grasshoppers' is a collection of essays by
 (a) Amitav Ghosh (b) A.K. Ramanujan
 (c) Khushwant Singh (d) Arundhati Roy
10. Sign, according to Saussure, is made up of
 (a) one aspect only (b) two aspects
 (c) three aspects (d) none of the above
11. The smallest unit of a language is
 (a) Phoneme (b) Morpheme
 (c) word (d) phonetics
12. Which type of consonant sound is [f]
 (a) plosive (b) stop
 (c) fricative (d) affricate

13. Syntagmatic relations are
 - (a) arbitrary
 - (b) horizontal
 - (c) vertical
 - (d) diagonal
14. In the word 'friendly' 'ly' is
 - (a) free morpheme
 - (b) bound morpheme
 - (c) allomorph
 - (d) none of the above
15. The descriptive term 'labio-dental' refers to
 - (a) vowel sound
 - (b) phonology
 - (c) form of articulation
 - (d) place of articulation
16. Dialect of a language is peculiar to
 - (a) a region
 - (b) a social group
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) an idiolect
17. If the word 'Conduct' is used as a noun, then the accent falls on
 - (a) first syllable
 - (b) second syllable
 - (c) none of the syllables
 - (d) all the syllables
18. Allophones in English are
 - (a) distinctive
 - (b) contrastive
 - (c) in complementary distribution
 - (d) none of the above
19. Individual differences in language articulation
 - (a) are dialectal
 - (b) pertain to different registers
 - (c) pertain to idiolect
 - (d) are regional
20. 'The Faerie Queene' is a poem by
 - (a) Chaucer
 - (b) Edmund Spenser
 - (c) John Milton
 - (d) John Dryden
21. Dramatic monologue is considered the forte of
 - (a) Elizabeth Gaskell
 - (b) Shakespeare
 - (c) Donne
 - (d) Robert Browning
22. 'Where Angels Fear to Tread' is a novel by
 - (a) Virginia Woolf
 - (b) E.M. Forster
 - (c) H.G. Wells
 - (d) Henry James
23. Descriptive linguistics is in opposition to
 - (a) historical linguistics
 - (b) comparative linguistics
 - (c) grammar-based linguistics
 - (d) prescriptive linguistics

24. Pip is the protagonist of
 - (a) 'Great Expectations'
 - (b) 'Pickwick Papers'
 - (c) 'Dombey and son'
 - (d) 'Tale of Two Cities'
25. Bloomsbury group was founded by
 - (a) James Joyce
 - (b) Marlowe
 - (c) Virginia Woolf
 - (d) Swinburne
26. Sir Roger de coverley was a character created by
 - (a) Jonathan Swift
 - (b) Charles Dickens
 - (c) Joseph Addison
 - (d) George Eliot
27. 'The Scholar Gipsy' is a long poem by
 - (a) Tennyson
 - (b) Walter Scott
 - (c) Leigh Hunt
 - (d) Matthew Arnold
28. Chistopher Marlowe belonged to a group known as
 - (a) University scholars
 - (b) University wits
 - (c) University dons
 - (d) University students
29. After breaking free of medieval science and divinity, Faustus of Marlowe's 'Dr Faustus' begins to consider knowledge as
 - (a) a satisfying experience
 - (b) power
 - (c) service
 - (d) something neutral
30. In which play of Shakespeare the beginning is dominated by a ghost ?
 - (a) 'Hamlet'
 - (b) 'Macbeth'
 - (c) 'King Lear'
 - (d) 'Twelfth Night'
31. Donne's poetry is replete with what is in the critical jargon known as
 - (a) metaphysical conceits
 - (b) metaphysical metaphors
 - (c) metaphysical ideas
 - (d) metaphysical spirit
32. In which book did Noam Chomsky develop theory of generative grammar ?
 - (a) Syntactive structures
 - (b) Grammatical structures
 - (c) Syntactic rules
 - (d) Grammar
33. In transformational grammar, the base structures created by phrase structure rules
 - (a) remain unchanged
 - (b) are altered
 - (c) are deviated
 - (d) are reversed
34. What is the name of the book by Saussure ?
 - (a) Course in General Linguistics
 - (b) Course in Linguistics
 - (c) Course in Descriptive linguistics
 - (d) Course for linguistics

35. In which of the following plays of Shakespeare there is a scene known as the grave digger's scene
 (a) 'Henry IV' (b) 'King Richard the Second'
 (c) 'Hamlet' (d) 'Macbeth'
36. 'Absalom and Achitophel' is a poem by
 (a) Alexander Pope (b) Marlowe
 (c) Dryden (d) Spencer
37. To which century does Samuel Richardson belong to ?
 (a) 19th (b) 20th
 (c) 18th (d) 16th
38. 'Holy Sonnets' are attributed to
 (a) Andrews (b) Wordsworth
 (c) Donne (d) Mary Shelley
39. Which of the following poems by S.T. Coleridge was written by him immediately after waking from a profound sleep, at least of the external senses ?
 (a) 'Kubla Khan' (b) 'Ancient Mariner'
 (c) 'Ode to France' (d) 'The Eolian Harp'
40. What is the full title of Henry Fielding's famous novel 'Tom Jones' ?
 (a) The History of Tom Jones
 (b) The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling
 (c) The History of Tom Jones, an Orphan
 (d) The History of Tom Jones, An Aristocrat
41. In his poems John Donne
 (a) Strikes a balance between opposites
 (b) Forges unities out of oppositions
 (c) Cancels out opposites
 (d) Keeps the opposites apart
42. Victorian age was an age of
 (a) Scientific confidence and spiritual pessimism
 (b) search for the past
 (c) revivalism
 (d) degraded moralism
43. 'The Fall of Hyperion' is a poem by
 (a) Mary Shelley (b) Spencer
 (c) Marlowe (d) Keats

44. 'A Hymn to God the Father' is a poem by
 (a) John Milton (b) John Dryden
 (c) Elizabeth Gaskell (d) John Donne
45. The author of 'Finnegans Wake' is
 (a) Virginia Woolf (b) Mary Wollstonecraft
 (c) James Joyce (d) Stevie Smith
46. In Marlowe's Plays
 (a) imaginative ambition reigns supreme
 (b) imaginative ambition is there but it finds its limits also
 (c) simply challenges the old values
 (d) none of the above
47. Behind Shakespeare's history plays and two tragedies 'Macbeth' and 'King Lear' lies a work by Holinshed entitled
 (a) 'Stories' (b) 'Tales'
 (c) 'Histories' (d) 'Chronicles'
48. Spenser's 'The Faerie Queene' both blends and opposes
 (a) The old and the new (b) The pagan and the Christian
 (c) The roman and the Gothic (d) All the above
49. Who wrote the poem 'Venus and Adonis' ?
 (a) Thomas Kyd (b) Edmund Spencer
 (c) William Shakespeare (d) Ted Hughes
50. Which of the English novelists was influenced by the German philosopher Ludwig Feuerbach ?
 (a) Henry Fielding (b) George Eliot
 (c) Thomas Hardy (d) E.M. Forster
51. 'Negative Capability' is a term coined by
 (a) John Keats (b) P.B. Shelley
 (c) Grierson (d) T.S. Eliot
52. The essay 'Politics and the English Language' was written by
 (a) I.A. Richards (b) George Orwell
 (c) Philip Larkin (d) Leigh Hunt
53. The poetic expression 'still, sad music of humanity' is by
 (a) William Wordsworth (b) S.T. Coleridge
 (c) John Keats (d) Ben Jonson

54. Who is the author of 'The Ring and the Book' ?
 (a) Elizabeth Browning (b) Robert Browning
 (c) Alfred Tennyson (d) None of the above
55. The mythological work of William Blake is known as
 (a) Christian Books (b) Religious Books
 (c) Prophetic Books (d) Apocalyptic Books
56. Blake's 'The Poison Tree' is both the forbidden tree of knowledge and a metaphor of
 (a) Sentimentalised emotion (b) repressed emotion
 (c) forbearance (d) pagan love
57. 'A Vindication of the Rights of Women' was written by
 (a) Elizabeth Gaskell (b) George Eliot
 (c) Mary Shelley (d) Mary Wollstonecraft
58. 'Lyrical Ballads' appeared in
 (a) 1789 (b) 1792
 (c) 1879 (d) 1798
59. Subtitle of Wordsworth's poem 'Michael' is
 (a) A Romantic Poem (b) A Gothic Poem
 (c) A Christian Poem (d) A Pastoral Poem
60. In Jane Austen's 'Persuasion' there are characters who are
 (a) Naval Officers (b) Air Force Officers
 (c) Revenue Officers (d) All the above
61. Keats' 'Ode to Nightingale' takes as its subject the 'full-throated ease' of the singing of the nightingale and its contrast with the
 (a) 'aching numbness' of the human observer
 (b) 'aching sleep' of the human observer
 (c) 'happy' world
 (d) 'aching sportfulness' of the human observer
62. 'Clarissa; or, The History of a young Lady' is a novel by
 (a) Henry Fielding (b) Jane Austen
 (c) Elizabeth Browning (d) Samuel Richardson
63. 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison' is a novel by
 (a) Henry Fielding (b) Jane Austen
 (c) Elizabeth Browning (d) Samuel Richardson

64. Pope's 'An Essay on Man' explores the relationship of human beings to nature, creature to creature and creature to creator through
- (a) destiny (b) a pervasive Newtonian universe
(c) no agency whatsoever (d) a godly figure
65. 'Edward II' is a play by
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Harold Pinter
(c) Marlowe (d) Walter Pater
66. Milton's 'Aeropagitica' argues for a
- (a) monarchical state (b) broader constitutional liberty
(c) catholic government (d) an oligarchical state
67. Milton's 'Paradise Lost' has
- (a) X Books (b) XII Books
(c) XIV Books (d) XV Books
68. Alexander Pope wrote the epitaph for a man of science. Who was he ?
- (a) Bacon (b) Leonardo De Vinci
(c) Locke (d) Newton
69. Swift's 'A Tale of a Tub' is a story of three brothers. They represent
- (a) Roman Catholicism (b) Anglicanism
(c) Calvinistic dissent (d) All the above
70. Who is the author of the poem 'Hero and Leander' ?
- (a) Marlowe (b) Shakespeare
(c) T.S. Eliot (d) Pope
71. Which classical authority the poet turned to while writing the poem 'Hero and Leander' ?
- (a) Virgil (b) Ovid
(c) Democritus (d) Tasso
72. Which of the following is NOT a work by Ben Jonson ?
- (a) Volpone (b) All's well that Ends Well
(c) The Alchemist (d) Bartholomew
73. Wordsworth started writing 'The Prelude' in 1799. But when was it published ?
- (a) 1850 (b) 1805
(c) 1839 (d) 1799
74. Wordsworth did not write 'The Prelude' under the same title. Then who gave this title to this autobiographical poem ?
- (a) His sister (b) His wife
(c) Coleridge (d) Keats

75. Who amongst the English literary figures claimed to have brought philosophy out of closets and libraries to clubs, tea-tables and coffee houses ?
 (a) Steele (b) Locke
 (c) Addison (d) Bacon
76. Who is the author of 'Felix Holt' ?
 (a) Dickens (b) Ben Jonson
 (c) Mary Lamb (d) George Eliot
77. To Whom is the series of lectures entitled 'On Heroes, Hero-worship and the Heroic in History' attributed ?
 (a) Thomas Carlyle (b) Charles Lamb
 (c) F.R. Leavis (d) Leigh Hunt
78. Who amongst the critics pointed to the elusive smile of Mona Lisa in his/her critical work ?
 (a) Mathew Gregory Lewis (b) F.R. Leavis
 (c) Walter Pater (d) I.A. Richards
79. John Ruskin was
 (a) a poet (b) an art critic
 (c) a playwright (d) a painter
80. Which famous Indian did John Ruskin influence ?
 (a) Tagore (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Tilak (d) Ambedkar
81. 'Marius the Epicurean' is a historical novel by
 (a) Thomas Hardy (b) May Sinclair
 (c) Mark Rutherford (d) Walter Pater
82. 'Unto This Last' by John Ruskin is an effort to
 (a) uphold the rationalist thought
 (b) look toward the ancient times for a solution to resolve modern problems
 (c) explain platonic philosophy
 (d) apply basic christian values to a mechanized urban civilization
83. The 1837 work 'The French Revolution' is by
 (a) Thomas Carlyle (b) John Ruskin
 (c) Mark Bloch (d) Sartre
84. 'Studies in the History of the Renaissance' is a collection of essays by
 (a) Walter Pater (b) Oscar Wilde
 (c) W.B. Yeats (d) John Ruskin

85. The first recognition of Sir Walter Scott through his work 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border' was as
 (a) a playwright (b) an essayist
 (c) a novelist (d) a poet
86. Name the critic who saw the worth of the individual talent of a poet within the encompassing poetic tradition running into the ancient past.
 (a) W.B. Yeats (b) John Milton
 (c) T.S. Eliot (d) Swinburne
87. Godbole is a character in
 (a) Howard End (b) A Passage to India
 (c) Coolie (d) Malgudi Days
88. Besides being a poet, W.B. Yeats also became famous for his contribution to
 (a) journalism (b) music
 (c) poetic drama (d) economics
89. 'Aspects of the Novel' is a critical work by
 (a) Ted Hughes (b) Joseph Conrad
 (c) E.M. Forster (d) Virginia Woolf
90. What is the subtitle of Thomas Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' ?
 (a) 'Pure Woman' (b) 'Rural Woman'
 (c) 'The Woman' (d) 'Christian Woman'
91. Which part of England lies in the background of Hardy's novels ?
 (a) Lancashire (b) Wessex
 (c) Honduras Island (d) Manchester
92. Which work of anthropology did T.S. Eliot use for writing his famous poem 'The Waste Land' ?
 (a) 'The Golden Bough' (b) 'Amongst the Trobriands'
 (c) 'Cultural Studies' (d) 'Structural Anthropology'
93. Virginia Woolf is a pioneer in the technique of
 (a) Stream of consciousness (b) sociological novels
 (c) stream of the unconscious (d) surrealism
94. James Joyce was from
 (a) England (b) Ireland
 (c) Scotland (d) London

95. 'Psychoanalysis and the Unconscious' (1921) and 'Fantasia of the Unconscious' (1922) are two essays by
 (a) Sigmund Freud (b) H.G. Wells
 (c) Virginia Woolf (d) D.H. Lawrence
96. William Golding's 'Lord of the Flies' is set
 (a) in a Metropolitan city (b) in an African forest
 (c) on a desert island (d) in an Asiatic village
97. 'Endgame' is a play by
 (a) Samuel Beckett (b) Synge
 (c) G.B. Shaw (d) W.B. Yeats
98. 'Exiles' is a play by
 (a) James Joyce (b) O'Casey
 (c) G.B. Shaw (d) Ibsen
99. 'The Confidential Clerk' is a play by
 (a) G.B. Shaw (b) W.B. Yeats
 (c) Harold Pinter (d) T.S. Eliot
100. 'A Room of One's Own' is a work by
 (a) Virginia Woolf (b) James Joyce
 (c) Philip Larkin (d) Mary Shellay
101. The first two volumes of Ted Hughes' poems express
 (a) a simple fascination for the forest
 (b) an affinity with the gothic world
 (c) an awareness of the affinities between animal and human life
 (d) none of the above
102. 'Not Waving But Drowning' is a collection of poems by
 (a) Doris Lessing (b) Stevie Smith
 (c) Metthew Arnold (d) Samuel Beckett
103. Seamus Heaney is
 (a) an Italian poet (b) an Irish poet
 (c) a Welsh poet (d) an American poet
104. 'High Windows' is a collection of poems by
 (a) Philip Larkin (b) Doris Lessing
 (c) Eavan Boland (d) F.R. Leavis
105. 'Burmese Days' is a novel by
 (a) Koestler (b) Thackrey
 (c) George Orwell (d) William Empson

106. In Graham Greene's 'The Power and the Glory', the reader encounters
 (a) the ancient America (b) a lesser known Asiatic Country
 (c) Poland (d) Violently restless Mexico
107. 'The Golden Notebook' is a
 (a) collection of essay (b) a collection of poems
 (c) diary (d) novel
108. 'The Four-Gated City' is a novel by
 (a) Doris Lessing (b) Graham Greene
 (c) Salman Rushdie (d) Stephen Leacock
109. 'Tales from Ovid : Twenty-four Passages from the Metamorphoses' is by
 (a) Ted Hughes (b) Stevie Smith
 (c) Seamus Heaney (d) Eavan Boland
110. 'The Professor' is a novel by
 (a) Doris Lessing (b) V.S. Naipaul
 (c) Charlotte Bronte (d) Jonathan Swift
111. Rochester is a character in
 (a) 'Bleak House' (b) 'The Return of the Native'
 (c) 'Solitary Reaper' (d) 'Jane Eyre'
112. In Emily Bronte's 'Wuthering Heights' Wuthering Heights is the name of
 (a) a hill (b) a house
 (c) a road (d) a mountain range
113. The novels of Charlotte Bronte emerged from the life in
 (a) Landon (b) Dublin
 (c) Yorkshire (d) Scotland
114. 'Hard Times' is a bitter critique of
 (a) renaissance (b) reformation
 (c) industrial revolution (d) feudalism
115. 'Deans' is the name of a family in
 (a) 'The Mill on the Floss' (b) 'Felix Holt'
 (c) 'The Tale of Two Cities' (d) 'Jude the Obscure'
116. Charles Dickens was influenced deeply by the writings of
 (a) Ruskin (b) Carlyle
 (c) Copernicus (d) Bacon

117. 'The Parish Boy's Progress' is the subtitle of a novel by Charles Dickens. Which is that novel ?
 (a) 'David Copperfield' (b) 'Pickwick Papers'
 (c) 'Tale of Two Cities' (d) 'Oliver Twist'
118. Which of the following is a novel by Walter Scott ?
 (a) 'Northanger Abbey' (b) 'Tales of the Hall'
 (c) 'Gothic Tales' (d) 'The Talisman'
119. Jane Austen's 'Emma' came out in
 (a) 1816 (b) 1830
 (c) 1835 (d) 1850
120. 'Principles of Literary Criticism' is a critical work by
 (a) T.S. Eliot (b) S.T. Coleridge
 (c) I.A. Richards (d) William Empson
121. 'The Sared Wood' is the title of a collection of critical essays by
 (a) T.S. Eliot (b) S.T. Coleridge
 (c) I.A. Richards (d) William Empson
122. 'Literary Lapses' is a work by
 (a) F.R. Leavis (b) Stephen Leacock
 (c) Addison (d) Lamb
123. The critical journal 'Scrutiny' was founded by
 (a) F.R. Leavis (b) Stephen Leacock
 (c) Addison (d) Lamb
124. Who gave the critical term 'touchstone' ?
 (a) T.S. Eliot (b) John Dryden
 (c) Philip Sidney (d) Matthew Arnold
125. 'A Bend in the River' is a novel by
 (a) V.S. Naipaul (b) George Orwell
 (c) William Golding (d) Elizabeth Gaskell
126. William Empson was one of the exponents of
 (a) formalism (b) Marxist criticism
 (c) new criticism (d) traditionalist criticism
127. Who gave the terms referential and emotive languages ?
 (a) Saussure (b) Chomsky
 (c) I.A. Richards (d) Cleanth Brooks
128. 'The Birthday Party' is play by
 (a) G.B. Shaw (b) Harold Pinter
 (c) James Joyce (d) Conrad

129. 'Seven Types of Ambiguity' is a critical work by
 (a) Cleanth Brooks (b) I.A. Richards
 (c) Matthew Arnold (d) William Empson
130. Aziz is a character in the novel
 (a) A Band in the River (b) The Satanic Verses
 (c) Coolie (d) A Passage to India
131. Joseph Conrad was an English novelist but he was born in
 (a) Czechoslovakia (b) Poland
 (c) Romania (d) India
132. In which novel by Joseph Conrad Marlow is a character.
 (a) 'Lord Jim' (b) 'Under Western Eyes'
 (c) 'Heart of Darkness' (d) Nostromo
133. 'Culture and Anarchy' is a work on culture by
 (a) T.S. Eliot (b) Miss Jessie Weston
 (c) Frazer (d) Matthew Arnold
134. Which of the following is NOT a play by G.B. Shaw ?
 (a) 'Man and Superman' (b) 'The Duchess of Padua'
 (c) Mrs Warren's Profession (d) 'Candida : A Mystery'
135. G.B. Shaw was
 (a) a Fabian (b) a communist
 (c) a chartist (d) a trade unionist
136. Salman's Rushdie's 'Midnight's Children' depicts
 (a) British Raj's cruelties
 (b) India's transition from Raj to republic
 (c) only the author's attempt to create a new English language
 (d) None of the above
137. In which novel of Raja Rao there is a reference to Shaheed Bhagat Singh ?
 (a) 'The serpent and the Rope' (b) 'Kanthapura'
 (c) 'The Cate and Shakespeare' (d) 'Comrade Kirilov'
138. The serpent in the title of Raja Rao's 'The Serpent and the Rope' stands for
 (a) illusion (b) reality
 (c) only a reptile (d) knowledge
139. Salman Rushdie's 'The Satanic Verser' came out in
 (a) 1981 (b) 1983
 (c) 1987 (d) 1988

140. How else was Tagore known besides his name Rabindranath ?
 (a) Guruji (b) Gurudev
 (c) Swami (d) Guru
141. After which incident did Tagore return the title of 'Sir' bestowed upon him by the Raj ?
 (a) Chauri-Chaura incident (b) Black Hole incident
 (c) Division of Bengal (d) Jallianwala Bagh incident
142. Where was R. K. Narayan Born ?
 (a) Chennai (b) Bangalore
 (c) Mysore (d) London
143. Which Indian classical work did R.K. Narayan render in a simple narrative manner for the common readers ?
 (a) Bhagwata Purana (b) Gita
 (c) Panchtantra Tales (d) Ramayana
144. Which of the following is NOT a work by R. K. Narayan ?
 (a) 'The Man-Eater of Malgudi' (b) 'The Madras Square'
 (c) 'The Vendor of Sweets' (d) 'Waiting for the Mahatama'
145. How was Sarojini Naidu popularly known ?
 (a) Cookoo of India (b) Nightingale of India
 (c) Iron Lady of India (d) None of the above
146. Which of the following is the first published book of poems by Sarojini Naidu ?
 (a) 'The Golden Threshold' (b) 'The Bird of Time'
 (c) 'The Broken Wing' (d) 'The Sceptred Flute'
147. 'In Custody' is a novel by
 (a) Amitav Ghosh (b) Salman Rushdie
 (c) Joseph Canrad (d) Anita Desai
148. Who is the protagonist of Anita Desai's 'Cry the Peacock' ?
 (a) Savitri (b) Sri
 (c) Ahalya (d) Maya
149. The celebrated 'History of the Sikhs' by Khushwant Singh is in
 (a) one volume (b) two volumes
 (c) three volumes (d) four volumes
150. Which English magazine did Khushwant Singh edit ?
 (a) 'Outlook' (b) 'The Illustrated Weekly of India'
 (c) 'India Today' (d) 'Caravan'