

WILSON COLLEGE

SAMPLE PAPER (With Answers)

Programme: FYBA

Semester: II

Course : Philosophy

Paper : I

1. Which is the theory that suggests that the human beings seek for one's own pleasure as a matter of fact?

- a. Egoistic Hedonism
- b. Gross Hedonism
- c. Refined Hedonism
- d. **Psychological Hedonism**

2. What is the meaning of the term Atomistic Materialism?

- a. **Everything is either atom or empty space**
- b. Only atoms are real.
- c. All material objects are real.
- c. Matter is ultimate reality

3. Name the theory advocated by Thomas Hobbes.

- a. Hedonistic Theory
- b. **Social Contract Theory**
- c. Common-good Theory
- d. Objectivism

4. Which of the human actions should be not be punished?

- a. Voluntary action.
- b. Actions done after deliberation.
- c. **Compulsory action**
- d. Actions which are done consciously with explicit motive

5. Ayan Rand proposes following economic theory as an ideal.

- a. **Capitalism**
- b. Socialism
- c. Communism
- d. Democracy

6. Who is the author of the book 'Leviathan'?

- a. Kant
- b. Descartes
- c. Epicurus
- d. **Thomas Hobbes**

7. According to existentialism and Satre's philosophy , human beings are _____.

- a. **Free**
- b. divine souls
- c. animated bodies
- d. essentially reasonable

8. Immanuel Kant's ethical theory is described as _____ in nature

- a. teleological
- b. essentialist
- c. deontological**
- d. hedonist

9. Hume's theory of ethics makes _____ as source of morality.

- a. scientific discoveries
- b. reason
- d. senses**
- e. nature

10. Feminist ethics emphasizes on _____ as basis of morality.

- a. alternate perspectives
- b. dismantling of patriarchy**
- c. utility of ideas
- d. pleasure seeking and avoidance of pain

11. Medieval ethics is the philosophy prescribes _____.

- a. superstitions and fanatic values
- b. belief in God along with reason**
- c. belief in nature along with human soul
- d. human beings as most intelligent

Sample Questions

S.Y.B.A Sociology P-III

Sem 3

1. _____ is the science of people.
 - a) **Demography**
 - b) Anthropology
 - c) Geography
 - d) Philosophy
2. The term 'Demography' is used interchangeably with _____.
 - a) **Population Studies**
 - b) Policy Studies
 - c) Gender Studies
 - d) Census
3. Three main aspects of population covered under Demography are _____.
 - a) **Size, composition and distribution**
 - b) Size, composition and economy
 - c) Social, political and economic
4. Composition of population is determined by _____.
 - a) **Age and Sex**
 - b) Rich and Poor
 - c) Caste and Class
 - d) Rural and Urban
5. The knowledge of demography is of immense political importance for a democratic political system in several ways. Which of the following is incorrect in this context?
 - a) Demarcation of constituencies by the Election Commission
 - b) Count of voters for political parties
 - c) Political parties prepare their election manifesto
 - d) **Education level of voters**
6. Practices such as prolonged fertility and/or abstinence tend to lower _____.
 - a) **Fertility**
 - b) Mortality
 - c) Maternal mortality

- d) Infant mortality
7. Factors such as age and sex set biological limits to _____.
- a) **Fertility**
 - b) Mortality
 - c) Nuptiality
 - d) Infant Mortality
8. Of all the indices, _____ plays an important role in determining the growth of the population.
- a) Fertility
 - b) **Mortality**
 - c) Nuptiality
 - d) Migration
9. The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act was passed in _____.
- a) **2003**
 - b) 2005
 - c) 1991
 - d) 2010
10. The terms Gross migration and Net migration are used to determine _____.
- a) **Volume of migration**
 - b) Economy of migration
 - c) the number of immigrants
 - d) Migration stream

Wilson College

Programme: SYBA

Semester: IV

Course: Macroeconomics II

Paper V

- Q.1. Fisher's Equation of Exchange opines that
- The volume of money and the value of money are inversely proportional
 - The volume of money and the value of money are directly proportional
 - The volume of money and rate of interest are inversely proportional
 - The volume of money and rate of interest are directly proportional
- Q.2. The demand for idle balances depends on
- The rate of interest
 - The level of income
 - The price level
 - The rate of unemployment
- Q.3. When the elasticity of demand for money is infinite, the LM curve is
- Vertical
 - Sloping upward to the right
 - Horizontal
 - Flatter
- Q.4. Which of the following will shift the IS to the left?
- Increase in government expenditure
 - Decrease in government expenditure
 - Increase in autonomous spending
 - Decrease in income taxes

- Q.5. Which of the following policies bring out the crowding out effects?
- a. **Fiscal Policy**
 - b. Monetary Policy
 - c. Interest Rate Policy
 - d. Income Policy
- Q.6 One of the following is NOT a Fiscal Policy instrument
- a. Tax Policy
 - b. Public Expenditure
 - c. **Bank Rate**
 - d. Public Debt
- Q.7. Fiscal Policy is most effective when
- a. The Economy is experiencing boom times
 - b. **When the Economy is in deep depression**
 - c. In developed capitalist economies
 - d. Interest rates are low
- Q.8. Monetary Policy is most effective:
- a. When the LM schedule is flat
 - b. **When the LM schedule is steep**
 - c. When the IS schedule is steep
 - d. When the IS schedule is vertical

Sample Questions Sem 4 History Paper II and III

1. Name the Leader who modernized Turkey.
 - a. **Kemal Pasha**
 - b. Reza Shah
 - c. Anwar Pasha
 - d. Ahmed Shah
2. Which regiment did Reza Khan belong to ?
 - a. Beg
 - b. **Cossack**
 - c. King
 - d. Persian
3. In which year Israel came into existence?
 - a. 1939
 - b. 1940
 - c. 1945
 - d. **1948**
4. Which paper did Mussolini edit?
 - a. **People Of Italy**
 - b. Fascist
 - c. Axis
 - d. Dawn
5. Name the party Hitler was a member of.
 - a. Democratic
 - b. Republican
 - c. **Nazi**
 - d. Liberal

6. Which form of government did Japan introduce after world war I?
- a. Monarchy
 - b. Democracy
 - c. **Constitutional Monarchy**
 - d. Dictatorship
7. In which year World War II ended?
- a. 1939
 - b. 1940
 - c. 1942
 - d. **1945**
8. Which is the most important organ of the UN?
- a. UNESCO
 - b. INCJ
 - c. ECOSOC
 - d. **Security Council**
9. Which march was undertaken by Gandhiji to break the salt Act?
- a. **Dandi**
 - b. Champaran
 - c. Kheda
 - d. Ahmedabad
10. Which organization did Dr. Sun Yat Sen start to overthrow Manchus?
- a. **Revive China Society**
 - b. Black Dragon Society
 - c. Cherry Society
 - d. Revolution Society

Sample Questions of SEM IV History III

1. Who was the Syrian ambassador in the court of Bindusara?
 - a. Megasthenes
 - b. Dimachos**
 - c. Dionysius
 - d. Amitrochates

2. Mauryan Emperor Ashoka is referred as Ashokavardhana in which of the following?
 - a. Junagarh Inscription
 - b. Puranas**
 - c. Nitlur minor rock edict
 - d. Maski edict

3. The greatest Chera King remembered for building a temple of 'Kannagi' the Goddess of Chastity?
 - a. Elara
 - b. Karikal
 - c. Senguttuvan**
 - d. Mudukudumi

4. Whom did Skandgupta appointed as the Provincial Governor of Saurashtra?
 - a. Virasena
 - b. Parnadatta**
 - c. Harisena
 - d. Amarkhaddava

5. Sudarshan lake repaired second time under the reign of ?
 - a. Skandgupta**
 - b. Kumargupta
 - c. Rudradaman
 - d. Parnadatta

6. Which of the following was main capital of Kushana king Kanishka-I?
 - a. Purushapura**
 - b. Pataliputra

- c. Taxila
- d. Mathura

7. The term Pugas refer to

- a. Slaves
- b. Money
- c. Guilds**
- d. Dress

8. Which of the following Chola king was the first to capture Maldives?

- a. Rajaraja**
- b. Rajendra
- c. Narayana
- d. Vajji

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

S.Y.B.A

Sem IV P-II Sociology of Development

1. _____ is a political philosophy that underpins and drives economic globalization.
 - a) **Neo-liberalism**
 - b) Socialism
 - c) Capitalism
 - d) Marxism
2. Dependency theorists criticize neo-liberalism for promoting _____.
 - a) **Continuing inequality**
 - b) Economic growth
 - c) Equality
 - d) Literacy
3. Integrating national economy into world economy is one of the principles of _____.
 - a) **Neo-liberal economic approach**
 - b) New Welfare Oriented approach
 - c) Structural Internationalist Model
 - d) Dependency theory
4. Which of the following is NOT one of the stages in W. W. Rostow's theory 'Stages of Growth'?
 - a) **Agrarian Societies**
 - b) Pre-conditions for take-off
 - c) Take-off
 - d) Maturity
5. _____ envisions the world-economy to be divided into two major components, metropolis and satellite.
 - a) **A.G Frank**
 - b) Hoselitz
 - c) McClelland
 - d) Amartya Sen
6. A. G Frank explains the Dependency model using _____ as an example.

- a) Latin America
 - b) India
 - c) Bangladesh
 - d) Japan
7. Who releases Human Development Report?
- a) United Nations
 - b) World Bank
 - c) International Monetary Fund
 - d) World Trade Organization
8. With reference to measurements of the dimensions of Human Development Index which of the following statement is incorrect?
- a) A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy at birth
 - b) Number of members in a family
 - c) Knowledge is measured by the adult literacy rate (with two thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one third weight)
 - d) A decent standard of living is measured by GDP per capita in purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US Dollars
9. Which of the following is NOT covered under Economic Surveys?
- a) Economic conditions of people
 - b) Social environment of people
 - c) Attitudes and opinions
 - d) Economic Units
10. Which of the following is NOT an example of Case study research?
- a) Social-anthropological study of a rural community
 - b) Causative study of a successful co-operative society
 - c) Study of labour participation in management
 - d) Demographic characteristics of population

WILSON COLLEGE

SAMPLE PAPER (With Answers)

Programme: SYBA Semester: IV

Course : Philosophy

Paper : III

1. Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes are known as _____ thinkers
 - a. materialist
 - b. spiritual
 - c. Milesian
 - d. existentialist

2. Principle “All is one” is proposed by
 - a. Parmenides
 - b. Heraclitus
 - c. Plato
 - D. Aristotle

3. Sophists believed that knowledge and morality were
 - a. metaphysical realities
 - b. logical realities
 - c. human made and thus subjective
 - d. human made and thus objective

4. Which of the following, Plato believes is unchanging and eternal
 - a. appearances
 - b. natural world
 - c. form of good
 - d. air

5. Socrates was not put to death long after he was condemned by the law because
 - a. His supporters were trying to save him
 - b. The ship with the Athenians sent to Delos was crowned before his trial, so no death penalties could be executed
 - c. The reasons are unknown
 - d. He wanted to escape

6. Which of the following does not correctly explain the relationship between forms and particulars.
 - a. Forms is the cause and particulars are effects
 - b. forms are the singular from which all multiplicity comes into existence
 - c. forms are the original of which particulars are copies
 - d. forms is Homeric notion of God from which all particulars arise

10. The nature of the soul as suggested by Plato in the dialogue Republic is

- a. composite
- b. good
- c. simple
- d. tripartite

7. According to Plato, the true nature of soul is attuned to

- a. happiness
- b. reason
- c. wealth
- d. moderation

8. Stoics believed that it was _____ to be unethical in every situation

- a. natural
- b. unnatural
- c. divine
- d. possible

9. Sextus Empiricus suggested that skeptics seek

- a. knowledge through investigation and inquiry
- b. love
- c. pleasure
- d. joys of heaven

10. The medieval thinkers suggested

- a. reconciling faith with reason
- b. reconciling senses with reason
- c. reconciling god and humans
- d. reconciling humans and animals

WILSON COLLEGE

SEM V ATKT SAMPLE QUESTIONS –HISTORY PAPER IV to PAPER IX

Paper IV

1. Who was the founder of the Slave Dynasty?
 - a. **Qutub-ud-din Aibak**
 - b. Iltutmish
 - c. Razia Sultana
 - d. Balban

2. Who was the founder of the Khalji Dynasty?
 - a. Ala-ud-din Khalji
 - b. **Jalal-ud-din Khalji**
 - c. Salah-ud-din Khalji
 - d. Giyas-ud-din Khalji

3. Who was the founder of the Tughlaq Dynasty?
 - a. **Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq**
 - b. Muhammad- bin - Tughlaq
 - c. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - d. Nasiruddin Tughlaq

4. Who was the founder of the Lodhi dynasty?
 - a. Ibrahim Lodhi
 - b. Sikander Lodhi
 - c. **Bahlol Lodhi**
 - d. Aliya Lodhi

5. Who introduced the iqta system?
 - a. Qutub-din-Aibak
 - b. Razia Sultana
 - c. **Iltutmish**
 - d. Alau-din- Khalji

6. During the Sulatanate period the chief minister was known as.....
 - a. Amil
 - b. **Wazir**
 - c. Mufti
 - d. Nawab

7. A pargana was headed by.....

- a. **Amil**
- b. Wazir
- c. Bakshi
- d. Mufti

8. Salutation by touching the ground with the forehead is called.....

- a. Chalisa
- b. Iqta
- c. Woojuh
- d. **Sijda**

PAPER V

1. When did the Maratha empire was taken over by the British?

- a. 1800
- b. 1805
- c. 1810
- d. **1818**

2. The economy of 19th century Maharashtra was _____ economy.

- a. developed
- b. backward
- c. **agrarian**
- d. industrialized

3. Name the revolutionary who revolted against British alongwith peasants.

- a. **Vasudev Balwant Phadke**
- b. Nana Saheb Peshwa
- c. Trimbakji Dengele
- d. Chittur Singh

4. Jyotiba Phule started _____

- a. Prarthana Samaj
- b. **Satyashodhak Samaj**
- c. Bombay Association
- d. Paramhansa Mandali

5. In which year was Prarthana samaj established?

- a. 1850
- b. 1857
- c. 1860
- d. **1867.**

6. Who amongst the following is an Extremist leader ?
- Lokmanya Tilak**
 - Chaphekar
 - Savarkar
 - Pherozshah Mehta
7. Name the first mass movement launched by Gandhiji.
- Noncooperation movement**
 - Civil disobedience movement
 - Quit India Movement
 - Swadeshi movement
8. The state of Maharashtra was created in _____
- 1947
 - 1956
 - 1960**
9. Who started the newspaper Mooknayak ?
- Babasaheb Ambedkar**
 - Jyotiba Phule
 - M.G.Ranade
 - V.R.Shinde
10. who established SNDT university ?
- Agarkar
 - Maharshi Karve**
 - M.G.Ranade
 - Pandita Ramabai

Paper VI

- Who of the following discovered the first palaeolith at Pallavaram?
 - Sir William Jones
 - John Marshall
 - Robert Bruce Foote**
 - Major Alexander Cunningham
- Which of the following tools is not associated with Palaeolithic culture?
 - Hand – axe
 - Chopper
 - Cleaver
 - Adze**
- Which of the following features is not related to Harappan civilization?

- a. Gold and silver ornaments
 - b. Bullock cart
 - c. Iron technology
 - d. Trade
4. The site Balathal belongs to which of the following culture?
- a. Jorwe Chalcolithic
 - b. Malwa Chalcolithic
 - c. Kaytha Chalcolithic
 - d. Ahar Chalcolithic
- a. Govinda – III
5. Who deciphered the Brahmi script?
- a. John Marshall
 - b. J.F. Fleet
 - c. Alexander Cunningham
 - d. James Princep
6. Who was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India?
- a. A. Cunningham
 - b. James Princep
 - c. John Marshall
 - d. R.E.M. Wheeler
7. Photogrammetry is
- a. A technique of transforming aerial photography into a scaled plan.
 - b. A technique taking photographs of huge monuments.
 - c. A technique of taking photographs of minute things into a wider form.
 - d. A technique of taking photographs of ancient monuments

Paper VII

1. Which one of the following factors did not assist the rise of the Marathas in Deccan?
- a. Bajipur and Golkunda had become too weakened to stop the rise of the Marathas.
 - b. There was no serious social division among the Marathas.
 - c. Deccan was a plateau.

- d. In the South there was a balance of power between Hindus and Muslims
2. **Who among the following Mughal commanders fled from Puna when Shivaji attacked the territory?**
- Mahabat Khan
 - Raja Jai Singh
 - Shaista Khan**
 - Rustam Khan
3. **Which of the following was the primary weakness of Shivaji's navy?**
- lack of good artillery on ships.**
 - lack of good commanders.
 - lack of a merchant navy.
 - lack of strong ships.
4. **In which of the following year did Shivaji go to meet Aurangzeb?**
- 1667
 - 1666**
 - 1665
 - 1664
5. **The number of Ministers who assisted Shivaji in his administration was**
- twelve
 - ten
 - eight**
 - seven
6. **In which of the following year did Shivaji hold his coronation in Raipur?**
- 1677
 - 1675**
 - 1674
 - 1672
7. **By which of the following Mughal commander of Aurangzeb was Shivaji forced to sign the treaty of Purandar?**
- Rustam Khan
 - Mahabat Khan
 - Raja Jaswant Singh
 - Raja Jai Singh**

Paper VIII

- Name the first country to receive American aid under Marshall Plan.
a) Greece b) Germany c) Belgium d) Switzerland
- When was Berlin Wall built?
a) 1945 b) 1950 c) 1955 d) 1961
- Which East European country revolted against interference of Soviet Russia in 1956.
a) Albania b) Romania c) Hungary d) Poland
- Who came to power in Russia after Gorbachev?
a) Khrushchev b) Brezhnev c) Andropov d) Yeltsin
- Which country witnessed Velvet Revolution in 1992?
a) Czechoslovakia b) Germany c) Albania d) Yugoslavia
- Which country was attacked by the US during the first Gulf War?
a) Iraq b) Saudi Arabia c) Kuwait d) Iran
- Nelson Mandela was awarded _____.
a) Magsaysay award b) Nobel Peace Prize c) Humanitarian Prize d) Stockholm Award
- Name the first black President of South Africa.
a) Desmond Tutu b) Nelson Mandela c) Steve Biko d) Albert Luthuli
- The black Americans started _____ movement.
a) Home Rule b) Civil Rights c) Equal Rights d) Non-discrimination
- To which country Betty Friedan belonged to?

a) America b) Britain c) France d) Germany

Paper IX

1. Where did the concept of 'Grand Tour' become popular ?

- a. America
- b. **Europe**
- c. India
- d. Asia

2. Name the first committee set up in India to promote Tourism.

- a. **Sargent**
- b. Jha
- c. Kothari
- d. Hunter

3. Which beach of Andaman's has often listed in top 10 beaches of Asia?

- a. Om
- b. Marina
- c. **Radhanagar**
- d. Silver

4. Chittorgarh is a _____ fort.

- a. Land
- b. Sea
- c. **Hill**
- d. Forest

5. Which of the following is a World Heritage Site ?

- a. Sanchi Stupa
- b. **CSMT station**
- c. Hazrat Bal mosque
- d. Bhimbetka Rock Shelters

6. Where is National Museum of Indian Cinema located?

- a. Delhi
- b. Kolkata
- c. Bengaluru

d. **Mumbai**

7. Which of the following is not associated with adventure tourism.

- a. River Rafting
- b. Paraglyding
- c. **Amarnath Yatra**
- d. Bungee Jumping

8. Which of the following is a Heritage conservation Society?

- a. **INTACH**
- b. CSMVS
- c. BDL
- d. NGMA

WILSON COLLEGE

Programme: T.Y.B.A

Semester: V

Course: Sociology P-IV – Theoretical Sociology

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Sample Questions

1. Who is the founding father of our discipline?
 - a) **Auguste Comte**
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Emile Durkheim
 - d) Herbert Spencer
2. Who wanted to name our discipline as Social Physics?
 - a) Saint Simon
 - b) **Auguste Comte**
 - c) Emile Durkheim
 - d) Talcott Parsons
3. Where did Sociology originate?
 - a) **Europe**
 - b) Australia
 - c) Asia
 - d) Africa
4. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the key social forces responsible for the development of Sociological Theory?
 - a) Feminism
 - b) Rise of Socialism
 - c) Urbanization
 - d) **Feudalism**
5. Who were the main proponents of Counter-enlightenment thinking?

- a) Louis de Bonald and Joseph de Maistre
 - b) Thomas Hobbes and John Locke
 - c) Alexis de Tocqueville and Karl Marx
 - d) Charles Montesquieu and Jean Jacques Rosseau
6. What was Enlightenment also known as in France?
- a) Age of Reason
 - b) Age of Rebellion
 - c) Age of Knowledge
 - d) Age of Darkness
7. Which of the following is **NOT** the Positivist methodology?
- a) Observation
 - b) Historical Comparative Analysis
 - c) Experiment
 - d) Fieldwork
8. Which of the following **does not** represent positive consequences of slavery for White Southerners in Southern United States, as explained by Merton?
- a) Supplying cheap labour
 - b) Support for the cotton economy
 - c) Social status
 - d) Domestic help
9. Which of the following term is not associated with Gramsci?
- a) Organic ideology
 - b) Organic intellectuals
 - c) Hegemony
 - d) Class Struggle
10. The idea of 'Imperatively Co-ordinated Associations' was given by _____
- a) Karl Marx
 - b) Max Weber
 - c) Lewis Coser
 - d) Ralph Dahrendorf

Programme: T.Y.B.A

Semester: V

Course: Sociology P-V – Sociology of Work

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Sample Questions

1. Work, as a human activity, is essentially centred on _____.
 - a) **Object**
 - b) Money
 - c) Status
 - d) Creativity
2. According to _____, it is not possible to have an unambiguous or objective definition of work.
 - a) **Keith Grint**
 - b) Robert Blauner
 - c) Harry Braverman
 - d) Max Weber
3. _____ is the most debatable and controversial category of 'Work'.
 - a) **Housework**
 - b) Clerical work
 - c) Professional work
 - d) Unskilled work
4. Which of the following types of work remains at the lowest ranks of hierarchy?
 - a) Clerical workers
 - b) Blue collar workers
 - c) **Semi-skilled and Unskilled workers**
 - d) Professionals
5. _____ is one of the causes for substantial rise in industrial noise pollution.
 - a) **Increasing mechanisation**
 - b) Large number of workers
 - c) Small space

- d) Increasing traffic
6. Which of the following is **NOT** a causative factor for accidents at the work-place?
- a) Emotional instability
 - b) Unsafe piling and storage
 - c) Colour blindness
 - d) **Authoritarian leader**
7. Industrialization depends upon several factors. Find the odd one from the following:
- a) Growth of technology
 - b) Division of labour
 - c) **Rise in nuclear families**
 - d) Fixed capital
8. The arrangement between a merchant and workers is a characteristic feature of _____.
- a) Guild system
 - b) **Putting out system**
 - c) Factory system
 - d) Modern industry

Programme: T.Y.B.A.

Semester: V

Course (Sociology, PAPER-VI, **SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER**)

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SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Q.1) The gender for whom social roles are not defined is:

- (a) Male
- (b) Female
- (c) **Transgender**
- (d) cross dresser

Q.2) Which of the following is closely linked to the terms ‘masculinity’ and ‘femininity’?

- (a) Caste
- (b) Class
- (c) Race
- (d) **Gender**

Q.3) The awareness about one’s situation of marginality when expressed in words or action takes the form of outburst

- a) Rebellion
- b) Dalit feminism**
- c) Exploitation
- d) oppression

Q.4) Kulinism allowed Kulin Brahmins in the past had an indefinite number of

- a) **wives**
- b) friends
- c) neighbours
- d) houses

Q5) Brutal attacks on women points to a deep-rooted hatred towards _____.

- a) **women**
- b) men
- c) neighbours
- d) foreigners

Q.6) This was treated as a mouthpiece by autonomous women's movement in the country

- a) Times of India
- b) Feminist Network
- c) Stree Sangharsh
- d) **Manushi**

Q.7) Kumud Pawade has authored which book?

- (a) **Anta sphot (Thoughtful Outburst)**
- (b) Anu sphot (Atomic Outburst)
- (c) Bhavanik sphot (Emotional Outburst)
- (d) Manasik sphot (Psychological Outburst)

Q 8) Which is the practice of one man marrying many women?

- (a) Polyandry
- (b) **Polygyny**
- (c) Hypergamy
- (d) Hypogamy

Programme: T.Y.B.A.

Semester: V

Course (Sociology, Paper VII- **SOCIOLOGY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**)

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Sample Questions

Q.1) Directing comes under which of the following functions?

- a) **Managerial**
- b) Operative
- c) Technical
- d) Behavioural function

Q.2) The most important 'M' in management is _____

- a) Market
- b) Machinery
- c) **Men**
- d) Money

Q.3) Which is the first stage in the recruitment process.

- a) Screening
- b) Evaluation
- c) Scanning
- d) **Planning**

Q.4) The purpose of preliminary interview in the selection process.

- a) Negotiation,
- b) Appoint candidates
- c) Select candidates
- d) Eliminate candidates

Q.5) The bad people will drive out the good or cause them to

- a) deteriorate
- b) work hard
- c) work harder
- d) seek promotion

Q.6)The objective of TQM is:

- a) To do inspection
- b) Quality Control
- c) To do the right things, right the first time, every time.
- d) Increase customer pool.

Q.7) Which among the following is not the function of human capital management?

- A. Managing and defining competitive salaries
- B. Sourcing , attracting, recruiting qualified and skilled people.
- C. Availing the compensation to the employees
- D. Performance management processes

Q.8)Image building” objectives are common in _____ type of market structure?

- a. Competition
- b. Oligopoly
- c. Monopoly
- d. Monopsony

Q.9) The set of rules, forms and practices established for behaviour in a polite society or in official or professional life.

- A. **Etiquette**
- B. Business Etiquette
- C. Ethics
- D. Netiquette

Programme: T.Y.B.A.

Semester: V

Course: (Sociology, Paper VIII- **URBAN SOCIOLOGY**)

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Name of the Head : Ms. Muneerah Khambhawala

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Q.1) Urbanism is described here as

- a. The space between buildings
- b. The connected system of public and private spaces**
- c. Big cities
- d. The public realm

Q.2) The rural-urban differences developed in a unilinear fashion which led to a breakdown of rural urban differences is called as _____.

- a. Rural-Urban Continuum**
- b. Rural – Rural Continuum
- c. Urban – Urban Continuum
- d. Rural- Village Continuum

Q.3) _____ is interlinked and yet distinct.

- a. Rural and town**
- b. City and Villages
- c. Country and town
- d. Mega cities and Capital city

Q.4)wrote the seminal essay in urban sociology, i.e. Urbanism as a way of life.

- a. Ernest Burgess

- b. David Harvey
- c. Louis Wirth
- d. Homer Hoyt

Q.5) Which urban theorist gave "Sector Model" of urban growth?

- a. Manuel Castells
- b. Homer Hoyt
- c. David Harvey
- d. Earnest Burgess

Q.6) Collective Consumption refers to

- a. Public transport and public housing
- b. Pornography
- c. Hunger
- d. Environmental degradation

Q.7) The text Social Justice and the City was written by

- a. Robert Ezra park
- b. David Harvey
- c. Daniel Bell
- d. Annalise Keating

Q.8) City of Quartz was published in the year

- a. 1992
- b. 1990
- c. 1989
- d. 1915

Q.9) Manuel Castells argues that controls and collates flows of information.

- a. Capitalist
- b. Governments
- c. Global cities
- d. None of the above

Q.10) According to David Harvey, in primary circuit of capital accumulation.....

- a. Capital invested in science and technology
- b. Surplus value is created by organizing work and increasing working hours
- c. Investment in built environment
- d. State takes leading role

Programme: T.Y.B.A

Semester: V

Course: Sociology P-IX – Quantitative Social Research

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Sample Questions

1. Applied Research is also called as _____.
 - a) **Decisional research**
 - b) Fundamental research
 - c) Basic research
 - d) Pure research
2. Research study should consider _____ before conducting the research.
 - a. **Review of literature**
 - b. Review of magazines
 - c. Review of history
 - d. Review of accounts
3. Which one of the following is not the characteristic of the Hypothesis?
 - a. It should be reasonable
 - b. It should be consistent with known facts and theories
 - c. It should be stated in such a way that it can be tested and can be found to be probably true or probably false
 - d. **It should be stated in complex possible term**
4. _____ is self-administered form of data collection technique.
 - a) Survey
 - b) **Questionnaire**
 - c) Sampling
 - d) Tabulation
5. Most statistical studies are based on _____.
 - a) **Sample**
 - b) Census
 - c) Consensus

d) circumstances

6. Which of the following is the locational/positional average?

a) Arithmetic Mean

b) Harmonic Mean

c) Median

d) Geometric Mean

7. One of the important merits of Arithmetic Mean over Median and Mode is

a) It is based on all the observations

b) It is easy to understand

c) It is easy to calculate

d) It is capable of further mathematical treatment

8. _____ is not suitable for precise studies.

a) Range

b) Median

c) Arithmetic Mean

d) Standard Deviation

Microeconomics III: Paper VII

1) Monopoly is _____ of competition.

- a) failure
- b) acceptance
- c) bundle
- d) **negation**

2) Dumping is also referred to as _____

- a) **international price discrimination**
- b) domestic price discrimination
- c) regional price discrimination
- d) state price discrimination

3) Von Neuman's and Morgenstern's Theory of Games is an attempt to explain interdependency in the _____ market.

- a) **oligopoly**
- b) duopoly
- c) monopolistic competition
- d) monopoly

4) In game theory, the extensive form of describing a game is through the use of a _____

- a) **game tree**
- b) family tee
- c) life cycle
- d) product variation

5) Joseph Bertrand model assumes that each firm expects that the rival firm will keep its price _____, irrespective of its own decision about pricing

- a) decreasing

- b) flexible
- c) increasing
- d) **constant**

6) Kaldor-Hicks criterion implies that if an economic change leads to the production of more goods and services, they can be distributed so as to make some people better off and _____ worse off.

- a) all
- b) some
- c) **none**
- d) few

7) Cournot equilibrium is stable when each firm is supplying _____ of the market at a common price which is lower than the monopoly price.

- a) $\frac{1}{3}$
- b) $\frac{1}{4}$
- c) $\frac{1}{6}$
- d) $\frac{1}{2}$

8) Efficiency in the allocation of resources among different firms is called _____

- a) **efficiency in production**
- b) efficiency in income distribution
- c) efficiency in consumption
- d) efficiency in supply of services

9) In case of _____ oligopoly, firms work together in order to reduce uncertainty in the market.

- a) non collusive
- b) **collusive**

- c) pure
- d) non pure

10) The impossibility theorem is associated with _____

- a) **Kenneth Arrow**
- b) Bergson-Samuelson
- c) Kaldor-Hicks
- d) Chamberlin

Economics of Development: Paper VIII

- 1.) According to Michael Todaro and S. C. Smith, economic development is a _____ process.
- a) Multi State
 - b) Multinational
 - c) Multilingual
 - d) **Multidimensional**
- 2.) According to Goulet, the three core values of development are-----
- a) **Life-sustenance, self-esteem and freedom**
 - b) Life expectancy, self-esteem and freedom
 - c) Life-sustenance, capability and freedom
 - d) Life cycle, self assessment and freedom
- 3) ----- is a process of enlarging people's choices.
- a) Economic growth
 - b) Economic Development
 - c) **Human Development**
 - d) Growth and development
- 4) As per the Big Push Theory, 'there is a ----- level of resources that must be devoted to a development programme if it is to have any chances of success'.
- a) maximum
 - b) **minimum**
 - c) equal
 - d) standard
- 5) Schumpeter emphasizes the role of ----- in economic development.
- a) **entrepreneurs**
 - b) consumers
 - c) government
 - d) private sector
- 6) Solow's growth theory represents the contribution to the ----- growth theory.
- a) traditional
 - b) modern
 - c) classical
 - d) **neoclassical**

7) The ----- is the proportion of the national population whose income is below the official threshold set by the government.

a) poverty headcount ratio

b) growth rate

c) saving

d) GDP

8) According to Kuznets Inverted U Hypothesis, ----- would first rise and then decline with economic growth.

a) poverty

b) income inequality

c) population

d) unemployment

9) According to Schumacher's Concept of Intermediate/ Appropriate technology, Poor countries might realize progress in productivity by adopting advanced technologies but that those advances would do little to increase -----.

a) employment

b) savings

c) consumption

d) infrastructure

Financial Economics: Paper IX

1. When the market interest rate is below the coupon rate, bonds sell for more than face value.
 - a. Less than face value
 - b. more than face value**
 - c. equal to the face value
 - d. more or less than face value

2. The rule is ----- the internal rate of return, the more desirable the investment.
 - a. lower
 - b. lower or higher
 - c. higher**
 - d. equal

3. Given that the single efficient fund of risky assets is the market portfolio, we can label this fund on -----, with an M for market.
 - a. the $\bar{r} - \sigma$ diagram**
 - b. the $E(r) - \sigma^2$ diagram
 - c. the $r - E(r)$ investment diagram
 - d. the venn diagram

4. The Capital Market Line shows the relationship between ----- for efficient assets or portfolios of assets.
 - a. the internal rate of return and net present value
 - b. the expected rate of return and the risk of return**
 - c. the net present value and the coupon amount
 - d. the expected rate and the internal rate of return

5. ----- takes place directly between two counter parties which means that there is no intermediary like an exchange involved to facilitate transactions
 - a. A forward contract**
 - b. A future contract
 - c. An Options Contract
 - d. Swaps

6. ----- binds one party whereas it lets the other party decide at a later date. The other party that makes the choice has to pay a premium for the privilege.
 - a. A forward contract
 - b. A future contract
 - c. An Options Contract**
 - d. Swaps

7. To buy ATM Put and buy ATM Call of the same strike price is which option strategy?
- Short Strangle
 - Long Strangle
 - Short Straddle
 - d. Long Straddle**
8. The ----- of an equity is the value written on the share certificate.
- book value
 - b. par value**
 - market value
 - issue price
9. Debenture investment looks attractive to investors for the following reason -----
- a. It earns stable rate of return**
 - The interest is fully taxable
 - To have controlling power
 - Its risky
10. A company which finances its assets more by debt than the shares, it is called
- low leveraged company
 - average leveraged company
 - zero leveraged company
 - d. highly leveraged company**

Economics of Agriculture and Cooperation: Paper IX

Questions from Module I

1) "Model of Development with Unlimited, Supplies of Labour," model given by

- a) Lewis
- b) Malthus
- c) Solow
- d) Keynes

2) In India over _____ of our working population are engaged directly on agriculture and also similarly depend for their livelihood.

- a) One thirds
- b) Two thirds
- c) Half
- d) full

Questions from Module II

3) This type of credit includes credit requirement of farmers, ranging between 15 months and 5 years and it is required for purchasing cattle, pumping sets, other agricultural implements etc

- a) Short term credit
- b) Medium term credit
- c) Long term credit
- d) Credit

4) NABARSD'S headquarter is located in _____, the country's financial capital.

- a) Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Surat
- d) Madras

Questions from Module III

5) The graded commodities are subsequently passed on to the market under the label of

_____.

- a) AGMARK
- b) COOL
- c) ISI
- d) Agro-based product

6) Farmer hardly gets anything compared to the effort put and expenses incurred because of

- a) Less demand
- b) Over supply
- c) **A long chain of Intermediaries**
- d) Lack of ability

Questions from Module IV

7) _____ mechanism to be implemented effectively across the country so as to ensure remunerative prices for agricultural produce.

- a) AOA
- b) AMS
- c) **MSP**
- d) CACP

8) Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) aimed to provide benefits to:

- (a) Cities
- (b) Remote and backward areas**
- (c) Self-help groups
- (d) Cooperative societies

Questions from All the Modules

9) _____ at village level with the help of ICT and farm schools in the fields of outstanding farmers to promote farmer to farmer learning would be set up through the State Government for strengthening extension services.

- a) Gyan Chaupals**
- b) Gyan Ganga
- c) Gyan Sagar
- d) IT Centres

10) Subsidies under _____ include direct payment given to farmer in the form of deficiency payment.

- a) Green box
- b) Blue box**
- c) Special and differential box
- d) Amber box

Research Methodology: Paper X

Questions from Module I

- 1) _____ aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial/business organisation.
 - (a) Descriptive research
 - (b) Analytical research
 - (c) **Applied research**
 - (d) Historical research

- 2) _____ is based on the measurement of amount.
 - (a) fundamental research
 - (b) Analytical research
 - (c) **Quantitative research**
 - (d) fundamental research

Questions from Module II

- 3) If one variable depends upon or is a consequence of the other variable, it is termed as a _____.
 - (a) Independent variable
 - (b) **Dependent variable**
 - (c) Probability
 - (d) Experiment

- 4) _____ constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data.
 - (a) **Research design**
 - (b) Research Report
 - (c) Research Interpretation
 - (d) Sampling

Questions from Module III

- 5) When observation takes place according to definite pre-arranged plans, involving experimental procedure, the same is then termed _____.
 - (a) uncontrolled observation
 - (b) **Controlled observation**
 - (c) Personal observation
 - (d) Human behaviour

- 6) The _____ is a very popular form of qualitative analysis and involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even the entire community.

- (a) Case study method
- (b) Focussed interview
- (c) Surveys
- (d) Raw data

Questions from Module IV

7) _____ is defined as the square-root of the average of squares of deviations, when such deviations for the values of individual items in a series are obtained from the arithmetic average.

- (a) median
- (b) mean deviation
- (c) standard deviation
- (d) mode

8) The measures of dispersion depend on the lower and upper quartiles is known as _____.

- (a) standard deviation
- (b) Quartile deviation
- (c) Mean
- (d) Mode

Questions from All the Modules

9) _____ presents the shape of a symmetrical curve which is bell shaped having no skewness.

- (a) Negatively skewed curve
- (b) Positively skewed curve
- (c) Symmetrical curve
- (e) Curves

10) _____ method, the population is first divided into subgroups (or strata) who all share a similar characteristic.

- (a) Simple random sampling
- (b) Systematic sampling
- (c) Stratified sampling
- (d) Cluster sampling

Mathematical and Statistical Techniques for Economic Analysis: Paper X

- 1) A feasible solution of LPP _____
- a) **must satisfy all the constraints simultaneously**
 - b) need not satisfy all the constraints, only some of them
 - c) must be a corner point of the feasible region
 - d) must be an unbounded optimum solution
- 2) If the rows and columns of a matrix are interchanged, the new matrix is called it's _____
- a) sub-matrix
 - b) **transpose**
 - c) identity
 - d) scalar matrix
- 3) _____ is a ratio of proportionate change in demand and proportionate change in price.
- a) elasticity of supply
 - b) **elasticity of demand**
 - c) elasticity of cost
 - d) elasticity of revenue
- 4) The probability of event A given that event B has already occurred is called _____
- a) **conditional probability**
 - b) unconditional probability
 - c) complementary probability
 - d) exhaustive probability
- 5) The maximum and minimum values together are called the _____ of a function.
- a) increasing values

b)decreasing values

c)**extreme values**

d)diminishing values

6) The graph of the normal distribution is _____

a)square shaped

b)**bell shaped**

c)oval shaped

d)round shaped

7) The number of rows and columns determine the _____

a)**rank of a matrix**

b)height of a matrix

c)space of a matrix

d)order of a matrix

8) If the value of the objective function z can be increased or decreased indefinitely, such a solution is called _____

a)bounded solution

b)**unbounded solution**

c)specific solution

d)strategic solution

9) Marginal revenue is nothing but the derivative of _____

a)**Total revenue**

b)Total resources

c)Total reserves

d)Total remittances

10)The _____ is the slope of a straight line which is tangent to a curve.

a)integral

b)derivative

c)product

d)quotient

Introduction to Econometrics: Paper XI

1) A complete description of the values and probabilities of a discrete random variable is called the _____

- a) cumulative distribution function
- b) probability function
- c) **probability distribution function**
- d) probability limit function

2) Mathematical expectation of a discrete random variable is nothing but it's _____

- a) median
- b) mode
- c) **mean**
- d) standard deviation

3) The conditional probability distribution of a random variable Y given that the random variable X takes a specified value is denoted by _____

- a) **$P(y/x)$**
- b) $P(x/y)$
- c) $P(y^2/x^2)$
- d) $P(x^2/y^2)$

4) A _____ is an assumption about population parameters which may or may not be true.

- a) estimation
- b) statement
- c) **hypothesis**
- d) statistic

5) The full form of PRF is _____

- a) **Population Regression Function**

b)Population Remedial Function

c)Population Rescue Function

d)Population Reserve Function

6) _____ provides a single value estimate for the population.

a)interval estimation

b)point estimation

c)confidence estimation

d)population estimation

7) _____ can assert with a reasonable degree of certainty that the value of the parameter under consideration is included in it.

a)point estimator

b)interval estimator

c)confidence estimator

d)population estimator

8)Any hypothesis which is tested for the purpose of rejection under the assumption that it is true is called _____

a)null hypothesis

b)alternative hypothesis

c)statistical hypothesis

d)composite hypothesis

9) The purpose of simple linear regression analysis is to _____

a)predict one variable from another variable

b)replace points on a scatter diagram by a straight-line

c)measure the degree to which two variables are linearly associated

d)draw a scatter diagram

10) A statement that is accepted if the sample data provide sufficient evidence that the null hypothesis is false is called _____

a) simple hypothesis

b) composite hypothesis

c) statistical hypothesis

d) **alternative hypothesis**

Environmental Economics: Paper XI

Questions from Module I

- 1) _____ was a short document produced at the 1992 United Nations "Conference on Environment and Development" (UNCED).
 - a) **Rio declaration**
 - b) Paris agreement
 - c) Kyoto conference
 - d) Stockholm conference

- 2) Section one in Agenda 21 is _____.
 - a) **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS**
 - b) CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES
 - c) STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS
 - d) MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Questions from Module II

- 3) A _____ is one that moves us to, or near, the point where marginal abatement costs and marginal damages are equal.
 - a) **Efficient policy**
 - b) Fairness
 - c) Equity
 - d) Enforceability

- 4) An _____ is a government cost on activities that create socially harmful externalities. An externality is an activity that creates a negative effect on others.
 - a) Subsidies
 - b) Tradable Permit
 - c) **Pigouvian tax**
 - d) Fees

Questions from Module III

- 5) _____ is most commonly applied to variations in residential prices reflecting the value of local environmental attributes.
 - a) **Hedonic Pricing**
 - b) Contingent valuation
 - c) Travel cost
 - d) Opportunity cost

6) _____ method is mainly applied for determining economic values of sites that are used for recreation, such as national parks.

- a) Hedonic Pricing
- b) Contingent valuation
- c) **Travel cost**
- d) Opportunity cost

Questions from Module IV

7) _____ is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the need of future generations to meet their own needs.

- a) Human development
- b) Economic development
- c) **Sustainable development**
- d) Physical development

8) International treaty set up between three and more countries with the purpose of reaching an environmental goal is known as _____.

- a) Bilateral agreement
- b) **Multilateral agreement**
- c) Multiple laws
- d) Regulation

Questions from Module all the module

9) _____ is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the need of future generations to meet their own needs.

- e) Human development
- f) Economic development
- g) **Sustainable development**
- h) Physical development

10) The Rio Declaration consisted of _____ principles intended to guide countries in future sustainable development.

- a) 21
- b) 22
- c) **27**
- d) 30

History of Economic Thought: Paper XII

- Q.1.. 'If among a nation of Hunters, it usually cost twice the labor to kill a beaver which does to kill a deer, one beaver should naturally exchange for/ or be worth two deer'. This statement is an expression of Smith's
- Theory of division of labor
 - Theory of value**
 - Theory of distribution
 - Theory of capital accumulation
- Q.2. Principles of Political Economy and Taxation (1817) is authored by
- Adam Smith
 - David Ricardo**
 - J.S. Mill
 - T. R. Malthus
- Q.3. Ricardo's primary concern was with the issue of
- Growth
 - Value
 - Distribution**
 - Development
- Q.4. Which of the following is NOT a contribution of A. C. Pigou?
- Analysis of Externalities
 - Environmental Economics
 - Welfare Economics
 - Proponent of Macroeconomic Revolution started by Keynes**
- Q.5. The market period price, in Marshallian analysis is determined by the intersection of market demand and market supply curves
- The market supply curve is inelastic while the market demand curve is elastic**
 - The market supply curve is inelastic while the market demand curve is inelastic
 - The market supply curve is elastic while the market demand curve is elastic
 - The market supply curve is elastic while the market demand curve is inelastic

- Q.6. The AIDS model a novel way of modelling consumer demand is attributed to
- Richard Thaler
 - Robert Lucas
 - Jean Tirole
 - Angus Deaton
- Q.7. “Vertical foreclosure”, “tacit collusion in horizontal mergers”, “two sided mergers, “two sided markets and platform competition” are phrases that are associated with the work of
- Jean Tirole
 - Paul Krugman
 - A.K. Sen
 - Angus Deaton
- Q.8. He attempted to explain why nearly identical countries (in terms of access to technology and factor endowments) trade in nearly identical goods. Who was this economist?
- Paul Krugman
 - Alfred Marshall
 - Jean Tirole
 - Hayek
- Q.9. Robert E Lucas Jr. was awarded the Bank of Sweden Prize in Economic Sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel in 1995 for his work in the area of
- Behavioral Economics
 - Rational Expectations
 - International Economics
 - Public Finance Economics
- Q.10. The Laffer curve shows the relationship between
- The rate of price rise and rate of inflation
 - The rate of growth and the level of environmental degradation
 - Tax rates and the amount of tax revenue collected by the governments
 - Levels of public expenditure and level of welfare in an economy

Wilson College, Mumbai

Sample Questions for T.Y.B.A.

Programme: T.Y.B.A. September/October 2020

Course: ENGLISH

SEMESTER V

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Paper IV | 16th to 18th Century English Literature- I Elizabethan & Jacobean Periods | UAENG501 | Veronica Bhonsle 9920223397 Vinita Mathew 9819983110 |
| 1. | The aim of Renaissance education was : | | |
| | A. To be reborn as a nation | | |
| | B. To rethink religious ideology | | |
| | C. To produce complete human beings | | |
| | D. To produce artists | | |
| 2. | The Fall of Constantinople occurred in : | | |
| | A. 1457 | | |
| | B. 1451 | | |
| | C. 1453 | | |
| | D. 1458 | | |
| 3. | Hamlet was the prince of : | | |
| | A. Germany | | |
| | B. Italy | | |
| | C. England | | |
| | D. Denmark | | |
| 4. | “The Pulley” is composed by: | | |
| | A. George Herbert | | |
| | B. Henry Vaughan | | |
| | C. John Donne | | |
| | D. Richard Crashaw | | |
| 5. | The term “metaphysical” was first used by to describe the poetry of Donne and others: | | |
| | A. Thomas Carlyle | | |
| | B. Samuel Johnson | | |
| | C. Andrew Marvell | | |
| | D. John Cleveland | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|--|
| Paper V | Literary Theory & Practical Criticism | UAENG502 | Veronica Bhonsle 9920223397 |
| 1. | The implied comparison between 2 ideas or objects is known as: | | |
| | A. analogy | | |
| | B. metaphor | | |

| | |
|----|--|
| | C. similie |
| | D. allegory |
| 2. | Classical notion of literature emphasizes: |
| | A. French literature |
| | B. Greek literature |
| | C. Italian Literature |
| | D. Roman & Greek Literature |
| 3. | Which of the following approaches deal with the study of literature in relation to socio-economic conditions? |
| | A. Feminist Approach |
| | B. Formalist Approach |
| | C. New Criticism |
| | D. Marxist Approach |
| 4. | A stanza with 3 lines is known as : |
| | A. Triad |
| | B. Trilogy |
| | C. Tercet |
| | D. Triumvirate |
| 5. | The following stress marks aptly describe a trochee |
| | A. X/ |
| | B. /X |
| | C. // |
| | D. XX |

| Paper VI | Popular Culture | UAENG503C | Michelle Philip 9820337102 |
|----------|--|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Roland Barthes' seminal work on French popular culture is: | | |
| | A. Mythologies | | |
| | B. The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction | | |
| | C. Culture and Anarchy | | |
| | D. Mass Civilisation and Minority Culture | | |
| 2. | _____ is a Swiss Linguist who provides us with a blueprint for semiotic analysis. | | |
| | A. Claude Levi Strauss | | |
| | B. Will Wright | | |
| | C. Ferdinand de Saussure | | |
| | D. Roland Barthes | | |
| 3. | Gramsci designates that hegemony is organized by: | | |
| | A. The Church | | |
| | B. The ruling political party | | |
| | C. Cultural organisations | | |
| | D. Organic Intellectuals | | |
| 4. | The theory of Stuart Hall is: | | |
| | A. Mass Culture Theory | | |
| | B. Reception Theory | | |
| | C. Hegemony | | |
| | D. Economic determinism | | |
| 5. | Laura Mulvey introduces the idea of woman as: | | |

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| | A. Spectator |
| | B. Actor |
| | C. Subject of the gaze |
| | D. Object of the gaze |

| Paper VII | 19th Century English Literature –The Romantic Revival | UAENG504 | Vinita Mathew 9819983110 |
|-----------|--|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | The Lyrical Ballads was published in: | | |
| | A. a) 1879 | | |
| | B. b) 1789 | | |
| | C. c) 1798 | | |
| | D. d) 1800 | | |
| 2. | The French Revolution influenced the: | | |
| | A. The Poets | | |
| | B. The Parliament | | |
| | C. The Royalty | | |
| | D. The Common man | | |
| 3. | 3. The youngest poet of the Romantic Revival was: | | |
| | A. William Wordsworth | | |
| | B. S.T. Coleridge | | |
| | C. John Keats | | |
| | D. P.B. Shelley | | |
| 4. | One of the features of Romantic literature was: | | |
| | A. protest against traditional religion | | |
| | B. struggle for political reform | | |
| | C. interest in the past | | |
| | D. pre-occupation with love stories | | |
| 5. | The best-known writer of the domestic novel in the Romantic Age is: | | |
| | A. Emily Bronte | | |
| | B. Jane Austen | | |
| | C. Charlotte Bronte | | |
| | D. Mary Shelley | | |

| Paper VIII | 20 th Century British Literature - I | UAENG505 | Michelle Philip 9820337102 |
|------------|---|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | _____ opens with an image of a new-born child sleeping in a cradle. | | |
| | A. Strange Meeting | | |
| | B. In Memory of W.B. Yeats | | |
| | C. Portrait of a Lady | | |
| | D. A Prayer for My Daughter | | |
| 2. | In the poem Insensibility, Owen employs this poetic technique: | | |
| | A. trochaic reversal | | |
| | B. pararhyme | | |
| | C. irony | | |
| | D. sarcasm | | |
| 3. | The predominant theme in the poem "The Hippopotamus" is _____. | | |
| | A. animal rights | | |
| | B. religion | | |
| | C. wildlife | | |
| | D. nature vs nurture | | |
| 4. | The term 'stream of consciousness' was coined by: | | |
| | A. William James | | |
| | B. James Joyce | | |
| | C. Henry James | | |
| | D. Virginia Woolf | | |
| 5. | Look Back in Anger is called _____ drama: | | |
| | A. Expressionist | | |
| | B. Absurd | | |
| | C. Epic | | |
| | D. Kitchen sink | | |

| Paper IX | Film and Literature -I | UAENG506C | Michelle Philip 9820337102 |
|----------|---|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | The first film believed to be screened before a viewing public: | | |
| | A. The Arrival of a Train at La Ciotat Station | | |
| | B. A Trip to the Moon | | |
| | C. The Birth of a Nation | | |
| | D. The Great Train Robbery | | |
| 2. | Point of View Shot is usually used for: | | |
| | A. Editing | | |
| | B. Narration | | |
| | C. Montage | | |
| | D. The Long take | | |

| | |
|----|---|
| 3. | _____ is an adaptation of Shakespeare's Hamlet. |
| | A. Maqbool |
| | B. Haider |
| | C. Omkara |
| | D. Dev D |
| 4. | In Bharadwaj's adaptation of Hamlet, name the person who is Ophelia |
| | A. Gazala |
| | B. Nimmi |
| | C. Arshia |
| | D. Dolly |
| 5. | Apparatus theory is closely allied to which of these? |
| | A. Ideological Study |
| | B. Psychoanalytic approach |
| | C. Auteur Theory |
| | D. Studio system |