

DAY 1: UGC NET 2025 JRF

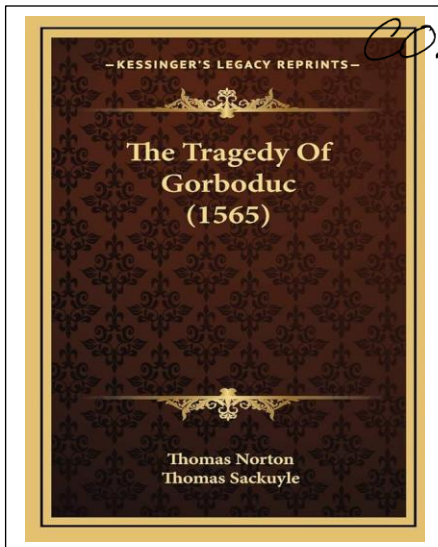
First, try to find the answer; then, go for the hint. The answer key is given at the end.

English optional: 10 Questions

1 Which of the following is not among the University Wits ?

- (1) John Lyly
- (2) Thomas Norton
- (3) Thomas Nash
- (4) George Peele

- University Wits were a group of young playwrights and poets who were educated at Oxford or Cambridge and were active in the late 16th century.
- Main members of the University Wits: Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Nashe, Thomas Lodge, Robert Greene, George Peele, John Lyly



Thomas Norton, however, predates the University Wits. He co-authored **Gorboduc** (1561) with Thomas Sackville, which is the first English tragedy

2 Which of the following was not an Irish playwright ?

- (1) George Bernard Shaw
- (2) John Millington Synge
- (3) Oscar Wilde
- (4) Harold Pinter

George Bernard Shaw – Born in Dublin, Ireland. Irish by birth.

J.M. Synge – Also born in Dublin, Ireland. A major figure in the Irish Literary Revival.

Oscar Wilde – Born in Dublin, Ireland. A prominent Irish wit and playwright.

Harold Pinter – Born in London, England. British, not Irish. Known for The Birthday Party, The Caretaker, and Pinteresque style of drama.

Harold Pinter / Plays



The Birthday Party
1957



The Caretaker
1960

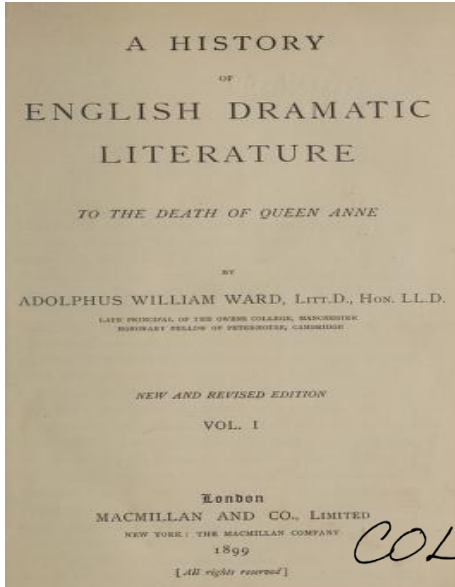


Betrayal
1978

3

Who wrote the famous book *History of Dramatic English Literature* ?

- (1) William Ward
- (2) A. C. Bradley
- (3) David Daiches
- (4) Anthony Powell



William Ward authored *History of English Dramatic Literature to the Death of Queen Anne*, (1875) a comprehensive and scholarly work that covers the development of English drama up to the early 18th century.

A. C. Bradley is known for his Shakespearean criticism (*Shakespearean Tragedy*).

David Daiches is known for *A Critical History of English Literature*.

Anthony Powell is a novelist best known for his series *A Dance to the Music of Time*, not literary criticism.

COLLEGE CURIOSITY YOUTUBE

4

The plays which are based on the Biblical stories are known as :

- (1) Miracle plays
- (2) Mystery plays
- (3) Sentimental plays
- (4) Morality plays

Mystery plays: Dramatize stories from the Bible, especially from Creation to the Last Judgment. Often performed in cycles (e.g., York, Chester, Wakefield).

Miracle plays: Focus on the lives and miracles of saints.

Morality plays: Allegorical plays teaching moral lessons through characters like Everyman, Good Deeds, etc.

Sentimental plays: Emerge in the 18th century, focusing on emotion and virtue.

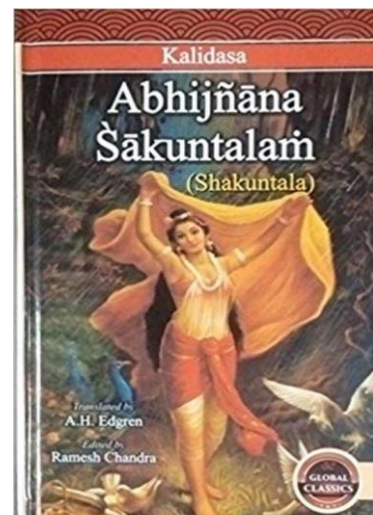
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Who is the author of *Abhijnanasakuntalam* ?

- (1) Bhavabhuti
- (2) Kalidasa
- (3) Shudraka
- (4) Banabhatta

Abhijnana-Shakuntalam is a play based on a story from the Mahabharata.

The play *Abhigyan Shakuntalam* comprises seven acts, and it tells the story of king Dushyanta and Muni's daughter Shakuntala and their love, marriage, separation, and eventual reunion



6

Which of the following is not known as a 'War Poet' in English Literature ?

- (1) Rupert Brooke
- (2) Siegfried Sassoon
- (3) Wilfred Owen
- (4) John Maxfield

War poetry encompasses the poetry written during and about the First World War.

The term, war poetry can be applied to poems by Rupert Brooke, Wilfred Owen, Siegfried Sassoon and Isaac Rosenberg, Richard Aldington, Edmund Blunden, Robert Graves, Julian Grenfell, Ivor Gurney, David Jones, Robert Nichols, Herbert Read, Charles Hamilton Sorley, and Edward Thomas



Wilfred Owen



Siegfried Sassoon



Rupert Brooke



Isaac Rosenberg



Ivor Gurney



Robert Graves

7

The line "That is no country for old men" figures in which of the following poems ?

- (1) *Sailing to Byzantium*
- (2) *The Death of the Hired Man*
- (3) *A Forsaken Garden*
- (4) *Channel Firing*

William Butler Yeats (13 June 1865 – 28 January 1939) was an **Irish poet, dramatist and writer**, and one of the foremost figures of 20th-century literature. He was a driving force behind the **Irish Literary Revival**, and along with **John Millington Synge** and **Lady Gregory** founded the Abbey Theatre, serving as its chief during its early years. He was awarded the **1923 Nobel Prize** in Literature.

Sailing to Byzantium

BY WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

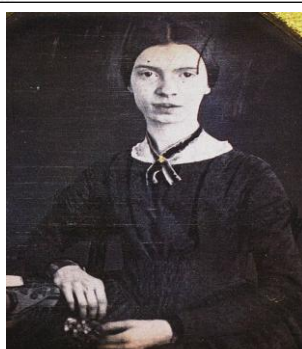
I

That is no country for old men. The young
In one another's arms, birds in the trees,
Those dying generations – at their song,
The salmon-falls, the mackerel-crowded seas,
Fish, flesh, or fowl, commend all summer long
Whatever is begotten, born, and dies.
Caught in that sensual music all neglect
Monuments of unageing intellect.

8

The line "Because I could not stop for Death-He kindly stopped for me" figures in whose poetry ?

- (1) William Butler Yeats
- (2) Emily Dickinson
- (3) Thomas Hardy
- (4) Christina Rossetti



Emily Elizabeth Dickinson (December 10, 1830 – May 15, 1886) was an **American poet**. Little-known during her life, she has since been regarded as one of the most important figures in American poetry.

A complete collection of her poetry first became available in 1955 when scholar Thomas H. Johnson published *The Poems of Emily Dickinson*

Because I could not stop for Death – (479)

BY EMILY DICKINSON

Because I could not stop for Death –
He kindly stopped for me –
The Carriage held but just Ourselves –
And Immortality.

We slowly drove – He knew no haste
And I had put away
My labor and my leisure too,
For His Civility –

We passed the School, where Children strove
At Recess – in the Ring –
We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain –
We passed the Setting Sun –

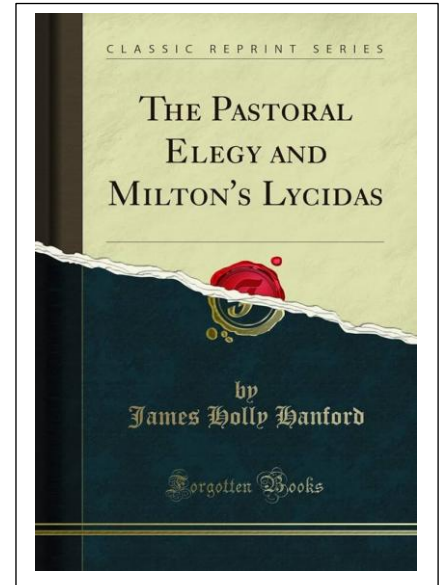
9 *Lycidas* is an example of which of the following ?

- (1) Romantic epic
- (2) Pastoral epic
- (3) Classical epic
- (4) Modern epic

Lycidas

BY JOHN MILTON

Yet once more, O ye laurels, and once more
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Bitter constraint and sad occasion dear
Compels me to disturb your season due;
For Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime,
Young Lycidas, and hath not left his peer.
Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.
He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear.



"*Lycidas*" is a poem by **John Milton**, written in **1637** as a **pastoral elegy**. It first appeared in a 1638 collection of elegies, *Justa Edouardo King Naufrago*, **dedicated to the memory of Edward King**, a friend of Milton at Cambridge who drowned when his ship sank in the Irish Sea off the coast of Wales in August 1637. The poem is 193 lines in length and is irregularly rhymed.

COLLEGE CURIOUSITY YOUTUBE

10 Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess" is an example of :

- (1) Interior Monologue
- (2) Dramatic Monologue
- (3) Soliloquy
- (4) Aside

"**My Last Duchess**" is a poem by **Robert Browning**, frequently anthologised as an example of the **dramatic monologue**. It first appeared in **1842** in Browning's **Dramatic Lyrics**. The poem is composed in 28 rhyming couplets of **iambic pentameter (heroic couplet)**.

My Last Duchess ▶

BY ROBERT BROWNING

FERRARA

That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,
Looking as if she were alive. I call
That piece a wonder, now; Fra Pandolf's hands
Worked busily a day, and there she stands.
Will't please you sit and look at her? I said
"Fra Pandolf" by design, for never read
Strangers like you that pictured countenance,
The depth and passion of its earnest glance,
But to myself they turned (since none puts by
The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)
And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,
How such a glance came there; so, not the first
Are you to turn and ask thus. Sir, 'twas not

English optional 10 questions answer key

1.2	6.4
2.4	7.1
3.1	8.2
4.2	9.2
5.2	10.2