

IPUCET 2024 M.Ed Memory Based Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :2 Hours	Maximum Marks :400	Total Questions :150
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test is of **2 hours** duration.
2. The question paper consists of a total of **150 questions**.
3. The question paper has four sections: **Quantitative Ability, Data Interpretation, Logical Reasoning, and General Awareness**, with **37-40 questions each** depending on the section.
4. Each correct answer carries **4 marks**.
5. For each incorrect answer, **1 mark will be deducted** as negative marking.
6. There is no negative marking for unattempted questions.

1. Who is associated with sprung rhythm?

- (1) T.S. Eliot
- (2) Gerard Manley Hopkins
- (3) William Wordsworth
- (4) John Keats

Correct Answer: (2) Gerard Manley Hopkins

Solution:

Sprung rhythm is a term associated with the poet Gerard Manley Hopkins. It refers to a poetic rhythm that is characterized by varying numbers of stressed syllables in each line, with a greater emphasis on the stressed syllables. This was a departure from the regular metrical patterns that were more traditionally followed in poetry. Hopkins developed this unique form to express natural speech rhythms and to convey more intense emotions.

Quick Tip

When studying poets like Gerard Manley Hopkins, pay attention to their use of rhythm and sound to reflect emotions and natural speech.

2. How many pilgrims are there in The Canterbury Tales?

- (1) 20
- (2) 24
- (3) 30
- (4) 29

Correct Answer: (4) 29

Solution:

In Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*, there are 29 pilgrims who are traveling to the shrine of Saint Thomas Becket at Canterbury. These pilgrims are introduced in the General Prologue, and each one tells a tale as part of the storytelling competition during the journey. The number 29 refers to the pilgrims who are introduced in the Prologue, excluding the narrator (Chaucer himself).

Quick Tip

When studying *The Canterbury Tales*, remember that each pilgrim represents a different social class and personality, offering a wide range of perspectives on medieval life.

3. The concept of objective correlative is associated with which essay of Eliot?

- (1) Tradition and the Individual Talent
- (2) The Metaphysical Poets
- (3) The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism
- (4) Hamlet and His Problems

Correct Answer: (4) Hamlet and His Problems

Solution:

The concept of the objective correlative is introduced by T.S. Eliot in his essay *Hamlet and His Problems*. In this essay, Eliot explains that the emotions of a character should not be directly expressed but should be represented through a set of objects, events, or situations that can evoke those emotions in the audience. The term "objective correlative" refers to this idea.

Quick Tip

When reading Eliot, pay attention to how he uses symbolism and imagery to represent emotions rather than explicitly stating them.

4. Who coined the term "stream of consciousness"?

- (1) Sigmund Freud
- (2) William James
- (3) Virginia Woolf
- (4) James Joyce

Correct Answer: (2) William James

Solution:

The term "stream of consciousness" was coined by the American psychologist William

James in his work *The Principles of Psychology* (1890). It refers to the continuous flow of thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that occur in an individual's mind. This concept was later adapted by modernist writers like Virginia Woolf and James Joyce to depict the inner workings of a character's mind.

Quick Tip

When studying stream of consciousness in literature, focus on how the narrative mimics the fluid, disjointed flow of thoughts.

5. What is the pen name of George Eliot?

- (1) Charlotte Brontë
- (2) Emily Dickinson
- (3) Mary Ann Evans
- (4) Virginia Woolf

Correct Answer: (3) Mary Ann Evans

Solution:

The pen name of the English novelist Mary Ann Evans was George Eliot. She adopted a male pseudonym to ensure that her works were taken seriously, as women writers at the time were often not respected in the literary world. Eliot is known for works like *Middlemarch* and *Silas Marner*.

Quick Tip

When studying George Eliot, consider how her choice of a male pen name reflects the challenges faced by women writers in the 19th century.

6. Who developed the concept of the "male gaze"?

- (1) Simone de Beauvoir
- (2) Laura Mulvey
- (3) Judith Butler
- (4) bell hooks

Correct Answer: (2) Laura Mulvey

Solution:

The concept of the "male gaze" was developed by feminist film theorist Laura Mulvey in her influential essay *Visual Pleasure Narrative Cinema* (1975). Mulvey argued that in cinema, women are often objectified and viewed through the lens of male desire, positioning the male viewer as the subject and the female as the object.

Quick Tip

When studying feminist film theory, focus on how gender dynamics are represented and how the male gaze influences both the narrative and visual elements of cinema.

7. Who wrote the novel *Siddhartha*?

- (1) Herman Hesse
- (2) Franz Kafka
- (3) Albert Camus
- (4) F. Scott Fitzgerald

Correct Answer: (1) Herman Hesse

Solution:

Siddhartha is a novel written by German author Hermann Hesse, first published in 1922. The novel follows the spiritual journey of its protagonist, Siddhartha, as he searches for enlightenment. The story draws on themes of Buddhism, self-discovery, and the quest for inner peace.

Quick Tip

When reading *Siddhartha*, pay attention to the spiritual and philosophical themes as the protagonist seeks to reconcile his material desires with his quest for inner fulfillment.

8. Who wrote *A Room of One's Own*?

- (1) Virginia Woolf
- (2) Toni Morrison

(3) Kate Chopin

(4) Sylvia Plath

Correct Answer: (1) Virginia Woolf

Solution:

A Room of One's Own is a famous extended essay written by Virginia Woolf, published in 1929. In this work, Woolf explores the challenges women face in achieving artistic and literary success and argues that a woman must have money and a private space of her own in order to write and create.

Quick Tip

When studying A Room of One's Own, consider how Woolf's reflections on gender and creativity remain relevant to modern feminist discussions.

9. What is a synonym of "surfeit"?

(1) Scarcity

(2) Excess

(3) Deficiency

(4) Shortage

Correct Answer: (2) Excess

Solution:

The word surfeit refers to an excessive amount of something, often to the point of overindulgence or excess. A synonym for surfeit would therefore be excess. It can be used to describe both a surplus of something tangible (like food) or an abundance in a more figurative sense.

Quick Tip

When using surfeit, consider the context to ensure you're describing an overwhelming abundance or excess.

10. The concepts of "affective fallacy" and "intentional fallacy" are associated with

which work?

- (1) The Anatomy of Criticism
- (2) The Well-Wrought Urn
- (3) The Art of Criticism
- (4) The Theory of Criticism

Correct Answer: (2) The Well-Wrought Urn

Solution:

The concepts of "affective fallacy" and "intentional fallacy" are discussed in The Well-Wrought Urn by Cleanth Brooks. The affective fallacy refers to judging a work of art based on its emotional effects on the audience, while the intentional fallacy involves judging a work based on the author's intentions. Brooks argues that both approaches are flawed because they detract from a more objective analysis of the work itself.

Quick Tip

When analyzing literature, focus on the text itself rather than relying on the author's intention or emotional reaction to avoid fallacies.

11. What is World Forest Day?

- (1) March 21
- (2) April 22
- (3) June 5
- (4) September 16

Correct Answer: (1) March 21

Solution:

World Forest Day, also known as the International Day of Forests, is celebrated on March 21 each year. It was established by the United Nations to raise awareness about the importance of forests and trees for the environment and human well-being. This day emphasizes the need for sustainable management of forests and their preservation for future generations.

Quick Tip

On World Forest Day, take time to learn about the critical role forests play in maintaining the ecological balance and climate stability.

12. Where is the headquarters of the ISA (International Sociological Association)?

- (1) Paris
- (2) Geneva
- (3) Barcelona
- (4) New York

Correct Answer: (3) Barcelona

Solution:

The headquarters of the International Sociological Association (ISA) is located in Barcelona, Spain. The ISA is an international association that aims to promote the development and dissemination of sociological research and practice globally.

Quick Tip

When studying sociological associations, note their locations and functions in promoting international collaboration and research.

13. Who gave the concept of the first, second, and third space?

- (1) Michel Foucault
- (2) Edward Said
- (3) Homi K. Bhabha
- (4) Pierre Bourdieu

Correct Answer: (3) Homi K. Bhabha

Solution:

The concept of the first, second, and third space was introduced by postcolonial theorist Homi K. Bhabha. In his work, Bhabha discusses how spaces of cultural interaction and identity formation are shaped in the context of colonialism, migration, and globalization.

These spaces represent the layers of cultural influences and their impact on identity.

Quick Tip

When studying Bhabha, focus on his ideas about hybridity and the interplay between different cultural spaces in postcolonial theory.

14. Who gave the concept of flat and round character types?

- (1) T.S. Eliot
- (2) E.M. Forster
- (3) F. Scott Fitzgerald
- (4) James Joyce

Correct Answer: (2) E.M. Forster

Solution:

The concept of flat and round characters was introduced by British novelist E.M. Forster in his book *Aspects of the Novel*. Flat characters are one-dimensional, with little development or complexity, while round characters are more dynamic and multifaceted, showing emotional depth and development.

Quick Tip

When analyzing characters, look for their depth and complexity—flat characters are predictable, while round characters undergo significant change.

15. Who gave the Reader's Response Theory?

- (1) Roland Barthes
- (2) Wolfgang Iser
- (3) Umberto Eco
- (4) Terry Eagleton

Correct Answer: (2) Wolfgang Iser

Solution:

Reader's Response Theory was primarily developed by literary theorist Wolfgang Iser. This

theory emphasizes the role of the reader in creating meaning from a text. Iser argued that the meaning of a text is not fixed but is co-created by the reader's interpretation and response to the text.

Quick Tip

When studying Reader's Response Theory, focus on how readers' individual experiences and expectations shape their interpretation of texts.

16. Who was the first female judge to be elevated from the bar?

- (1) Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai
- (2) Justice Fathima Beevi
- (3) Justice Indira Banerjee
- (4) Justice Leila Seth

Correct Answer: (2) Justice Fathima Beevi

Solution:

Justice Fathima Beevi was the first female judge to be elevated from the bar to the Supreme Court of India. She was appointed as a judge in 1989 and made significant contributions to the legal field, especially in areas concerning women's rights and social justice.

Quick Tip

When studying the history of women in law, remember figures like Justice Fathima Beevi who broke barriers in traditionally male-dominated fields.

17. What is the Martin Ennals Award for?

- (1) Human Rights
- (2) Peace and Security
- (3) Environmental Conservation
- (4) Scientific Innovation

Correct Answer: (1) Human Rights

Solution:

The Martin Ennals Award is given annually to human rights defenders who have shown exceptional courage in their efforts to promote human rights and social justice. Named after Martin Ennals, the award recognizes individuals or organizations that have made significant contributions to human rights advocacy.

Quick Tip

When learning about human rights awards, focus on the stories of individuals whose work has had a lasting impact on the protection of human dignity and freedom.

18. Who gave the quote "I am where I do not think"?

- (1) Friedrich Nietzsche
- (2) Jean-Paul Sartre
- (3) Søren Kierkegaard
- (4) Immanuel Kant

Correct Answer: (3) Søren Kierkegaard

Solution:

The quote "I am where I do not think" is attributed to the Danish philosopher Søren Kierkegaard. It reflects his existential philosophy, emphasizing the idea that our true selves are often hidden from our conscious awareness, and we are shaped by forces beyond our understanding.

Quick Tip

When studying existentialist thinkers, focus on how their ideas about consciousness and identity explore the tension between self-awareness and the unconscious mind.

19. Pride and Prejudice revolves around which family?

- (1) The Bennet family
- (2) The Darcy family
- (3) The Bingley family
- (4) The Knightley family

Correct Answer: (1) The Bennet family

Solution:

Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen revolves around the Bennet family, particularly the five Bennet sisters, and their social interactions, marriages, and relationships in the context of 19th-century English society. The novel explores themes of love, class, and societal expectations.

Quick Tip

When reading Pride and Prejudice, focus on the evolving dynamics of the Bennet family and the relationships with key characters like Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet.

20. Which James Joyce novel narrates the day of the protagonist?

- (1) Ulysses
- (2) A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
- (3) Dubliners
- (4) Finnegans Wake

Correct Answer: (1) Ulysses

Solution:

James Joyce's novel Ulysses is famously known for narrating a single day in the life of its protagonist, Leopold Bloom, in Dublin. The novel is known for its stream-of-consciousness narrative technique and its deep exploration of inner thoughts and perceptions.

Quick Tip

When studying Ulysses, pay attention to the detailed inner monologues of characters and how Joyce employs modernist techniques to explore time and memory.

21. What is the name of the protagonist in A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man?

- (1) Leopold Bloom
- (2) Stephen Dedalus
- (3) James Joyce

(4) Gabriel Conroy

Correct Answer: (2) Stephen Dedalus

Solution:

In James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, the protagonist is Stephen Dedalus. The novel follows his journey from childhood to early adulthood, exploring his intellectual development and struggles with identity, religion, and his role in society. Stephen Dedalus is also a character in Joyce's later work, *Ulysses*.

Quick Tip

Focus on Stephen's psychological and intellectual growth, which reflects themes of self-discovery and the search for artistic freedom.

22. What is the name of the companion that Frankenstein creates for the monster?

(1) Elizabeth Frankenstein

(2) Justine Moritz

(3) The Monster's Bride

(4) The Female Monster

Correct Answer: (4) The Female Monster

Solution:

In Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, the name of the companion that Victor Frankenstein creates for the monster is often referred to as the Female Monster or Bride of Frankenstein. However, Victor ultimately destroys her before she is brought to life. This event leads to the monster's anger and further tragic consequences.

Quick Tip

When studying *Frankenstein*, examine the themes of creation, responsibility, and the consequences of playing god.

23. What is a synonym of "secular"?

(1) Religious

- (2) Non-religious
- (3) Sacred
- (4) Divine

Correct Answer: (2) Non-religious

Solution:

The word secular refers to things that are not related to religion or spiritual matters. A synonym of secular is non-religious, meaning that something is not connected to religious beliefs or practices.

Quick Tip

When using secular, remember it refers to the worldly or temporal aspects of life, not those connected with religion.

24. What is the antonym of "audacity"?

- (1) Cowardice
- (2) Boldness
- (3) Timidity
- (4) Bravery

Correct Answer: (3) Timidity

Solution:

The antonym of audacity, which means boldness or daring, is timidity, which refers to a lack of courage or confidence. While audacity implies a willingness to take risks, timidity is characterized by hesitation and fear.

Quick Tip

When considering antonyms for audacity, think about characteristics that involve hesitation, caution, and a lack of boldness.

25. What theory is discussed in Literary Theory: An Introduction by Terry Eagleton?

- (1) Structuralism

- (2) Post-structuralism
- (3) Marxist Literary Theory
- (4) Feminist Literary Theory

Correct Answer: (3) Marxist Literary Theory

Solution:

In *Literary Theory: An Introduction*, Terry Eagleton primarily discusses Marxist literary theory. This theory focuses on the role of literature in reflecting and shaping the social and economic conditions of the time. Eagleton explores how literature can serve as a tool for understanding class struggle and ideological power structures.

Quick Tip

When reading Eagleton's *Literary Theory: An Introduction*, focus on how Marxist theory challenges traditional literary analysis by emphasizing the socio-economic forces that shape literature.

26. The 9/11 incident resulted in the formulation of which theory?

- (1) Clash of Civilizations
- (2) The End of History
- (3) Post-Colonialism
- (4) Post-9/11 Theory

Correct Answer: (1) Clash of Civilizations

Solution:

The 9/11 incident played a significant role in popularizing the theory of the Clash of Civilizations, which was proposed by political scientist Samuel P. Huntington. Huntington argued that future global conflicts would be centered around cultural and religious differences, rather than ideological divisions. The 9/11 attacks highlighted the tensions between Western and Islamic civilizations, bringing this theory to the forefront of political discourse.

Quick Tip

When studying global conflicts post-9/11, focus on how cultural and religious factors shape international relations and conflicts.

27. The Signifying Monkey was written by whom?

- (1) Henry Louis Gates Jr.
- (2) Toni Morrison
- (3) Ralph Ellison
- (4) James Baldwin

Correct Answer: (1) Henry Louis Gates Jr.

Solution:

The Signifying Monkey is a critical work written by Henry Louis Gates Jr., focusing on African-American literature and its relationship to African oral traditions. Gates explores the concept of "signifying," a form of verbal expression that involves indirect, playful, and subversive communication. The book examines how African-American writers use language and symbolism in literature.

Quick Tip

When reading The Signifying Monkey, focus on the role of language in African-American culture and its implications for literary analysis.

28. The Prophet's Song novel was written by whom?

- (1) Kiran Desai
- (2) Arundhati Roy
- (3) Salman Rushdie
- (4) Vikram Seth

Correct Answer: (3) Salman Rushdie

Solution:

The Prophet's Song is a novel written by Salman Rushdie. It is set in an alternate historical

version of the world and explores themes of love, religion, and identity, while using magical realism to weave its narrative. The novel examines both personal and political conflicts through its characters.

Quick Tip

When reading Salman Rushdie, consider his use of magical realism to explore complex themes like cultural identity and political unrest.

29. What is the meaning of Epistle?

- (1) A form of novel
- (2) A short story
- (3) A letter or written communication
- (4) A poem

Correct Answer: (3) A letter or written communication

Solution:

An epistle is a literary form that refers to a letter or written communication, often of a formal or philosophical nature. The term is frequently used in literature, especially in classical or religious texts. Epistles were often used to communicate personal thoughts or public messages.

Quick Tip

When encountering the term epistle, remember it often refers to a letter with a more formal or literary tone.

30. "The rest is silence" was said at the time of whose death?

- (1) Hamlet
- (2) King Lear
- (3) Julius Caesar
- (4) Macbeth

Correct Answer: (1) Hamlet

Solution:

The line "The rest is silence" is famously uttered by Hamlet in William Shakespeare's Hamlet, just before his death. It represents Hamlet's final acceptance of the inevitable and marks the end of his tragic journey. This moment underscores the play's themes of mortality and existential reflection.

Quick Tip

When studying Hamlet, focus on how Shakespeare uses soliloquies and final words to express the inner turmoil of characters.

31. What is the important feminist work titled A Vindication of the Rights of Woman?

- (1) A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft
- (2) The Second Sex by Simone de Beauvoir
- (3) The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedan
- (4) The Dialectic of Sex by Shulamith Firestone

Correct Answer: (1) A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft

Solution:

The important feminist work titled A Vindication of the Rights of Woman was written by Mary Wollstonecraft in 1792. This book is one of the earliest works advocating for women's rights, arguing for the education of women and challenging the societal norms that limited their roles in society.

Quick Tip

When studying feminist literature, remember that A Vindication of the Rights of Woman laid the foundation for modern feminist thought and women's rights activism.

32. Which book by Virginia Woolf is considered a prose poem?

- (1) To the Lighthouse
- (2) Mrs. Dalloway

(3) Orlando

(4) The Waves

Correct Answer: (4) The Waves

Solution:

Virginia Woolf's *The Waves* is considered a prose poem due to its lyrical and poetic style. The novel is structured as a series of soliloquies from six different characters, exploring themes of identity, time, and the inner lives of its protagonists. Its narrative style and rhythm resemble the flow of poetry, making it a unique and experimental work in Woolf's oeuvre.

Quick Tip

When reading *The Waves*, focus on its stream-of-consciousness technique and its poetic exploration of character psychology.