



Indira Gandhi Government P. G. College, Bangarmau, Unnao

Model Objective Question Bank

CSJM University, Kanpur

Class: B. A.

Subject: English

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Credit: 06

Paper: Indian Literature in Translation

Paper Code: A040401T

1. A Brief History & Significance of Translation in India (50 Q&A)

1. What is translation?
Translation is the process of converting text or speech from one language to another.
2. Why is translation important in India?
Because India has linguistic diversity with hundreds of languages.
3. How many major languages are recognized in India?
22 scheduled languages.
4. What role did translation play in ancient India?
It helped spread religious and philosophical texts.
5. Which ancient texts were widely translated?
Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana, and Mahabharata.
6. What was the role of Buddhist monks in translation?
They translated texts into Chinese and other languages.
7. Which language influenced early translations in India?
Sanskrit.
8. What happened during the medieval period?
Persian became prominent in translations.
9. Who promoted translation during the Mughal era?
Akbar.
10. What text was translated into Persian during Akbar's reign?
Mahabharata (Razmnama).
11. What role did translation play in colonial India?
It helped spread English education.
12. Who translated Indian texts into English?
British scholars and missionaries.
13. What was the impact of translation on education?
It made knowledge accessible to more people.
14. Why is translation important for administration?
To communicate policies across regions.

15. What is cultural exchange in translation?
Sharing traditions and ideas across languages.
16. How does translation promote unity?
By bridging language gaps.
17. What is multilingualism?
Use of multiple languages.
18. Why is India called a multilingual society?
Because many languages are spoken.
19. What is the significance of translation in literature?
It allows readers to access global works.
20. How does translation support democracy?
By ensuring information reaches all citizens.
21. What is the role of translation in media?
To broadcast content in multiple languages.
22. How does translation help tourism?
By making information accessible to visitors.
23. What is linguistic diversity?
Variety of languages in a region.
24. How does translation preserve culture?
By documenting traditions in different languages.
25. What is interpretation?
Oral translation.
26. What is the difference between translation and interpretation?
Translation is written, interpretation is spoken.
27. What is the role of translation in globalization?
It connects people worldwide.
28. What is machine translation?
Translation using computers.
29. How does translation affect identity?
It helps express cultural identity.
30. What is script translation?
Converting text between writing systems.
31. What is the role of translation in law?
To interpret legal documents.
32. Why is accuracy important in translation?
To maintain original meaning.
33. What is semantic translation?
Focus on meaning.
34. What is communicative translation?
Focus on reader understanding.
35. What is localization?
Adapting translation to culture.
36. What is language barrier?
Difficulty in communication due to language differences.
37. What is bilingualism?
Knowing two languages.

38. What is multilingual education?
Teaching in multiple languages.
39. How does translation aid education?
By providing materials in native languages.
40. What is cross-cultural communication?
Interaction between cultures.
41. Why is translation essential for science?
To share discoveries globally.
42. What is translation theory?
Study of translation methods.
43. What is fidelity in translation?
Faithfulness to original text.
44. What is adaptation?
Changing content to suit audience.
45. What is equivalence?
Matching meaning between languages.
46. What is dynamic equivalence?
Focus on effect rather than words.
47. What is formal equivalence?
Word-for-word translation.
48. What is linguistic unity?
Harmony among languages.
49. What is the role of translation in literature festivals?
To present works to wider audiences.
50. Why is translation crucial in India today?
To connect diverse linguistic communities.

2. Literal Translation & Free Translation (50 Q&A)

1. What is literal translation?
Word-for-word translation.
2. What is free translation?
Sense-for-sense translation.
3. Which focuses on exact wording?
Literal translation.
4. Which focuses on meaning?
Free translation.
5. What is an advantage of literal translation?
Accuracy of words.
6. What is a disadvantage of literal translation?
May sound unnatural.
7. What is an advantage of free translation?
Natural readability.
8. What is a disadvantage of free translation?
Possible loss of original nuance.

9. When is literal translation used?
Legal or technical texts.
10. When is free translation used?
Literature and poetry.
11. What is idiomatic expression?
Phrase with non-literal meaning.
12. How are idioms translated best?
Using free translation.
13. What is fidelity?
Faithfulness to source text.
14. What is fluency?
Natural flow of language.
15. Which translation ensures fluency?
Free translation.
16. Which ensures fidelity?
Literal translation.
17. What is context?
Situation surrounding text.
18. Why is context important?
To choose correct meaning.
19. What is semantic translation?
Meaning-based translation.
20. What is syntactic translation?
Structure-based translation.
21. What is cultural translation?
Adapting cultural elements.
22. What is direct translation?
Another term for literal translation.
23. What is indirect translation?
Another term for free translation.
24. What is paraphrasing?
Rewriting in own words.
25. Which translation uses paraphrasing?
Free translation.
26. What is equivalence?
Same meaning in different languages.
27. What is dynamic equivalence?
Focus on effect.
28. What is formal equivalence?
Focus on structure.
29. Which type is formal equivalence?
Literal translation.
30. Which type is dynamic equivalence?
Free translation.
31. What is translation shift?
Change in structure or meaning.

32. What is loss in translation?
Meaning not fully conveyed.
33. What is gain in translation?
Added clarity.
34. What is ambiguity?
Multiple meanings.
35. Which translation handles ambiguity better?
Free translation.
36. What is word order importance?
It affects meaning.
37. Which maintains word order?
Literal translation.
38. Which changes word order?
Free translation.
39. What is stylistic translation?
Preserving style.
40. Which is better for poetry?
Free translation.
41. Which is better for contracts?
Literal translation.
42. What is translation accuracy?
Correctness of meaning.
43. What is readability?
Ease of understanding.
44. What is translation strategy?
Method used in translation.
45. What is adaptation technique?
Changing content culturally.
46. What is calque?
Literal borrowing.
47. What is borrowing?
Using foreign word directly.
48. What is modulation?
Changing perspective.
49. What is transposition?
Changing grammar.
50. Which translation type is more flexible?
Free translation.

3. Using Tools of Technology for Translation (50 Q&A)

1. What is machine translation?
Translation using software.
2. Name a popular translation tool.
Google Translate.
3. What is CAT tool?
Computer-Assisted Translation tool.
4. Example of CAT tool?
SDL Trados.
5. What is AI in translation?
Artificial intelligence for language processing.
6. What is neural machine translation?
AI-based translation system.
7. What is speech-to-text translation?
Converting speech into translated text.
8. What is text-to-speech?
Converting text into spoken words.
9. What is translation memory?
Database of previous translations.
10. What is glossary tool?
List of terms with meanings.
11. What is localization software?
Adapting content for regions.
12. What is OCR?
Optical Character Recognition.
13. What does OCR do?
Converts images to text.
14. What is cloud translation?
Online translation services.
15. What is real-time translation?
Instant translation.
16. What is mobile translation app?
App for translation on phone.
17. What is voice translation?
Translating spoken language.
18. What is automated translation?
Machine-based translation.
19. What is human translation?
Translation by people.
20. Which is more accurate?
Human translation.
21. Which is faster?
Machine translation.
22. What is post-editing?
Correcting machine translation.

23. What is translation API?
Software interface for translation.
24. What is multilingual software?
Supports multiple languages.
25. What is spell-check tool?
Checks spelling errors.
26. What is grammar checker?
Corrects grammar mistakes.
27. What is corpus?
Collection of texts.
28. What is parallel corpus?
Texts in two languages.
29. What is language model?
AI system for language understanding.
30. What is chatbot translation?
Translation via chatbots.
31. What is automatic subtitling?
Generating subtitles automatically.
32. What is dubbing technology?
Replacing voice in another language.
33. What is AI translator app?
App using AI for translation.
34. What is data privacy in translation?
Protecting user data.
35. What is accuracy issue in MT?
Errors in meaning.
36. What is context awareness?
Understanding situation in translation.
37. What is multilingual keyboard?
Keyboard supporting many languages.
38. What is predictive text?
Suggests words automatically.
39. What is handwriting recognition?
Converts handwriting to text.
40. What is image translation?
Translating text from images.
41. What is offline translation?
Translation without internet.
42. What is translation plugin?
Add-on for browsers.
43. What is browser translator?
Tool translating web pages.
44. What is AI bias in translation?
Errors due to biased data.
45. What is quality estimation?
Evaluating translation quality.

46. What is multilingual dataset?
Data in multiple languages.
47. What is speech recognition?
Understanding spoken words.
48. What is language detection?
Identifying language automatically.
49. What is hybrid translation?
Combination of human and machine.
50. What is future of translation tech?
More accurate AI-based systems.

4. Transliteration (50 Q&A)

1. What is transliteration?
Converting text from one script to another.
2. Does transliteration change meaning?
No.
3. What does it change?
Script or writing system.
4. Example of transliteration?
Hindi “राम” → “Ram”.
5. What is script?
Writing system of a language.
6. What is Romanization?
Writing in Roman script.
7. What is phonetic transliteration?
Based on pronunciation.
8. What is orthographic transliteration?
Based on spelling.
9. What is IPA?
International Phonetic Alphabet.
10. What is use of transliteration?
Helps pronounce foreign words.
11. What is difference from translation?
Translation changes meaning; transliteration does not.
12. What is language script conversion?
Another term for transliteration.
13. What is Devanagari?
Script used for Hindi.
14. What is Latin script?
Alphabet used in English.
15. What is transliteration tool?
Software for script conversion.
16. Example of tool?
Google Input Tools.

17. What is automatic transliteration?
Software-based conversion.
18. What is manual transliteration?
Done by humans.
19. What is phoneme?
Smallest sound unit.
20. What is grapheme?
Smallest written unit.
21. What is mapping?
Matching letters between scripts.
22. What is ambiguity in transliteration?
Multiple possible spellings.
23. What is consistency?
Uniform transliteration.
24. What is standardization?
Fixed rules for transliteration.
25. What is ISO transliteration?
International standard system.
26. What is use in passports?
Names written in English script.
27. What is use in maps?
Place names in common script.
28. What is cultural importance?
Preserves original names.
29. What is transliteration in computing?
Script conversion by software.
30. What is multilingual typing?
Typing in multiple scripts.
31. What is transliteration keyboard?
Keyboard converting typed words.
32. What is reverse transliteration?
Converting back to original script.
33. What is transliteration in linguistics?
Study of script conversion.
34. What is readability in transliteration?
Ease of reading.
35. What is pronunciation accuracy?
Correct sound representation.
36. What is diacritic?
Marks showing pronunciation.
37. What is simplified transliteration?
Easy version without marks.
38. What is strict transliteration?
Exact letter mapping.
39. What is use in education?
Learning pronunciation.

40. What is use in media?
Subtitles and captions.
41. What is transliteration in SMS?
Typing Hindi in English letters.
42. What is Hinglish?
Mix of Hindi and English.
43. What is script conversion challenge?
Different sound systems.
44. What is transliteration error?
Incorrect mapping.
45. What is name transliteration?
Writing names in another script.
46. What is transliteration standard in India?
Government-approved systems.
47. What is importance in globalization?
Helps cross-language communication.
48. What is transliteration vs transcription?
Script vs sound conversion.
49. What is phonetic spelling?
Spelling based on sound.
50. Why is transliteration important?
It helps understand and pronounce foreign scripts.

***The Home and the World* by Rabindranath Tagore – 50 MCQs**

1. Who wrote *The Home and the World*?

- A. Premchand
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Bankim Chandra
- D. Sarat Chandra

Answer: B

2. The novel is set during which movement?

- A. Non-Cooperation Movement
- B. Swadeshi Movement
- C. Quit India Movement
- D. Civil Disobedience

Answer: B

3. Who is Bimala's husband?

- A. Sandip
- B. Nikhil
- C. Amulya
- D. Harish

Answer: B

4. Sandip represents:

- A. Rationalism
- B. Extremist nationalism
- C. Spirituality
- D. Neutrality

Answer: B

5. Nikhil represents:

- A. Blind patriotism
- B. Moral idealism
- C. Violence
- D. Greed

Answer: B

6. Bimala is initially confined to:

- A. Market
- B. School
- C. Inner quarters (home)
- D. Temple

Answer: C

7. The novel explores conflict between:

- A. Religion and science
- B. Home and world
- C. East and West
- D. Rich and poor

Answer: B

8. Who influences Bimala politically?

- A. Nikhil
- B. Sandip
- C. Amulya
- D. None

Answer: B

9. Sandip's character is:

- A. Selfless
- B. Hypocritical
- C. Honest
- D. Passive

Answer: B

10. Nikhil's attitude toward women is:

- A. Conservative
- B. Progressive
- C. Indifferent

D. Dominating

Answer: B

11. The novel is written in:

A. Third person

B. First person multiple narrators

C. Second person

D. Dramatic form

Answer: B

12. Bimala symbolizes:

A. Nation

B. Wealth

C. Religion

D. Education

Answer: A

13. Sandip uses nationalism for:

A. Welfare

B. Personal gain

C. Education

D. Charity

Answer: B

14. Nikhil opposes:

A. Freedom

B. Violence

C. Education

D. Women's rights

Answer: B

15. The relationship between Nikhil and Sandip is:

A. Friendly yet conflicting

B. Hostile

C. Unknown

D. Family

Answer: A

16. Amulya is:

A. Servant

B. Young follower of Sandip

C. Teacher

D. Soldier

Answer: B

17. The novel criticizes:

- A. Democracy
- B. Blind nationalism
- C. Education
- D. Poverty

Answer: B

18. Bimala is attracted to Sandip because of:

- A. Wealth
- B. Charisma
- C. Kindness
- D. Education

Answer: B

19. Nikhil believes in:

- A. Force
- B. Truth and reason
- C. Revenge
- D. Isolation

Answer: B

20. The ending is:

- A. Happy
- B. Tragic
- C. Comic
- D. Open-ended

Answer: B

21. Sandip encourages:

- A. Boycott of foreign goods
- B. Peace
- C. Neutrality
- D. Cooperation

Answer: A

22. Bimala's transformation shows:

- A. Growth and conflict
- B. Ignorance
- C. Weakness
- D. Stability

Answer: A

23. Nikhil's estate represents:

- A. Tradition
- B. Experiment in reform
- C. Wealth

D. Poverty
Answer: B

24. Sandip's ideology is:

- A. Ethical
- B. Opportunistic
- C. Religious
- D. Scientific

Answer: B

25. The novel highlights:

- A. War
- B. Inner conflict
- C. Technology
- D. Trade

Answer: B

26. Bimala steals money for:

- A. Nikhil
- B. Sandip
- C. Herself
- D. Amulya

Answer: B

27. Amulya dies:

- A. In accident
- B. During violence
- C. By illness
- D. Unknown

Answer: B

28. Nikhil's death symbolizes:

- A. Victory
- B. Sacrifice
- C. Revenge
- D. Failure

Answer: B

29. The "world" represents:

- A. Outside influences
- B. House
- C. Village
- D. Family

Answer: A

30. The “home” represents:

- A. Politics
- B. Safety and tradition
- C. Market
- D. War

Answer: B

31. Tagore’s message is:

- A. Support violence
- B. Balance nationalism and humanity
- C. Reject women
- D. Ignore society

Answer: B

32. Bimala regrets:

- A. Marriage
- B. Actions influenced by Sandip
- C. Wealth
- D. Education

Answer: B

33. Sandip leaves because:

- A. Fear
- B. Success
- C. Love
- D. Illness

Answer: A

34. Nikhil supports:

- A. Freedom with ethics
- B. War
- C. Isolation
- D. Power

Answer: A

35. The tone of the novel is:

- A. Romantic
- B. Reflective
- C. Comic
- D. Satirical

Answer: B

36. Bimala's conflict is:

- A. Economic
- B. Emotional and moral
- C. Physical
- D. Political only

Answer: B

37. Sandip views women as:

- A. Equal
- B. Tools
- C. Leaders
- D. Teachers

Answer: B

38. Nikhil trusts:

- A. Power
- B. Truth
- C. Violence
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

39. The novel's structure is:

- A. Linear
- B. Multi-perspective
- C. Flashback only
- D. Fragmented

Answer: B

40. Tagore criticizes:

- A. Religion
- B. Extremism
- C. Nature
- D. Art

Answer: B

41. Bimala's awakening leads to:

- A. Peace
- B. Tragedy
- C. Success
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

42. Sandip is best described as:

- A. Hero
- B. Anti-hero
- C. Villain only

D. Neutral

Answer: B

43. Nikhil's philosophy is closest to:

A. Humanism

B. Militarism

C. Capitalism

D. Feudalism

Answer: A

44. The central triangle is between:

A. Nikhil, Bimala, Sandip

B. Nikhil, Amulya, Sandip

C. Bimala, Amulya, Nikhil

D. None

Answer: A

45. The novel ends with:

A. Celebration

B. Loss and reflection

C. War victory

D. Marriage

Answer: B

46. Tagore's writing style is:

A. Simple and poetic

B. Complex technical

C. Comic

D. Dry

Answer: A

47. Bimala represents:

A. Passive woman

B. Changing India

C. Villain

D. Neutral

Answer: B

48. Sandip's speeches are:

A. Logical

B. Emotional and manipulative

C. Scientific

D. Religious

Answer: B

49. Nikhil's weakness is:

- A. Lack of power assertion
- B. Greed
- C. Anger
- D. Violence

Answer: A

50. The core conflict is:

- A. Love vs duty
- B. Nationalism vs ethics
- C. Wealth vs poverty
- D. Religion vs science

Answer: B

***Pinjar* by Amrita Pritam -50 MCQs**

1. Who wrote *Pinjar*?

- A. Ismat Chughtai
- B. Amrita Pritam
- C. Mahadevi Verma
- D. Krishna Sobti

Answer: B

2. *Pinjar* is set during:

- A. Independence Movement
- B. Partition of India
- C. Mughal period
- D. British rule before 1857

Answer: B

3. The protagonist of the novel is:

- A. Lajo
- B. Puro
- C. Kammo
- D. Tara

Answer: B

4. Puro belongs to which community?

- A. Muslim
- B. Sikh
- C. Hindu
- D. Christian

Answer: C

5. Who abducts Puro?

- A. Ramchand
- B. Rashid
- C. Karim
- D. Ali

Answer: B

6. Rashid belongs to which religion?

- A. Hindu
- B. Muslim
- C. Sikh
- D. Christian

Answer: B

7. Puro was originally engaged to:

- A. Rashid
- B. Ramchand
- C. Karim
- D. None

Answer: B

8. After abduction, Puro is renamed:

- A. Hamida
- B. Ayesha
- C. Fatima
- D. Zainab

Answer: A

9. Puro's family reaction is:

- A. They accept her
- B. They reject her
- C. They rescue her
- D. They ignore her

Answer: B

10. The title *Pinjar* means:

- A. Soul
- B. Cage/Skeleton
- C. Freedom
- D. Love

Answer: B

11. Rashid abducts Puro due to:

- A. Love
- B. Family revenge
- C. Money
- D. Politics

Answer: B

12. Puro initially feels:

- A. Happy
- B. Confused
- C. Angry and helpless
- D. Indifferent

Answer: C

13. The novel highlights:

- A. Economic growth
- B. Partition trauma
- C. Industrialization
- D. Education system

Answer: B

14. Puro's transformation shows:

- A. Weakness
- B. Acceptance and resilience
- C. Revenge
- D. Ignorance

Answer: B

15. Rashid's character is:

- A. Completely cruel
- B. Complex and evolving
- C. Comic
- D. Passive

Answer: B

16. Puro escapes once but:

- A. Runs away again
- B. Is accepted by family
- C. Is sent back
- D. Marries Ramchand

Answer: C

17. Why does Puro's family reject her?

- A. Poverty
- B. Social stigma
- C. Religion

D. Fear

Answer: B

18. Lajo is:

A. Puro's sister-in-law

B. Rashid's sister

C. Neighbor

D. Stranger

Answer: A

19. Lajo is abducted by:

A. Hindus

B. Muslims

C. British

D. Sikhs

Answer: B

20. Puro helps Lajo by:

A. Ignoring her

B. Rescuing her

C. Selling her

D. Leaving her

Answer: B

21. The novel shows women as:

A. Powerful rulers

B. Victims of patriarchy

C. Educated leaders

D. Independent only

Answer: B

22. Rashid later becomes:

A. More violent

B. Sympathetic

C. Indifferent

D. Absent

Answer: B

23. Puro's inner conflict is about:

A. Money

B. Identity

C. Politics

D. Education

Answer: B

24. Partition leads to:

- A. Unity
- B. Violence and displacement
- C. Growth
- D. Peace

Answer: B

25. The tone of the novel is:

- A. Comic
- B. Tragic
- C. Satirical
- D. Romantic

Answer: B

26. Puro's final decision is to:

- A. Return home
- B. Stay with Rashid
- C. Live alone
- D. Die

Answer: B

27. This decision shows:

- A. Weakness
- B. Strength and acceptance
- C. Fear
- D. Ignorance

Answer: B

28. The novel criticizes:

- A. Nature
- B. Patriarchy and communalism
- C. Education
- D. Art

Answer: B

29. Rashid regrets:

- A. Marriage
- B. His past actions
- C. Wealth
- D. Religion

Answer: B

30. Puro's life symbolizes:

- A. Freedom
- B. Suffering of women
- C. Wealth

D. Power

Answer: B

31. The setting is mainly:

A. Urban

B. Rural Punjab

C. Foreign

D. Desert

Answer: B

32. The novel portrays:

A. Harmony

B. Communal tension

C. Industrial growth

D. Education reforms

Answer: B

33. Rashid marries Puro:

A. By force

B. With consent

C. Legally

D. Socially accepted

Answer: A

34. Puro develops empathy for:

A. Rashid

B. Family

C. Society

D. All suffering women

Answer: D

35. The story emphasizes:

A. War

B. Humanity

C. Technology

D. Trade

Answer: B

36. Puro's name change signifies:

A. Growth

B. Loss of identity

C. Power

D. Freedom

Answer: B

37. Lajo represents:

- A. Strength
- B. Victims of Partition
- C. Wealth
- D. Religion

Answer: B

38. Rashid protects Puro from:

- A. Family
- B. Society
- C. Violence
- D. Himself

Answer: C

39. The narrative style is:

- A. Complex
- B. Simple and emotional
- C. Scientific
- D. Dramatic

Answer: B

40. The novel ends on a:

- A. Happy note
- B. Tragic yet meaningful note
- C. Comic note
- D. Neutral note

Answer: B

41. Puro helps other abducted women because:

- A. Revenge
- B. Empathy
- C. Fear
- D. Duty

Answer: B

42. The central theme is:

- A. Wealth
- B. Identity crisis
- C. Politics
- D. Religion only

Answer: B

43. The novel shows men as:

- A. Always cruel
- B. Mixed (oppressors and protectors)
- C. Weak

D. Absent

Answer: B

44. Puro's suffering reflects:

A. Individual issue

B. Collective trauma

C. Economic problem

D. Religious belief

Answer: B

45. Rashid's transformation is:

A. Sudden

B. Gradual

C. Unreal

D. Forced

Answer: B

46. The word "Pinjar" metaphorically suggests:

A. Body as prison

B. Freedom

C. Love

D. Wealth

Answer: A

47. The novel advocates:

A. Revenge

B. Humanity over religion

C. Violence

D. Isolation

Answer: B

48. Puro becomes symbol of:

A. Weakness

B. Survival

C. Power

D. Religion

Answer: B

49. The author's tone is:

A. Detached

B. Sympathetic

C. Humorous

D. Critical only

Answer: B

50. The main message is:

- A. Love story
- B. Human cost of Partition
- C. Political victory
- D. Religious superiority

Answer: B

***Aanshu* by Jaishankar Prasad – 50 MCQs**

1. Who is the author of *Aanshu*?

- A. Nirala
- B. Jaishankar Prasad
- C. Pant
- D. Mahadevi Verma

Answer: B

2. *Aanshu* belongs to which literary movement?

- A. Pragativad
- B. Chhayavaad
- C. Nai Kavita
- D. Bhakti

Answer: B

3. The title *Aanshu* means:

- A. Smile
- B. Tears
- C. Joy
- D. Dream

Answer: B

4. The work is primarily:

- A. Novel
- B. Drama
- C. Poetry
- D. Essay

Answer: C

5. The central emotion in *Aanshu* is:

- A. Happiness
- B. Pain
- C. Anger
- D. Fear

Answer: B

6. The poetry reflects:

- A. External reality only
- B. Inner emotional world
- C. Political ideas
- D. Scientific facts

Answer: B

7. The tone of the poems is:

- A. Comic
- B. Philosophical and emotional
- C. Satirical
- D. Dramatic

Answer: B

8. Chhayavaad is known for:

- A. Realism
- B. Romanticism and mysticism
- C. Satire
- D. Journalism

Answer: B

9. The poet emphasizes:

- A. Materialism
- B. Spirituality
- C. Politics
- D. Economy

Answer: B

10. Nature in *Aanshu* is:

- A. Ignored
- B. Symbolic
- C. Mechanical
- D. Scientific

Answer: B

11. The language of *Aanshu* is:

- A. Simple and direct
- B. Ornamental and lyrical
- C. Technical
- D. Colloquial only

Answer: B

12. The poems express:

- A. Social reform
- B. Personal emotions
- C. War

D. Trade

Answer: B

13. Tears symbolize:

A. Weakness

B. Deep emotional expression

C. Fear

D. Anger

Answer: B

14. The poet's outlook is:

A. Materialistic

B. Idealistic

C. Scientific

D. Neutral

Answer: B

15. The work reflects:

A. External conflict

B. Inner conflict

C. Political struggle

D. Economic issues

Answer: B

16. The poems are:

A. Narrative

B. Lyric

C. Dramatic

D. Epic

Answer: B

17. The central theme includes:

A. Wealth

B. Love and sorrow

C. War

D. Trade

Answer: B

18. The poet connects emotions with:

A. Machines

B. Nature

C. Politics

D. Society

Answer: B

19. The imagery used is:

- A. Plain
- B. Rich and symbolic
- C. Scientific
- D. Technical

Answer: B

20. The mood is generally:

- A. Joyful
- B. Melancholic
- C. Humorous
- D. Neutral

Answer: B

21. The poems emphasize:

- A. Logic
- B. Sensitivity
- C. Economy
- D. Politics

Answer: B

22. The poet's style is:

- A. Dry
- B. Musical
- C. Harsh
- D. Rigid

Answer: B

23. The Chhayavaad poets focused on:

- A. Objectivity
- B. Subjectivity
- C. Journalism
- D. History

Answer: B

24. The emotional depth shows:

- A. Superficiality
- B. Intensity
- C. Weakness
- D. Ignorance

Answer: B

25. The poems are reflective of:

- A. Society only
- B. Self and soul
- C. Economy

D. Politics

Answer: B

26. The poet uses tears as:

A. Literal only

B. Symbol of suffering

C. Decoration

D. Humor

Answer: B

27. The influence of mysticism is:

A. Absent

B. Present

C. Weak

D. Negative

Answer: B

28. The poetry highlights:

A. External beauty

B. Inner beauty

C. Machines

D. Wealth

Answer: B

29. The expression is:

A. Artificial

B. Natural and flowing

C. Mechanical

D. Rigid

Answer: B

30. The focus is on:

A. Society

B. Individual feelings

C. Politics

D. Economy

Answer: B

31. The poet's vision is:

A. Narrow

B. Universal

C. Political

D. Economic

Answer: B

32. The poems convey:

- A. Humor
- B. Deep sensitivity
- C. Anger
- D. Fear

Answer: B

33. The emotional tone is:

- A. Light
- B. Serious
- C. Comic
- D. Satirical

Answer: B

34. The poems are full of:

- A. Facts
- B. Feelings
- C. Data
- D. Reports

Answer: B

35. The poetic devices include:

- A. Statistics
- B. Imagery and symbolism
- C. Graphs
- D. Logic only

Answer: B

36. The poet's aim is:

- A. Entertain
- B. Express inner emotions
- C. Teach science
- D. Report news

Answer: B

37. The emotional appeal is:

- A. Weak
- B. Strong
- C. Absent
- D. Neutral

Answer: B

38. The poems create:

- A. Confusion
- B. Emotional resonance
- C. Fear

D. Anger

Answer: B

39. The structure of poems is:

A. Rigid

B. Flowing

C. Technical

D. Fixed only

Answer: B

40. The poet is concerned with:

A. External world

B. Inner world

C. Politics

D. Trade

Answer: B

41. The imagery often includes:

A. Machines

B. Nature and emotions

C. Buildings

D. Economy

Answer: B

42. The poems show:

A. Objectivity

B. Subjectivity

C. Neutrality

D. Logic

Answer: B

43. The work reflects:

A. Modernism only

B. Romanticism

C. Realism

D. Classicism

Answer: B

44. The poet's language is:

A. Harsh

B. Soft and musical

C. Rough

D. Plain only

Answer: B

45. The theme of sorrow is:

- A. Minor
- B. Central
- C. Absent
- D. Weak

Answer: B

46. The poems aim to:

- A. Inform
- B. Move the reader emotionally
- C. Teach science
- D. Provide news

Answer: B

47. The poet's expression is:

- A. External
- B. Internal
- C. Political
- D. Economic

Answer: B

48. The Chhayavaad style is:

- A. Dry
- B. Imaginative
- C. Technical
- D. Scientific

Answer: B

49. The collection highlights:

- A. Joy only
- B. Pain and beauty
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

50. The core idea of *Aanshu* is:

- A. Politics
- B. Emotional and spiritual expression
- C. Economy
- D. War

Answer: B

Kabir: The English Writings of Rabindranath Tagore– 50 MCQs

1. Kabir was a:

- A. King
- B. Mystic poet
- C. Soldier
- D. Priest

Answer: B

2. Kabir belonged to which period?

- A. Modern
- B. Medieval (Bhakti period)
- C. Ancient
- D. Colonial

Answer: B

3. Kabir's poetry is mainly:

- A. Political
- B. Spiritual
- C. Scientific
- D. Economic

Answer: B

4. Kabir wrote in:

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Persian
- C. Vernacular (Hindi dialects)
- D. English

Answer: C

5. His verses are called:

- A. Ghazals
- B. Dohas
- C. Sonnets
- D. Ballads

Answer: B

6. Kabir criticized:

- A. Nature
- B. Ritualism
- C. Education
- D. Art

Answer: B

7. Kabir believed in:

- A. Idol worship
- B. Inner devotion
- C. Rituals
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

8. Kabir's God is:

- A. Limited
- B. Formless
- C. Human-like
- D. Multiple

Answer: B

9. Kabir opposed:

- A. Humanity
- B. Religious hypocrisy
- C. Truth
- D. Love

Answer: B

10. His teachings promote:

- A. Division
- B. Unity
- C. War
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

11. Kabir was influenced by:

- A. Buddhism only
- B. Both Hinduism and Islam
- C. Christianity
- D. Jainism only

Answer: B

12. His language is:

- A. Complex
- B. Simple and direct
- C. Technical
- D. Ornamental

Answer: B

13. Kabir used poetry to:

- A. Entertain
- B. Teach spiritual truths
- C. Earn money

D. Praise kings

Answer: B

14. Kabir's tone is often:

A. Humorous

B. Satirical and critical

C. Neutral

D. Romantic

Answer: B

15. Kabir rejected:

A. Truth

B. External rituals

C. Love

D. God

Answer: B

16. Kabir emphasized:

A. Outer purity

B. Inner purity

C. Wealth

D. Status

Answer: B

17. Kabir's poetry is:

A. Abstract

B. Practical and symbolic

C. Scientific

D. Technical

Answer: B

18. The central theme is:

A. Politics

B. Spiritual awakening

C. Economy

D. War

Answer: B

19. Kabir used metaphors from:

A. Nature and daily life

B. Science

C. Technology

D. Industry

Answer: A

20. Kabir's message is:

- A. Division
- B. Equality
- C. Superiority
- D. Power

Answer: B

21. Kabir criticized both:

- A. Rich and poor
- B. Hindus and Muslims
- C. Kings and peasants
- D. Teachers and students

Answer: B

22. Kabir's philosophy is:

- A. Materialistic
- B. Spiritual
- C. Scientific
- D. Political

Answer: B

23. Kabir believed truth is:

- A. Hidden
- B. Within oneself
- C. Outside
- D. In rituals

Answer: B

24. Kabir's God is found:

- A. In temples
- B. In mosques
- C. Within the heart
- D. In books

Answer: C

25. Kabir opposed caste:

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Sometimes
- D. Rarely

Answer: A

26. Kabir's teachings are:

- A. Complicated
- B. Easy to understand
- C. Technical
- D. Scientific

Answer: B

27. Kabir's poetry style is:

- A. Narrative
- B. Didactic
- C. Dramatic
- D. Epic

Answer: B

28. Kabir believed in:

- A. External show
- B. Simplicity
- C. Luxury
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

29. Kabir's dohas are:

- A. Long
- B. Short couplets
- C. Stories
- D. Plays

Answer: B

30. Kabir emphasized:

- A. Division
- B. Brotherhood
- C. War
- D. Power

Answer: B

31. Kabir criticized priests for:

- A. Wisdom
- B. Hypocrisy
- C. Honesty
- D. Charity

Answer: B

32. Kabir valued:

- A. Rituals
- B. Experience
- C. Wealth

D. Status

Answer: B

33. Kabir's God is:

A. Visible

B. Invisible

C. Human

D. Limited

Answer: B

34. Kabir's message is still:

A. Outdated

B. Relevant

C. Irrelevant

D. Unknown

Answer: B

35. Kabir used symbols like:

A. Machines

B. Weaver, thread

C. Buildings

D. Weapons

Answer: B

36. Kabir's profession was:

A. Farmer

B. Weaver

C. King

D. Soldier

Answer: B

37. Kabir's teachings reject:

A. Humanity

B. Superstition

C. Truth

D. Love

Answer: B

38. Kabir's poetry is:

A. Emotional and spiritual

B. Scientific

C. Technical

D. Economic

Answer: A

39. Kabir promotes:

- A. Ego
- B. Humility
- C. Pride
- D. Anger

Answer: B

40. Kabir's dohas are meant for:

- A. Scholars only
- B. Common people
- C. Kings
- D. Priests

Answer: B

41. Kabir's poetry rejects:

- A. Truth
- B. Blind faith
- C. Love
- D. Humanity

Answer: B

42. Kabir emphasizes:

- A. Ego
- B. Self-realization
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

43. Kabir's tone is:

- A. Passive
- B. Direct and bold
- C. Indirect
- D. Neutral

Answer: B

44. Kabir's poetry is against:

- A. Unity
- B. Division
- C. Truth
- D. Love

Answer: B

45. Kabir teaches:

- A. Conflict
- B. Peace
- C. War

D. Power

Answer: B

46. Kabir's philosophy promotes:

A. External show

B. Inner truth

C. Wealth

D. Status

Answer: B

47. Kabir believed religion should be:

A. Ritualistic

B. Internal

C. External

D. Formal

Answer: B

48. Kabir's teachings unite:

A. Classes

B. Religions

C. Nations

D. Groups

Answer: B

49. Kabir's poetry style is:

A. Artificial

B. Natural

C. Complex

D. Technical

Answer: B

50. The core message of Kabir is:

A. Division

B. Unity and inner spirituality

C. Power

D. Wealth

Answer: B

***Amritsar Aa Gya* by Bhisham Sahni– 50 MCQs**

1. Who wrote *Amritsar Aa Gya*?

- A. Khushwant Singh
- B. Bhisham Sahni
- C. Saadat Hasan Manto
- D. Premchand

Answer: B

2. The story is set during:

- A. World War I
- B. Partition of India
- C. Mughal period
- D. British rule before 1857

Answer: B

3. The main setting of the story is:

- A. Village
- B. Train
- C. Market
- D. School

Answer: B

4. The story revolves around:

- A. Love
- B. Journey during Partition
- C. War battle
- D. Trade

Answer: B

5. The title means:

- A. Arrival at Delhi
- B. Arrival at Amritsar
- C. Leaving Amritsar
- D. Journey to Lahore

Answer: B

6. The passengers in the train feel:

- A. Joy
- B. Fear and tension
- C. Excitement
- D. Indifference

Answer: B

7. The story highlights:

- A. Economic growth
- B. Partition horrors
- C. Education
- D. Technology

Answer: B

8. The atmosphere in the train is:

- A. Peaceful
- B. Suspenseful
- C. Comic
- D. Relaxed

Answer: B

9. The story reflects:

- A. Unity
- B. Communal tension
- C. Harmony
- D. Progress

Answer: B

10. The passengers are:

- A. Calm
- B. Suspicious of each other
- C. Happy
- D. Carefree

Answer: B

11. The story shows:

- A. Trust
- B. Distrust
- C. Friendship
- D. Love

Answer: B

12. The central theme is:

- A. Wealth
- B. Fear and survival
- C. Education
- D. Trade

Answer: B

13. The train journey symbolizes:

- A. Progress
- B. Transition and uncertainty
- C. Happiness

D. Stability

Answer: B

14. The tone of the story is:

A. Comic

B. Tense

C. Romantic

D. Satirical

Answer: B

15. The story is written in:

A. Poetic form

B. Simple prose

C. Dramatic form

D. Technical style

Answer: B

16. The characters are mostly:

A. Named

B. Anonymous

C. Famous

D. Royal

Answer: B

17. The story focuses on:

A. Individual hero

B. Collective experience

C. One family

D. One person

Answer: B

18. The fear arises due to:

A. War

B. Communal violence

C. Poverty

D. Weather

Answer: B

19. The story reflects human:

A. Strength

B. Vulnerability

C. Wealth

D. Power

Answer: B

20. The passengers' behavior shows:

- A. Courage only
- B. Anxiety and suspicion
- C. Joy
- D. Humor

Answer: B

21. The train is a symbol of:

- A. Comfort
- B. Escape and danger
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

22. The story captures:

- A. Peaceful life
- B. Chaos of Partition
- C. Economic growth
- D. Education

Answer: B

23. The narrative style is:

- A. Complex
- B. Realistic
- C. Fantasy
- D. Mythological

Answer: B

24. The story shows how fear:

- A. Unites people
- B. Divides people
- C. Makes them happy
- D. Improves life

Answer: B

25. The passengers are unsure about:

- A. Destination
- B. Safety
- C. Food
- D. Tickets

Answer: B

26. The story emphasizes:

- A. Trust
- B. Distrust
- C. Wealth
- D. Education

Answer: B

27. The situation in the train is:

- A. Normal
- B. Abnormal
- C. Joyful
- D. Peaceful

Answer: B

28. The story ends with:

- A. Celebration
- B. Relief mixed with tension
- C. Comedy
- D. Tragedy only

Answer: B

29. The title reflects:

- A. Fear
- B. Destination and irony
- C. Joy
- D. Peace

Answer: B

30. The story portrays:

- A. Heroism
- B. Common people's suffering
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

31. The story shows the impact of:

- A. Technology
- B. Partition
- C. Education
- D. Economy

Answer: B

32. The characters represent:

- A. Specific individuals
- B. Society at large
- C. Kings

D. Leaders

Answer: B

33. The fear is mainly due to:

A. Hunger

B. Violence

C. Weather

D. Illness

Answer: B

34. The story's mood is:

A. Light

B. Heavy

C. Comic

D. Joyful

Answer: B

35. The passengers' silence shows:

A. Peace

B. Fear

C. Happiness

D. Relaxation

Answer: B

36. The story reflects:

A. Strength of society

B. Breakdown of trust

C. Economic growth

D. Unity

Answer: B

37. The narrative highlights:

A. Leaders

B. Ordinary people

C. Kings

D. Soldiers

Answer: B

38. The story shows how crisis affects:

A. Animals

B. Human behavior

C. Nature

D. Economy

Answer: B

39. The writing style is:

- A. Decorative
- B. Simple and effective
- C. Complex
- D. Technical

Answer: B

40. The story's message is:

- A. War is good
- B. Humanity suffers in violence
- C. Wealth matters
- D. Power is important

Answer: B

41. The story uses:

- A. Humor
- B. Irony
- C. Fantasy
- D. Myth

Answer: B

42. The passengers feel relief when:

- A. They eat
- B. They reach Amritsar
- C. They sleep
- D. They talk

Answer: B

43. The journey represents:

- A. Happiness
- B. Uncertainty
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

44. The story highlights:

- A. Religion
- B. Human fear
- C. Science
- D. Trade

Answer: B

45. The central idea is:

- A. Love
- B. Survival during crisis
- C. Wealth

D. Education

Answer: B

46. The story portrays:

A. Confidence

B. Anxiety

C. Joy

D. Humor

Answer: B

47. The passengers avoid:

A. Talking freely

B. Eating

C. Sleeping

D. Sitting

Answer: A

48. The story's realism makes it:

A. Unreal

B. Powerful

C. Weak

D. Comic

Answer: B

49. The story reflects:

A. Peace

B. Tension

C. Joy

D. Humor

Answer: B

50. The core theme is:

A. Wealth

B. Fear and uncertainty during Partition

C. Power

D. Love

Answer: B

***The Hunt* by Mahasweta Devi– 50 MCQs**

1. Who wrote *The Hunt*?

- A. Ismat Chughtai
- B. Mahasweta Devi
- C. Anita Desai
- D. Arundhati Roy

Answer: B

2. The protagonist of the story is:

- A. Dopdi
- B. Mary Oraon
- C. Puro
- D. Bimala

Answer: B

3. Mary Oraon belongs to:

- A. Urban society
- B. Tribal community
- C. Royal family
- D. Middle class

Answer: B

4. The story is set in:

- A. City
- B. Tribal rural area
- C. Foreign land
- D. Industrial zone

Answer: B

5. The central theme is:

- A. Love
- B. Revenge and resistance
- C. Wealth
- D. Education

Answer: B

6. Mary Oraon is portrayed as:

- A. Weak
- B. Strong and independent
- C. Passive
- D. Helpless

Answer: B

7. The story highlights:

- A. Urban life
- B. Tribal oppression
- C. Industrial growth
- D. Education system

Answer: B

8. The title "The Hunt" refers to:

- A. Animal hunting only
- B. Symbolic act of revenge
- C. War
- D. Travel

Answer: B

9. Mary's character represents:

- A. Submission
- B. Resistance
- C. Fear
- D. Indifference

Answer: B

10. The story critiques:

- A. Nature
- B. Exploitation of tribals
- C. Technology
- D. Education

Answer: B

11. Mary works as:

- A. Teacher
- B. Domestic worker
- C. Farmer
- D. Doctor

Answer: B

12. The male antagonist represents:

- A. Justice
- B. Exploitation
- C. Love
- D. Equality

Answer: B

13. The story focuses on:

- A. Politics
- B. Gender and class oppression
- C. Economy

D. Trade

Answer: B

14. Mary's act at the end is:

A. Escape

B. Revenge

C. Surrender

D. Fear

Answer: B

15. The tone of the story is:

A. Comic

B. Intense

C. Romantic

D. Neutral

Answer: B

16. The story portrays women as:

A. Weak

B. Oppressed yet strong

C. Passive

D. Indifferent

Answer: B

17. Mary's courage is shown through:

A. Words

B. Action

C. Silence

D. Fear

Answer: B

18. The narrative style is:

A. Fantasy

B. Realistic

C. Mythological

D. Scientific

Answer: B

19. The story reflects:

A. Harmony

B. Social injustice

C. Peace

D. Wealth

Answer: B

20. The “hunt” is symbolic of:

- A. Animal killing
- B. Justice and revenge
- C. Game
- D. Sport

Answer: B

21. Mary is exploited because of:

- A. Wealth
- B. Gender and class
- C. Education
- D. Religion

Answer: B

22. The story shows:

- A. Equality
- B. Power imbalance
- C. Peace
- D. Progress

Answer: B

23. Mary’s final act shows:

- A. Fear
- B. Empowerment
- C. Weakness
- D. Confusion

Answer: B

24. The story criticizes:

- A. Nature
- B. Patriarchy
- C. Art
- D. Literature

Answer: B

25. The setting contributes to:

- A. Humor
- B. Realism
- C. Fantasy
- D. Myth

Answer: B

26. Mary's identity is shaped by:

- A. Wealth
- B. Tribal culture
- C. Politics
- D. Education

Answer: B

27. The story highlights:

- A. Elite class
- B. Marginalized voices
- C. Royal life
- D. Urban life

Answer: B

28. The antagonist abuses power through:

- A. Kindness
- B. Exploitation
- C. Justice
- D. Equality

Answer: B

29. The story's ending is:

- A. Happy
- B. Violent yet symbolic
- C. Comic
- D. Neutral

Answer: B

30. Mary's strength lies in:

- A. Wealth
- B. Determination
- C. Education
- D. Status

Answer: B

31. The story gives voice to:

- A. Rich people
- B. Tribal women
- C. Kings
- D. Leaders

Answer: B

32. The narrative exposes:

- A. Beauty
- B. Brutality
- C. Humor

D. Fantasy
Answer: B

33. Mary's revenge is:

- A. Sudden
- B. Planned
- C. Accidental
- D. Forced

Answer: B

34. The story shows how oppression leads to:

- A. Peace
- B. Resistance
- C. Happiness
- D. Growth

Answer: B

35. The author's tone is:

- A. Detached
- B. Sympathetic and critical
- C. Comic
- D. Neutral

Answer: B

36. The story highlights:

- A. Justice system
- B. Social inequality
- C. Economy
- D. Trade

Answer: B

37. Mary's action challenges:

- A. Nature
- B. Patriarchy
- C. Religion
- D. Education

Answer: B

38. The story uses:

- A. Humor
- B. Symbolism
- C. Fantasy
- D. Myth

Answer: B

39. The emotional impact is:

- A. Weak
- B. Strong
- C. Neutral
- D. Comic

Answer: B

40. The story reflects:

- A. Peace
- B. Struggle
- C. Joy
- D. Humor

Answer: B

41. The story's message is:

- A. Accept oppression
- B. Resist injustice
- C. Ignore society
- D. Seek wealth

Answer: B

42. Mary's courage is:

- A. Passive
- B. Active
- C. Weak
- D. Absent

Answer: B

43. The story presents:

- A. Ideal society
- B. Harsh reality
- C. Fantasy world
- D. Comic world

Answer: B

44. The theme includes:

- A. Wealth
- B. Gender violence
- C. Trade
- D. Education

Answer: B

45. The story's realism makes it:

- A. Weak
- B. Powerful
- C. Comic

D. Unreal

Answer: B

46. Mary's role is:

A. Victim only

B. Victim and avenger

C. Observer

D. Passive

Answer: B

47. The story highlights:

A. Luxury

B. Survival

C. Wealth

D. Comfort

Answer: B

48. The narrative builds:

A. Humor

B. Tension

C. Joy

D. Peace

Answer: B

49. The story ends with:

A. Peace

B. Justice through revenge

C. Comedy

D. Neutrality

Answer: B

50. The core theme is:

A. Wealth

B. Resistance against oppression

C. Power

D. Love

Answer: B

***Aadhe Adhure* by Mohan Rakesh – 50 MCQs**

1. Who wrote *Aadhe Adhure*?

- A. Vijay Tendulkar
- B. Mohan Rakesh
- C. Dharamvir Bharati
- D. Girish Karnad

Answer: B

2. *Aadhe Adhure* is a:

- A. Novel
- B. Play
- C. Poem
- D. Essay

Answer: B

3. The central character is:

- A. Binni
- B. Savitri
- C. Ashok
- D. Mahendranath

Answer: B

4. The play depicts:

- A. Rural life
- B. Urban middle-class family
- C. Royal life
- D. Tribal life

Answer: B

5. The title means:

- A. Complete life
- B. Half complete / incomplete
- C. Joyful life
- D. Rich life

Answer: B

6. Savitri is:

- A. Satisfied
- B. Dissatisfied
- C. Passive
- D. Indifferent

Answer: B

7. Mahendranath is Savitri's:

- A. Brother
- B. Husband
- C. Son
- D. Friend

Answer: B

8. Mahendranath is portrayed as:

- A. Strong
- B. Weak and dependent
- C. Rich
- D. Aggressive

Answer: B

9. The play highlights:

- A. Harmony
- B. Family conflict
- C. Peace
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

10. Savitri seeks:

- A. Money
- B. Fulfillment
- C. Power
- D. Fame

Answer: B

11. The setting is:

- A. Village
- B. City home
- C. Forest
- D. Palace

Answer: B

12. The theme includes:

- A. Love only
- B. Alienation
- C. War
- D. Trade

Answer: B

13. The family is:

- A. Happy
- B. Dysfunctional
- C. Rich

D. Peaceful

Answer: B

14. The play reflects:

A. Ideal life

B. Reality of urban life

C. Fantasy

D. Myth

Answer: B

15. Savitri's relationships show:

A. Stability

B. Instability

C. Happiness

D. Peace

Answer: B

16. The male characters (other than husband) represent:

A. Different men

B. Variations of same male type

C. Ideal men

D. Heroes

Answer: B

17. The play suggests:

A. Perfection exists

B. No one is complete

C. Life is easy

D. Wealth solves problems

Answer: B

18. The tone is:

A. Comic

B. Serious

C. Romantic

D. Satirical

Answer: B

19. The play is written in:

A. Verse

B. Prose dialogue

C. Song

D. Narrative

Answer: B

20. The children in the family feel:

- A. Secure
- B. Disturbed
- C. Happy
- D. Carefree

Answer: B

21. Ashok is:

- A. Responsible
- B. Rebellious
- C. Calm
- D. Happy

Answer: B

22. Binni represents:

- A. Stability
- B. Confusion
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

23. The play highlights:

- A. Unity
- B. Fragmentation
- C. Growth
- D. Peace

Answer: B

24. Savitri blames:

- A. Society
- B. Her husband
- C. Children
- D. Fate

Answer: B

25. Mahendranath lacks:

- A. Wealth
- B. Authority
- C. Education
- D. Love

Answer: B

26. The play portrays:

- A. Ideal marriage
- B. Broken marriage
- C. Happy life
- D. Romantic life

Answer: B

27. The central conflict is:

- A. Economic
- B. Emotional
- C. Political
- D. Religious

Answer: B

28. The characters feel:

- A. Fulfilled
- B. Incomplete
- C. Happy
- D. Peaceful

Answer: B

29. The play critiques:

- A. Nature
- B. Modern urban life
- C. Science
- D. Religion

Answer: B

30. Savitri's search ends in:

- A. Success
- B. Failure
- C. Happiness
- D. Peace

Answer: B

31. The play shows:

- A. Perfection
- B. Imperfection
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

32. The husband-wife relationship is:

- A. Strong
- B. Weak
- C. Loving

D. Ideal

Answer: B

33. The dialogue style is:

A. Formal

B. Realistic

C. Poetic

D. Technical

Answer: B

34. The play reflects:

A. Harmony

B. Tension

C. Joy

D. Humor

Answer: B

35. The male figures fail to provide:

A. Money

B. Emotional support

C. Education

D. Power

Answer: B

36. The play ends on:

A. Happy note

B. Open and unresolved note

C. Comic note

D. Tragic death

Answer: B

37. The title symbolizes:

A. Completion

B. Incompleteness

C. Wealth

D. Power

Answer: B

38. The play reflects:

A. Rural issues

B. Urban crisis

C. Tribal life

D. Royal life

Answer: B

39. The characters are:

- A. Ideal
- B. Realistic
- C. Heroic
- D. Mythical

Answer: B

40. The play questions:

- A. Nature
- B. Meaning of fulfillment
- C. Science
- D. Religion

Answer: B

41. The emotional tone is:

- A. Light
- B. Heavy
- C. Comic
- D. Joyful

Answer: B

42. Savitri's dissatisfaction arises from:

- A. Wealth
- B. Lack of fulfillment
- C. Education
- D. Religion

Answer: B

43. The play shows:

- A. Unity
- B. Isolation
- C. Growth
- D. Peace

Answer: B

44. The author presents:

- A. Idealism
- B. Realism
- C. Fantasy
- D. Myth

Answer: B

45. The family represents:

- A. Ideal society
- B. Middle-class struggle
- C. Royal life

D. Tribal life

Answer: B

46. The play highlights:

A. Wealth

B. Emotional emptiness

C. Power

D. Success

Answer: B

47. The characters seek:

A. Money

B. Completeness

C. Power

D. Fame

Answer: B

48. The play critiques:

A. Tradition

B. Modern relationships

C. Nature

D. Science

Answer: B

49. The dramatic structure is:

A. Simple

B. Intense

C. Comic

D. Weak

Answer: B

50. The core theme is:

A. Wealth

B. Incompleteness of human relationships

C. Power

D. Love

Answer: B

***Kanyadan* by Vijay Tendulkar – 50 MCQs**

1. Who wrote *Kanyadan*?

- A. Mohan Rakesh
- B. Vijay Tendulkar
- C. Girish Karnad
- D. Badal Sircar

Answer: B

2. *Kanyadan* is a:

- A. Novel
- B. Play
- C. Poem
- D. Essay

Answer: B

3. The central theme is:

- A. Love
- B. Caste conflict
- C. War
- D. Trade

Answer: B

4. The play focuses on:

- A. Rural life
- B. Inter-caste marriage
- C. Tribal life
- D. Royal life

Answer: B

5. The main female character is:

- A. Savitri
- B. Jyoti
- C. Bimala
- D. Puro

Answer: B

6. Jyoti marries:

- A. Arun
- B. Nath
- C. Arun Athavale
- D. Ashok

Answer: C

7. Arun belongs to:

- A. Upper caste
- B. Lower caste
- C. Middle class
- D. Royal family

Answer: B

8. Jyoti belongs to:

- A. Lower caste
- B. Upper caste
- C. Tribal group
- D. Poor class

Answer: B

9. Jyoti's father is:

- A. Nath Devalalika
- B. Arun
- C. Ashok
- D. Ram

Answer: A

10. Nath Devalalika is a:

- A. Businessman
- B. Social reformer
- C. Farmer
- D. Teacher

Answer: B

11. Nath supports the marriage because:

- A. Love
- B. Ideology of equality
- C. Money
- D. Force

Answer: B

12. Arun is portrayed as:

- A. Gentle
- B. Violent and aggressive
- C. Passive
- D. Ideal

Answer: B

13. The play highlights:

- A. Harmony
- B. Conflict between ideals and reality
- C. Wealth

D. Trade

Answer: B

14. Jyoti initially believes in:

A. Tradition

B. Equality and reform

C. Wealth

D. Power

Answer: B

15. The marriage results in:

A. Happiness

B. Conflict and suffering

C. Peace

D. Success

Answer: B

16. Arun's behavior shows:

A. Love

B. Violence

C. Care

D. Respect

Answer: B

17. The play critiques:

A. Nature

B. Social reform idealism

C. Science

D. Economy

Answer: B

18. Jyoti's suffering is:

A. Physical only

B. Emotional and physical

C. Economic

D. Social only

Answer: B

19. Nath realizes:

A. Success

B. His idealism failed

C. Wealth

D. Power

Answer: B

20. The tone is:

- A. Comic
- B. Serious
- C. Romantic
- D. Satirical

Answer: B

21. The play shows caste as:

- A. Irrelevant
- B. Deep-rooted
- C. Weak
- D. Absent

Answer: B

22. Arun's anger comes from:

- A. Wealth
- B. Social oppression
- C. Education
- D. Religion

Answer: B

23. Jyoti's character represents:

- A. Strength only
- B. Idealism and suffering
- C. Weakness
- D. Power

Answer: B

24. The play questions:

- A. Nature
- B. Social equality
- C. Science
- D. Trade

Answer: B

25. The ending is:

- A. Happy
- B. Tragic
- C. Comic
- D. Neutral

Answer: B

26. Nath's ideology is:

- A. Conservative
- B. Progressive
- C. Neutral
- D. Religious

Answer: B

27. The play exposes:

- A. Harmony
- B. Harsh reality of caste
- C. Wealth
- D. Power

Answer: B

28. Arun feels:

- A. Equal
- B. Inferior and angry
- C. Happy
- D. Calm

Answer: B

29. The conflict is between:

- A. Rich and poor
- B. Ideals and reality
- C. Religion and science
- D. War and peace

Answer: B

30. Jyoti continues the marriage due to:

- A. Fear
- B. Emotional attachment
- C. Duty
- D. Wealth

Answer: B

31. The play portrays:

- A. Ideal society
- B. Social tension
- C. Peace
- D. Growth

Answer: B

32. The dialogue style is:

- A. Poetic
- B. Realistic
- C. Technical

D. Complex

Answer: B

33. Arun represents:

A. Peace

B. Anger of oppressed class

C. Wealth

D. Power

Answer: B

34. Jyoti's transformation shows:

A. Growth

B. Disillusionment

C. Happiness

D. Success

Answer: B

35. Nath's realization is:

A. Joyful

B. Painful

C. Comic

D. Neutral

Answer: B

36. The play highlights:

A. Wealth

B. Domestic violence

C. Power

D. Success

Answer: B

37. The setting is:

A. Rural

B. Urban middle-class

C. Tribal

D. Foreign

Answer: B

38. The play reflects:

A. Harmony

B. Conflict

C. Joy

D. Humor

Answer: B

39. The characters are:

- A. Ideal
- B. Realistic
- C. Mythical
- D. Heroic

Answer: B

40. The play critiques:

- A. Tradition only
- B. Blind idealism
- C. Nature
- D. Science

Answer: B

41. Jyoti's suffering reflects:

- A. Personal issue
- B. Social problem
- C. Economic issue
- D. Political issue

Answer: B

42. Arun's violence shows:

- A. Strength
- B. Trauma
- C. Wealth
- D. Peace

Answer: B

43. The play ends with:

- A. Resolution
- B. Unresolved tension
- C. Comedy
- D. Celebration

Answer: B

44. The message is:

- A. Idealism works
- B. Reality is complex
- C. Wealth matters
- D. Power wins

Answer: B

45. The play questions:

- A. Love
- B. Reformist ideology
- C. Nature

D. Science

Answer: B

46. Jyoti becomes:

A. Stronger

B. Emotionally trapped

C. Wealthy

D. Powerful

Answer: B

47. Nath represents:

A. Tradition

B. Idealistic reformer

C. Violence

D. Power

Answer: B

48. The play shows:

A. Equality

B. Inequality

C. Peace

D. Harmony

Answer: B

49. The dramatic tension arises from:

A. Comedy

B. Conflict

C. Joy

D. Peace

Answer: B

50. The core theme is:

A. Wealth

B. Clash between idealism and harsh reality

C. Love

D. Power

Answer: B