

■ SECONDARY & HIGHER SECONDARY SERIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE MCQ PRACTICE PAPER — VOL. II

CLASS 9TH • CLASS 10TH • CLASS 11TH • CLASS 12TH

100 Unique Questions | 10 Topic-Based Sections

Vocabulary • Grammar • Literature • Poetry • Drama • Novel • Composition

✓ Correct Answers Highlighted | ■ Concept Notes Included

Board Exam Preparation | Matriculation & Intermediate Level

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

1. This paper contains **100 Multiple Choice Questions** organized by class (9th to 12th).
2. Each correct answer carries **1 mark** with **no negative marking**.
3. The **correct answer is shown with a green tick (✓)** in each question.
4. A **concept note** is provided after each question to explain the reasoning.
5. Cover Topics: Vocabulary, Grammar, Comprehension, Literary Devices, Poetry, Drama, Novel, Writing Skills.
6. This paper is **completely different** from Volume I and is tailored for Board Exam preparation.
7. Questions for each class reflect the respective curriculum standards.
8. Review all notes carefully to build a strong conceptual foundation.

Paper Structure:

Class	Sections	Questions	Topics
9th	A & B	Q1–Q20	Vocabulary, Grammar
10th	C & D	Q21–Q40	Comprehension, Writing
11th	E & F	Q41–Q60	Advanced Grammar, Prose
12th	G, H & I	Q61–Q90	Poetry, Vocab, Drama/Novel
Mixed	J	Q91–Q100	All Classes Combined

CLASS 9 — SECTION A: VOCABULARY (Prose & Poetry)

1. In the story 'The Reward', the word 'BENEVOLENT' means:

A) Strict and harsh

✓ B) Kind and generous

C) Selfish and greedy

D) Clever and tricky

■ Benevolent = well-meaning and kindly; often used in 9th-grade prose lessons.

2. The word 'DESOLATE' as used in 9th-grade poetry primarily means:

A) Crowded and busy

✓ B) Empty and bleak

C) Bright and cheerful

D) Warm and friendly

■ Desolate = a place empty of people; dreary and bleak.

3. In the lesson 'The Man Who Was a Hospital', 'HYPOCHONDRIAC' refers to a person who:

A) Works in a hospital

✓ B) Imagines they have many illnesses

C) Fears hospitals

D) Diagnoses others incorrectly

■ A hypochondriac is a person who is abnormally anxious about their health.

4. 'FRUGAL' living means living:

A) Extravagantly

✓ B) Sparsely and economically

C) Comfortably

D) Recklessly

■ Frugal = sparing or economical with money or food.

5. The synonym of 'ABSURD' is:

A) Reasonable

✓ B) Ridiculous

C) Wise

D) Logical

■ Absurd = wildly unreasonable, illogical, or inappropriate.

6. The word 'ENDEAVOUR' means:

A) Failure

B) Laziness

✓ C) Effort or attempt

D) Success

■ Endeavour = to try hard to do or achieve something.

7. 'INTEGRITY' most accurately means:

- A) Intelligence
- B) Dishonesty

✓ C) Moral uprightness

- D) Wealth

■ Integrity = the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.

8. Antonym of 'ELOQUENT' is:

- A) Fluent
- B) Articulate

✓ C) Inarticulate

- D) Persuasive

■ Eloquent = fluent or persuasive in speaking; inarticulate is its antonym.

9. In poetry, a 'STANZA' refers to:

- A) A single line of verse

✓ B) A group of lines forming a unit in a poem

- C) The title of a poem
- D) The rhyme scheme of a poem

■ A stanza is a group of lines that form the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem.

10. 'PERSEVERANCE' means:

- A) Quick success
- B) Giving up easily

✓ C) Continued effort despite difficulty

- D) Avoiding hardship

■ Perseverance = steadfastness in doing something despite difficulty.

CLASS 9 — SECTION B: GRAMMAR (Tenses & Parts of Speech)

11. Identify the correct sentence using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

- A) She is studying for three hours.

✓ B) She has been studying for three hours.

- C) She studied for three hours.
- D) She studies for three hours.

■ Present Perfect Continuous = has/have + been + verb-ing; shows ongoing action from the past.

12. The underlined word in 'He runs fast' is a/an:

- A) Adjective
- B) Noun

✓ C) Adverb

- D) Conjunction

■ Fast modifies the verb 'runs'; a word that modifies a verb is an adverb.

13. Identify the NOUN clause in: 'I know that he is honest.'

A) I know

✓ B) that he is honest

C) is honest

D) he is

■ 'That he is honest' functions as the object of 'know' → noun clause.

14. Which option correctly changes to indirect speech? Direct: He said, 'I am happy.'

A) He said that he is happy.

✓ B) He said that he was happy.

C) He told that he is happy.

D) He says that he was happy.

■ In indirect speech, present tense shifts to past; 'said' requires backshifting.

15. Choose the sentence with a TRANSITIVE verb:

A) The baby is sleeping peacefully.

B) The sun rises in the east.

✓ C) She wrote a beautiful letter.

D) He laughed loudly.

■ A transitive verb requires a direct object; 'wrote' takes 'a beautiful letter'.

16. The sentence 'Being tired, he went to bed early' contains a:

A) Noun phrase

✓ B) Participial phrase

C) Gerund phrase

D) Infinitive phrase

■ 'Being tired' is a present participial phrase modifying the subject 'he'.

17. In 'The rich should help the poor,' the word 'rich' is a:

A) Proper noun

B) Abstract noun

C) Collective noun

✓ D) Common noun used as noun

■ Here 'rich' (adjective) functions as a noun referring to wealthy people.

18. Choose the correct form: 'Each of the students _____ passed the exam.'

A) have

✓ B) has

C) had been

D) were

■ 'Each' is always singular and takes a singular verb 'has'.

19. Identify the ADVERBIAL CLAUSE in: 'He worked hard so that he could pass.'

A) He worked hard

✓ B) so that he could pass

C) he could pass

D) worked hard

■ 'So that he could pass' is an adverbial clause of purpose.

20. Which sentence is in the FUTURE PERFECT TENSE?

- A) She will be writing a letter.
- B) She will write a letter.

✓ C) She will have written the letter by noon.

- D) She has written the letter.

■ *Future Perfect = will have + past participle. Shows action completed before a future time.*

CLASS 10 — SECTION C: COMPREHENSION & LITERARY DEVICES

21. In the famous lesson 'The Jewel of the World', what does the title 'The Jewel' symbolise?

- A) Literal precious stones

✓ B) The cultural and intellectual achievements of Islamic civilisation

- C) The wealth of the Caliph
- D) Military conquest

■ *The jewel symbolises the golden age of Islamic learning and civilisation in Córdoba.*

22. 'The road was a ribbon of moonlight' is an example of:

- A) Simile
- B) Personification

✓ C) Metaphor

- D) Hyperbole

■ *A metaphor directly compares two unlike things without 'like' or 'as'.*

23. In 'The Highwayman' by Alfred Noyes, Bess sacrifices herself to:

- A) Escape from prison

✓ B) Warn the highwayman by firing the musket

- C) Call for help from neighbours
- D) Surrender to the soldiers

■ *Bess pulls the trigger with her finger to warn Tim, sacrificing her life.*

24. 'O Captain! My Captain!' by Walt Whitman is an elegy written for:

- A) George Washington

✓ B) Abraham Lincoln

- C) John Kennedy
- D) Franklin Roosevelt

■ *Whitman wrote this poem mourning the death of President Abraham Lincoln.*

25. A 'COUPLET' in poetry consists of:

- A) Four lines
- B) Six lines

✓ C) Two consecutive rhyming lines

- D) Eight lines

■ *A couplet = two lines of verse that rhyme and form a unit.*

26. The literary device 'ALLITERATION' is the repetition of:

A) Vowel sounds in nearby words

✓ B) The same consonant sound at the beginning of nearby words

C) An entire line in a poem

D) Words with opposite meanings

■ Alliteration = repetition of the same initial consonant sound: 'Peter Piper picked...'

27. 'Onomatopoeia' refers to words that:

A) Have opposite meanings

✓ B) Imitate the sounds they describe

C) Are borrowed from other languages

D) Have the same spelling but different meanings

■ Onomatopoeia = words that phonetically imitate sounds (buzz, hiss, clang, splash).

28. A story's CLIMAX is defined as:

A) The introduction of characters

✓ B) The highest point of tension in a narrative

C) The final resolution of the plot

D) The setting description

■ Climax = the most exciting or important point in the story.

29. 'IRONY' in literature refers to:

A) A straightforward statement of facts

✓ B) An expression where the intended meaning differs from the literal meaning

C) A comparison using 'like' or 'as'

D) Exaggeration for effect

■ Irony = saying the opposite of what you mean, or a situation that is opposite to expectations.

30. In a story, the ANTAGONIST is the character who:

A) Supports the main hero

B) Is the main hero of the story

✓ C) Opposes the main hero/protagonist

D) Narrates the story

■ The antagonist is the villain or opposing force against the protagonist.

CLASS 10 — SECTION D: WRITING SKILLS & COMPOSITION

31. Which sentence is the BEST topic sentence for a paragraph about environmental pollution?

A) Trees are very important.

B) People should plant more trees.

✓ C) Environmental pollution poses one of the gravest threats to human health and ecological balance today.

D) Factories produce smoke every day.

■ A strong topic sentence is specific, arguable, and introduces the paragraph's main idea.

32. In formal letter writing, which is the CORRECT format for the salutation to an unknown official?

- A) Dear Friend,
- B) Hi Sir,

✓ C) To Whom It May Concern,

- D) Hello and greetings,

■ *'To Whom It May Concern' is the standard formal salutation when the recipient is unknown.*

33. The purpose of a 'THESIS STATEMENT' in an essay is to:

- A) List all the paragraphs

✓ B) State the central argument or main point of the essay

- C) Provide background information only
- D) Conclude the essay

■ *A thesis statement presents the essay's core claim or argument, usually in the introduction.*

34. Identify the type of essay: 'Should students wear uniforms in schools? There are arguments for and against this policy...'

- A) Narrative essay
- B) Descriptive essay

✓ C) Argumentative/Persuasive essay

- D) Personal essay

■ *An argumentative essay presents arguments for and against a position.*

35. In a story, DIALOGUE should be enclosed in:

- A) Single quotation marks
- B) Parentheses

✓ C) Double quotation marks

- D) Square brackets

■ *Dialogue in creative writing is enclosed in double quotation marks ("").*

36. Which paragraph development technique uses specific instances to support a general claim?

- A) Comparison and contrast

✓ B) Illustration with examples

- C) Definition
- D) Cause and effect

■ *Illustration = supporting a point using specific, concrete examples.*

37. In report writing, the EXECUTIVE SUMMARY is placed:

- A) At the end
- B) In the appendix

✓ C) At the beginning

- D) In footnotes

■ *The executive summary appears at the beginning to give a brief overview of the full report.*

38. 'Coherence' in paragraph writing means:

- A) Writing long paragraphs

✓ B) Logical and smooth connection between ideas

- C) Using difficult vocabulary
- D) Including many examples

■ *Coherence = ideas are clearly connected and flow logically from one to another.*

39. Which transition word signals CONTRAST?

- A) Furthermore
- B) Moreover

✓ C) Nevertheless

- D) Similarly

■ *Nevertheless = in spite of that; signals a contrast or concession.*

40. In creative writing, FLASHBACK is a technique that:

- A) Predicts future events
- B) Describes setting in detail

✓ C) Takes the narrative back to an earlier time

- D) Summarises the plot

■ *Flashback = interrupting the chronological order to narrate an earlier event.*

CLASS 11 — SECTION E: ADVANCED GRAMMAR & SYNTAX

41. Identify the COMPLEX sentence:

- A) She sings and dances.
- B) He came but she left.

✓ C) Although she was tired, she completed the assignment.

- D) She is happy and healthy.

■ *A complex sentence has one independent clause + at least one dependent clause.*

42. 'INVERSION' in grammar refers to:

- A) Changing active to passive voice

✓ B) Reversing the normal subject-verb word order

- C) Converting direct to indirect speech
- D) Changing positive to negative

■ *Inversion = placing the verb before the subject (e.g., 'Never have I seen such beauty').*

43. Which sentence correctly uses the GERUND as a subject?

- A) To swim every morning is healthy.

✓ B) Swimming every morning is healthy.

- C) She swims every morning is healthy.
- D) Swim every morning is healthy.

■ *A gerund (verb+-ing) can function as a noun and serve as the subject of a sentence.*

44. In the sentence 'Had she known the truth, she would have acted differently,' the tense structure is:

- A) First conditional
- B) Second conditional

✓ C) Third conditional (inverted)

- D) Zero conditional

■ *Third conditional (inverted) omits 'if'; had + past participle, would have + past participle.*

45. Identify the sentence containing a NOUN used as an ADJECTIVE:

- A) The stone is heavy.
- B) He threw a stone.

✓ C) The stone wall needs repair.

- D) The stone rolled down the hill.

■ 'Stone' modifies 'wall' — a noun functioning as an adjective.

46. Choose the correct use of the INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE:

- A) She went to the market for buying vegetables.

✓ B) She went to the market to buy vegetables.

- C) She went to the market buying vegetables.
- D) She went to the market for vegetables buying.

■ The infinitive of purpose uses 'to + base verb' to express reason or purpose.

47. 'The committee decided to postpone their meeting.' — 'to postpone their meeting' is a/an:

- A) Gerund phrase
- B) Participial phrase

✓ C) Infinitive phrase acting as object

- D) Prepositional phrase

■ An infinitive phrase (to + verb) can function as the object of a verb.

48. In which sentence is the RELATIVE PRONOUN used correctly?

- A) The boy which won the prize is my brother.
- B) The book who I borrowed was fascinating.

✓ C) The woman whom we met is a professor.

- D) The car which belongs to she is red.

■ 'Whom' is used as the object of 'met'. 'Who' = subject; 'whom' = object.

49. 'Scarcely had he arrived when it started to rain.' This sentence uses:

- A) Cause and effect structure

✓ B) Inversion with 'scarcely...when'

- C) Past perfect in both clauses
- D) Present perfect tense

■ 'Scarcely/Hardly/No sooner...when/than' triggers subject-auxiliary inversion.

50. Select the correct CONCORD (subject-verb agreement):

- A) The number of students have increased.
- B) A number of students has attended the lecture.

✓ C) A number of students have attended the lecture.

- D) The number of students are increasing.

■ 'A number of' = plural verb; 'The number of' = singular verb.

CLASS 11 — SECTION F: PROSE — FAMOUS ESSAYS & SHORT STORIES

51. Francis Bacon's essay 'Of Studies' argues that studies serve three purposes. Which is NOT one of them?

- A) Delight
- B) Ornament
- C) Ability

✓ D) Profit

■ Bacon states studies serve for 'delight, ornament, and ability' — profit is not mentioned.

52. In 'The Necklace' by Guy de Maupassant, Mathilde Loisel's main character flaw is:

- A) Generosity

✓ B) Ambition and dissatisfaction with her social position

- C) Laziness
- D) Cowardice

■ Mathilde's obsession with wealth and status drives the story's tragic irony.

53. In 'The Gift of the Magi' by O. Henry, the story's theme is primarily about:

- A) The foolishness of gift-giving

✓ B) Selfless love and sacrifice

- C) The importance of money
- D) Materialism in society

■ Jim and Della sacrifice their most prized possessions — the story celebrates selfless love.

54. Charles Lamb's essays are characterized by which style?

- A) Formal and academic

✓ B) Personal, whimsical, and nostalgic

- C) Political and argumentative
- D) Scientific and objective

■ Charles Lamb's 'Elia' essays are known for their personal, humorous, and nostalgic tone.

55. 'A pair of blue eyes told the story' — what literary device is this?

- A) Metonymy

✓ B) Synecdoche

- C) Metaphor
- D) Personification

■ Synecdoche = using a part to represent the whole (blue eyes = the person).

56. The term 'STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS' in literature refers to:

- A) A first-person narrative style

✓ B) A narrative technique depicting continuous flow of a character's thoughts

- C) A style that uses only dialogue
- D) A third-person omniscient narration

■ Stream of consciousness = uninterrupted flow of thoughts as they occur (Virginia Woolf, James Joyce).

57. In William Shakespeare's works, a 'SOLILOQUY' is when a character:

- A) Speaks to another character privately

✓ B) Speaks their thoughts aloud while alone on stage

- C) Narrates the story
- D) Writes a letter to another character

■ A soliloquy reveals a character's inner thoughts while alone (e.g., Hamlet's 'To be or not to be').

58. The term 'DENOUEMENT' in a story refers to:

- A) The opening conflict
- B) The climax of the story

✓ C) The final resolution and untangling of the plot

- D) The rising action

■ Denouement = the final part of a play, film, or narrative where the strands are drawn together.

59. Which of the following is a characteristic of GOTHIC literature?

- A) Happy endings and cheerful settings

✓ B) Dark settings, mystery, supernatural elements

- C) Realistic day-to-day scenarios
- D) Focus on science and technology

■ Gothic literature features dark, mysterious settings, psychological horror, and the supernatural.

60. 'Pathetic fallacy' is a literary device where:

- A) A character makes a poor decision

✓ B) The weather or nature reflects a character's emotions

- C) The narrator is unreliable
- D) The story ends sadly

■ Pathetic fallacy = attributing human emotions to nature/weather (stormy night = conflict).

CLASS 12 — SECTION G: POETRY & SHAKESPEARE

61. In John Keats' 'Ode to a Nightingale', the nightingale primarily symbolises:

- A) Death and sorrow

✓ B) Immortal beauty and joy beyond human reach

- C) Political freedom
- D) Rural simplicity

■ The nightingale represents transcendent beauty and an escape from the suffering of mortal life.

62. P.B. Shelley's poem 'Ozymandias' primarily explores the theme of:

- A) The beauty of nature

✓ B) The transience of power and human achievement

- C) Love and romance
- D) War and heroism

■ Ozymandias shows that even the mightiest rulers and their works are ultimately forgotten.

63. In Shakespeare's 'Macbeth', the witches' prophecy that 'no man of woman born shall harm Macbeth' is an example of:

- A) A metaphor
- B) Dramatic irony

✓ C) An equivocation

- D) Foreshadowing

■ Equivocation = misleading language that is technically true but misinterpreted — Macduff was C-section born.

64. William Blake's 'The Tyger' and 'The Lamb' together explore:

A) The beauty of jungle animals

✓ B) The duality of good and evil in creation

C) Children's relationship with nature

D) The violence of hunting

■ Blake contrasts the innocent lamb (*Songs of Innocence*) with the fearsome tiger (*Songs of Experience*).

65. In T.S. Eliot's 'The Waste Land', the 'waste land' is a symbol of:

A) Agricultural drought in England

✓ B) The spiritual and cultural desolation of post-World War I society

C) Physical destruction from bombing

D) Personal depression of the poet

■ Eliot's wasteland is a metaphor for the moral, spiritual, and cultural emptiness of modern civilisation.

66. In 'Romeo and Juliet', the play belongs to which genre?

A) Comedy

B) History

✓ C) Tragedy

D) Tragicomedy

■ *Romeo and Juliet* is a tragedy — both main characters die as a result of their circumstances.

67. 'Iambic pentameter' consists of:

A) Six feet of stressed syllables per line

✓ B) Five iambic feet (unstressed + stressed) per line

C) Four lines per stanza

D) Seven syllables per line

■ Iambic pentameter = 10 syllables per line, alternating unstressed and stressed (da-DUM × 5).

68. William Wordsworth defined poetry as:

A) 'The best words in the best order'

✓ B) 'The spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings'

C) 'Criticism of life'

D) 'A mirror held up to nature'

■ Wordsworth's famous definition from the Preface to *Lyrical Ballads* (1800).

69. In Shakespeare's 'Hamlet', 'To be or not to be' is an example of:

A) A dialogue

✓ B) A soliloquy

C) An aside

D) A monologue to the audience

■ Hamlet speaks alone on stage, revealing his inner conflict about life and death — a soliloquy.

70. Robert Frost's 'The Road Not Taken' is primarily about:

A) Regret over a literal path in a forest

✓ B) The choices we make in life and their consequences

C) The beauty of autumn scenery

D) The importance of physical exercise

■ The two roads symbolise life choices; the poem reflects on individuality and decision-making.

CLASS 12 — SECTION H: ADVANCED VOCABULARY & WORD FORMATION

71. The prefix 'PSEUDO-' means:

A) Against

✓ B) False or pretending to be

C) Before

D) Under

■ *Pseudo-* = false (*pseudonym* = false name; *pseudoscience* = false science).

72. The suffix '-OLOGY' denotes:

A) A person who studies

✓ B) The study or science of

C) The act of doing

D) Against something

■ *'-ology'* = study of (*biology* = study of life; *psychology* = study of the mind).

73. A 'PORTMANTEAU' word is formed by:

A) Adding a prefix to a root word

✓ B) Blending parts of two words into one (e.g., *brunch* = breakfast + lunch)

C) Removing letters from a word

D) Translating a word from another language

■ *Portmanteau words*: *smog* (*smoke*+*fog*), *brunch* (*breakfast*+*lunch*), *blog* (*web*+*log*).

74. The word 'CATHARSIS' refers to:

A) Physical illness

✓ B) Emotional release or purification through art or tragedy

C) A literary device in comedy

D) The climax of a play

■ *Catharsis* (Aristotle) = the purging of emotional tension through drama, especially tragedy.

75. The CONNOTATION of a word refers to its:

A) Literal dictionary definition

✓ B) Emotional or cultural associations beyond its literal meaning

C) Etymology

D) Grammatical classification

■ *Connotation* = the implied or associated meaning; *denotation* = the literal definition.

76. 'AMBIVALENCE' means:

A) Strong positive feeling

✓ B) Having mixed or contradictory feelings about something

C) Absolute certainty

D) Extreme anger

■ *Ambivalence* = simultaneous and contradictory attitudes toward something.

77. The word 'PARADIGM' is closest in meaning to:

A) A type of poem

✓ B) A typical pattern or model

C) A false belief

D) A government policy

■ *Paradigm = a typical example or pattern; a framework of ideas.*

78. 'JUXTAPOSITION' as a literary device involves:

A) Repeating words for emphasis

✓ B) Placing two contrasting ideas or images side by side

C) Using symbolism in poetry

D) A long detailed description

■ *Juxtaposition = placing contrasting concepts close together to highlight the differences.*

79. The antonym of 'DIDACTIC' writing is:

A) Instructive

B) Moralistic

✓ C) Entertaining without a moral lesson

D) Preachy

■ *Didactic = intended to teach moral lessons; its antonym is purely entertaining or aesthetic writing.*

80. 'VERISIMILITUDE' in literature means:

A) Extreme exaggeration

✓ B) The appearance of being true or real

C) A type of narrative structure

D) Symbolic use of colour

■ *Verisimilitude = the quality of seeming real or true in fiction.*

CLASS 12 — SECTION I: NOVEL & DRAMA COMPREHENSION

81. In Charles Dickens' 'A Tale of Two Cities', the two cities are:

A) New York and London

✓ B) London and Paris

C) Paris and Rome

D) Berlin and London

■ *The novel is set in London and Paris during the French Revolution.*

82. Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice' primarily explores the theme of:

A) War and its aftermath

✓ B) Social class, marriage, and the role of women in society

C) Industrial revolution

D) Political corruption

■ *Austen critiques 19th-century society's constraints on women through Elizabeth Bennet's story.*

83. George Orwell's 'Animal Farm' is an example of which type of fiction?

- A) Romance
- B) Science fiction

✓ C) Political allegory

- D) Gothic novel

■ *Animal Farm allegorically depicts the events leading up to the Russian Revolution and Stalinist era.*

84. In 'The Old Man and the Sea' by Ernest Hemingway, Santiago symbolises:

- A) The weakness of old age

✓ B) Human determination and struggle against natural forces

- C) The cruelty of the sea
- D) Modern man's dependence on technology

■ *Santiago embodies endurance and grace under pressure — Hemingway's central theme.*

85. The narrative technique of an UNRELIABLE NARRATOR means:

- A) The narrator tells the story from multiple perspectives

✓ B) The narrator's credibility is compromised, and readers must question their account

- C) The story is told in third person
- D) The narrator is a child

■ *An unreliable narrator cannot be fully trusted to give an accurate account of events.*

86. Arthur Miller's 'Death of a Salesman' is considered a tragedy because:

- A) The main character dies

✓ B) It shows the downfall of an ordinary person through flawed ambition and delusion

- C) It is set in a dark period of history
- D) It includes supernatural elements

■ *Miller expanded the tragic tradition to include the common man (Willy Loman) — modern tragedy.*

87. In Samuel Beckett's 'Waiting for Godot', Godot is generally interpreted as a symbol of:

- A) A specific political leader

✓ B) Hope, salvation, or meaning that never arrives

- C) Death
- D) Friendship and loyalty

■ *Godot represents the perpetual human wait for meaning, salvation, or divine intervention.*

88. The POINT OF VIEW in Joseph Conrad's 'Heart of Darkness' is primarily:

- A) Third-person omniscient
- B) Second-person

✓ C) First-person narrator (Marlow) within a frame narrative

- D) Third-person limited

■ *Marlow narrates his story to a group on a boat — a frame narrative within first-person perspective.*

89. Which technique does F. Scott Fitzgerald use most prominently in 'The Great Gatsby'?

- A) Magical realism

✓ B) Symbolism (green light, Valley of Ashes, eyes of Doctor T.J. Eckleburg)

- C) Stream of consciousness
- D) Epistolary narrative

■ *Fitzgerald's rich symbolism throughout reinforces the themes of the American Dream's corruption.*

90. In Sophocles' 'Oedipus Rex', the tragic flaw (HAMARTIA) of Oedipus is:

A) Cowardice

✓ B) Hubris — excessive pride and determination to find the truth

C) Greed

D) Naivety

■ Oedipus's relentless pride in his own intellect and determination leads to his downfall.

SECTION J: MIXED REVIEW — ALL CLASSES (9TH–12TH)

91. Which word CORRECTLY completes the analogy? ARID : DESERT :: VERDANT : ____

A) Ocean

B) Mountain

✓ C) Meadow

D) Canyon

■ Arid describes a desert; verdant (green/lush) describes a meadow or fertile land.

92. 'He is a lion in the battlefield' is an example of:

A) Simile

✓ B) Metaphor

C) Personification

D) Hyperbole

■ A metaphor makes a direct comparison without 'like' or 'as'.

93. Identify the figure of speech: 'The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.'

A) Simile

B) Metaphor

✓ C) Personification

D) Alliteration

■ Dancing is a human quality attributed to stars — personification.

94. The phrase 'pros and cons' means:

A) Winners and losers

✓ B) Advantages and disadvantages

C) Friends and enemies

D) Questions and answers

■ Pros = advantages/points in favour; cons = disadvantages/points against.

95. Choose the correct spelling:

A) Recieve

✓ B) Receive

C) Recievve

D) Receieve

■ Remember the rule: 'i before e except after c' → rec-EIVE.

96. The plural of 'CRITERION' is:

- A) Criterions
- B) Criterias

✓ C) Criteria

- D) Criterium

■ *Criterion is a Greek-origin word; its plural is 'criteria' (not 'criterions').*

97. 'The early bird catches the worm' is best described as a/an:

- A) Idiom

✓ B) Proverb

- C) Metaphor
- D) Simile

■ *A proverb is a short, well-known saying expressing a general truth or piece of advice.*

98. Choose the sentence using 'ITS' correctly:

- A) The dog wagged it's tail.
- B) Its a beautiful morning.

✓ C) The cat licked its paws.

- D) The school celebrated it's anniversary.

■ *'Its' (possessive) has no apostrophe. 'It's' = it is/it has.*

99. 'SERENDIPITY' means:

- A) A planned event

✓ B) The occurrence of happy events by chance

- C) Deep sadness
- D) A state of confusion

■ *Serendipity = the faculty of making fortunate discoveries by accident.*

100. The study of the origin and history of words is called:

- A) Phonology
- B) Morphology

✓ C) Etymology

- D) Syntax

■ *Etymology = the study of the origin of words and the way their meanings have changed.*

CONSOLIDATED ANSWER KEY

Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans	Q#	Ans
1	B	2	B	3	B	4	B	5	B
6	C	7	C	8	C	9	B	10	C
11	B	12	C	13	B	14	B	15	C
16	B	17	D	18	B	19	B	20	C
21	B	22	C	23	B	24	B	25	C
26	B	27	B	28	B	29	B	30	C
31	C	32	C	33	B	34	C	35	C
36	B	37	C	38	B	39	C	40	C
41	C	42	B	43	B	44	C	45	C
46	B	47	C	48	C	49	B	50	C
51	D	52	B	53	B	54	B	55	B
56	B	57	B	58	C	59	B	60	B
61	B	62	B	63	C	64	B	65	B
66	C	67	B	68	B	69	B	70	B
71	B	72	B	73	B	74	B	75	B
76	B	77	B	78	B	79	C	80	B
81	B	82	B	83	C	84	B	85	B
86	B	87	B	88	C	89	B	90	B
91	C	92	B	93	C	94	B	95	B
96	C	97	B	98	C	99	B	100	C