**2020**

**(6th SEMESTER)**

**ENGLISH**

**NINTH PAPER**

**(Indian Writing in English)**

**SECTION –A**

**UNIT-I: UNTOUCHABLE**

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:**
   * + 1. Who is the Protagonist in ‘Untouchable’?
2. Lakha
3. Bakha
4. Col. Hutchinson
5. Sohini
6. Why does Bakha have a high regard for European Clothing?
7. He believes it will help disguise his untouchability
8. It is more affordable then Indian clothing
9. He is too tall for Indian Clothing
10. He thinks wearing it will make him a sahib.
11. Who is Waziro in ‘ Untouchable’?
12. The weaver’s wife
13. Chhota’s mother
14. Gulabo’s sister
15. The leather maker’s wife
16. Bakha describes Ramanandas
17. A peevish old black moneylender
18. A slave driver
19. A day dreamer
20. A high class latrine cleaner
21. Who helps Sohini fill her water buckets?
22. A sepoy
23. A priest of the temple
24. A sahib
25. A hindu water carrier
26. Why does Gulabo hate Sohini
27. Because she broke her son’s heart
28. Because she is jealous of Sohini’s beauty
29. Because Sohini is smart and rude towards her
30. Because sohini is of a higher class than her
31. What kind of gift did Bakha beg from the Tommy?
32. A pair of trousers
33. An old uniform
34. A cricket bat
35. Money
36. Who was Lakha afraid of ?
37. The Pundits
38. The Sepoys
39. The tax collectors
40. Bakha
41. What kind of power did the burning flame give Bakha?
42. Power to forgive
43. Power to create
44. Power to take revenge
45. Power to destroy
46. Why does Gulabo hate Sohini?
47. Sohini is always rude to her
48. Sohini broke her son’s heart
49. She was jealous of her beauty
50. She was helped by the pandit
51. Bakha is encouraged to convert to Christianity by
52. Colonel Hutchinson
53. Mary Hutchinson
54. Charat Singh
55. Mahatma Gandhi
56. Bakha’s friends nicknamed him
57. Pilpali Sahib
58. Bakshish
59. Bara Babu
60. Kala Babu
61. When Bakha carried the injured boy to his mother she
    1. thanked him
    2. shouted at him for polluting the boy
    3. invited him for tea
    4. gave him sweets
62. Bakha would sacrifice many comforts for the sake of what he called ‘fashun’ to look like a
    1. Sahib
    2. Mohamedan
    3. Hindu
    4. Brahmin
63. Lakha told his son that schools were meant not for sweepers but only for
    1. the babus
    2. the tommies
    3. the rich
    4. the middle class
64. Mahatma Gandhi addressed a large crowd at ‘maidan’ situated near the railway station of
    1. Balaghat town
    2. Bulandshahr town
    3. Balangir town
    4. Gadarpur town
65. Liberation of untouchability as overheard by Bakha was possible through
    1. abolition of caste system
    2. introduction of flush system
    3. gender equality
    4. changing of profession
66. While cleaning the temple courtyard Sohini was sexually assaulted by the priest named
    1. Charat Singh
    2. Kali Nath
    3. Ram Charan
    4. Lakha
67. Bakha is encouraged to convert to Christianity by
68. Ramcharan
69. Havildar Charat Singh
70. Colonel Hutchinson
71. The Burra Babu’s son
72. Bakha’s friends nicknamed him as
73. Burra Babu
74. Pilpali Sahib
75. Bakshish
76. Master
77. According to Bakha, the solution to the problem of untouchability is
78. conversion to Christianity
79. practice of equality
80. the flush system
81. all of the above
82. ­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poured water into Sohini’s pitcher.
83. the Mohammedan
84. Gulabo
85. Pundit Kali Nath
86. the Tonga Wallah
87. Who is Waziro?
88. Gulabo’s sister
89. The woman at the market
90. The weaver’s wife
91. Bakha’s mother
92. Gulabo, the washerwoman is jealous of Sohini because she is
93. smart
94. helped by the Pundit
95. beautiful
96. Lakha’s daughter
97. What is the name of Bakha's Town?
    1. Bulashah
    2. Pune
    3. Calcutta
    4. Maharastra
98. Who helped Sohini fill her water bucket.

a)A sahib

b) A priest of the town temple

c) A Hindu water-carrier

d)A sweeper

1. Bakha is the son of
   1. The jemadar of sweepers and public latrines.
   2. The foreman of the outcaste colony
   3. The jemadar of all temple beggars
   4. A police constable
2. Sohini is the sister of
   1. Lakha
   2. Bakha
   3. Colonel Hutchinson
   4. Kalinath
3. Bakha is encouraged to convert to Christianity by
   1. Ramcharan
   2. Havildar Charat Singh
   3. Iqbalnath
   4. Colonel Hutchinson
4. Sohini is sexually tortured by
   1. Colonel Hutchinson
   2. Kalinath
   3. Ramcharan
   4. Havildar Charat Singh
5. *Untouchable* narrates a story that took place within a span of
   1. One hour
   2. One day
   3. One month
   4. One year
6. A hockey stick was given to Bakha by
   1. Lakha
   2. Colonel Hutchinson
   3. Gandhi
   4. Havildar Charat Singh
7. Towards the end of *Untouchable*, Bakha is convinced that \_\_\_\_\_\_ will free them of untouchability.
   1. Voting rights
   2. Poetry
   3. The Flush system
   4. Religious secularism
8. Gulabo, the washer woman is jealous of Sohini because
   * + 1. Sohini is smart
       2. she is chose and helped by the Pundit
       3. of Sohini’s rising beauty
       4. None of the above
9. Untouchable presents an accord of a single day in
   * + 1. Lakha’s life
       2. Sohini's life
       3. Bakha's life
       4. Rakha's life
10. A committed and dedicated missionary in Untouchable is
11. Colonel Hutchinson
12. Ram Charan
13. Igbal Nath Sarshar
14. Chart Singh

**KEY:**

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. A
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. B
21. C
22. C
23. C
24. C
25. A
26. B
27. A
28. B
29. D
30. B
31. B
32. D
33. C
34. C
35. C
36. A
37. **Fill in the Blanks:**
    * + 1. ‘’Untouchable’ presents an account of a single day in the life of \_\_\_\_\_.
        2. In the novel ‘Untouchable\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a poet.
        3. There lived the scavengers, the leather- workers, the washermen, the barbers, the water- carriers, the grass- cutters and other outcastes from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society.
        4. Bakha was the son of Lakha, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of all the sweepers in the town and the cantonment.
        5. The plot of Untouchable revolves around the argument for eradicating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
        6. Mulk Raj Anand’s Untouchable narrates a story which covers a time span of only \_\_\_\_\_\_
        7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave a new hockey stick to Bakha.
        8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that the flush system will free the sweepers from the stigma of untouchability
        9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ successfully gets Bakha to wake up completely
        10. Untouchable was published in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
        11. To displease the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was to Bakha a crime for which no punishment was bad enough.
        12. Bakha is encouraged to convert to Christianity by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poured water into Sohini’s pitcher.
        14. Bakha lives in a town called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        15. Colonel Hutchinson belonged to the religious denomination, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        16. The name of Bakha’s sister is \_\_\_\_\_\_
        17. Sohini is sexually assaulted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        18. Untouchable narrates a story that took place within the span of \_\_\_\_\_
        19. Havildar Charat Singh gives a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Bakha.
        20. At the train station, Bakha hears a speech from \_\_\_\_\_\_

**KEY**

1. Bakha’s
2. Iqbal Nath Sarshar
3. Hindu
4. Jemadar
5. caste-system
6. one day
7. Havildar Charat Singh
8. Iqbal Nath Sarshar
9. Lakha
10. 1935
11. Mem-sahib
12. Colonel Hutchinson
13. Pundit Kali Nath
14. Bulashah
15. Salvation Army
16. Sohini
17. Pundit Kali Nath
18. One day
19. A hockey stick
20. Gandhiji

**UNIT- II: SHADOW LINES**

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:**
   * + 1. Who is the narrator in ‘The Shadow Lines’
2. A fictional character born and raised in Calcutta
3. Tridib
4. Tha’mma
5. Ila
   * + 1. ‘The Shadow Lines’ explores the political and economical growth of India through the lives of two families:
6. One English and one Punjabi
7. One Bengali and one English
8. One Gujarati and one English
9. One Assamese and one English
   * + 1. The Protagonist in the novel ‘The Shadow Lines’ is
10. May Price
11. Justice Datta Chaudhari
12. Tridib Mayadebi’s son
13. Jethamoshai
    * + 1. Ila is the narrator’s cousin who lives in
14. Calcutta
15. Dhaka
16. Stockwell London
17. Delhi
    * + 1. Tha’mma (the narrator’s grandmother) worked as
18. The headmistress of a girls’ school in Calcutta
19. The hindi Teacher of a girls’ school in Calcutta
20. The Warden of a hostel in Calcutta
21. The owner of girls’ school in Calcutta
    * + 1. Tridib dies in
22. The London Bombings
23. The Bay of Bengal
24. A car crash
25. A communal riot in Dhaka
    * + 1. What was Mrs. Price addicted to?
26. Alcohol
27. Church- sales
28. Collecting stamps
29. Cleaning
    * + 1. Who was the narrator in love with?\*
30. May Price
31. Tridib
32. Magda
33. Ila
    * + 1. Who was the man who still lived in Tha’mma’s ancestral home?\*
34. Khalil
35. Mayadebi
36. Jethamoshai
37. Tridib
    * + 1. Who among these characters was not killed in the communal riot in Dhaka?
38. Tridib
39. Jethamoshai
40. Khalil
41. Tha’mma
    * + 1. Who is Nick?
42. May Price’s brother
43. May Price’s father
44. Ila’s brother
45. Tridib’s friend
    * + 1. The narrator’s grandmother Thamma was the headmistress of all-girl school in
46. London
47. Chennai
48. Paris
49. Calcutta
50. *The Shadow Lines* by Amitav Gosh explores the political and economic growth of India through the lives of two families
    1. the Datta-Chaudhuris and the Price family
    2. the Singh family and the Peterson family
    3. the Sharma family and the Price family
    4. the Patels and the Dawson family
51. A recurring nightmare haunts Robi for decades because he witnessed the riot that killed
    1. May
    2. Tridib
    3. Thamma
    4. The narrator
52. *The Shadow Lines* is divided into two sections-
    1. ‘Moving Away’ and ‘Coming Home’
    2. ‘ The Window’ and ‘Time Passes’
    3. ‘Reaping’ and ‘Garnering’
    4. ‘Going Away’ and ‘Coming Home’
53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is set against the backdrop of major historical events such as- Freedom movement in Bengal, Second World War, partition of India in 1947 and Communal riots in Bangladesh and India
    1. *Tara*
    2. *The Shadow Lines*
    3. *Untouchables*
    4. *Hayavadana*
54. Through her characteristic pose Ila’s mother earned a nickname of
    1. Queen Elizabeth
    2. Princess Camilla
    3. Queen Victoria
    4. Lady Windsor
55. *The Shadow Lines* takes the form of
56. bildungsroman tradition
57. historical fiction
58. gothic tradition
59. romanticism
60. *The Shadow Lines* was published in
61. 1984
62. 1986
63. 1988
64. 1990
65. *The Shadow Lines* spans around
66. Two generations
67. Three generations
68. Four generations
69. Five generations
70. Who can talk on length about issues as diverse as the sloping roofs of Columbian houses and culture of the Incas with equal case in *The Shadow Lines*?
71. Tridip
72. Jatin
73. Robi
74. Ila
75. Who realize the reality of the Partition when planning to visit his/her sister in Dhaka while undergoing the usual procedure of compiling the immigration papers in *The Shadow Lines*?
    1. Tha’mma
    2. Mayadebi
    3. Ila
    4. Tridib
76. The Upside Down House in *The Shadow Lines* represent
    1. Polarising power of borders
    2. The backward movement of the family
    3. Binary representation of power
    4. None of the above.
77. Jatin marries a woman affectionately known as
78. Queen Priya
79. Queen Victoria
80. Queen Lakshmi
81. Queen Rita
82. Mayadebi and the Shaheb have a third son
83. Robi
84. Ajay
85. Kamal
86. Vijay
87. The main setting of *The Shadow Lines* takes place in two cities. What are they?
    1. Dhaka-Delhi
    2. London-Dhaka
    3. Calcutta-Delhi
    4. Calcutta-London
88. What memory does Robi want to be free of?
    1. The memory of travelling everywhere with his parents
    2. The memory of Tridib’s death
    3. The memory of his college life
    4. The memory of the war
89. What is the relationship between Tridib and the narrator?
    1. Friends
    2. Cousins
    3. Uncle-Nephew
    4. Father-son
90. In her youth, what did Tha’mma want to do in order to gain freedom?
    1. Fight in a war
    2. Join a terrorist group
    3. Kill an English diplomat
    4. Start a riot
91. Ila chose to live in London because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Wanted to be free
    2. Wanted to have all the comfort and luxury
    3. Wanted to marry an Englishman
    4. Wanted to be away from her family
92. Where did Lionel Tresawsen and Mr. Justice Chandrashekhar Datta-Chaudhuri meet and become friends?
    1. At a seance
    2. At a diplomatic conference
    3. While they were travelling
    4. At a restaurant
93. Tridib’s family first went to England in \_\_\_\_\_\_
94. 1939
95. 1942
96. 1917
97. d) 1930
98. May Price, despite her wealth, volunteered as a \_\_\_\_\_\_
99. A nurse
100. a teacher
101. A famine relief worker
102. d)a cleaner
103. Ila’s mother is jokingly referred to as \_\_\_\_\_
104. Queen Victoria
105. Mayadebi
106. Tha’mma
107. d) May
108. Ila cried when recounting how Nick has saved her from bullies because\_\_
109. She was overwhelmed with love for him
110. Nick had died during the Blitz
111. Nick had never defended her in reality
112. The bullies had beaten him up too
113. When Tha’mma’s father and Jethamoshai divided their house in Dhaka, the result was \_\_\_
114. Peace on both sides
115. They realised how much they loved each other
116. a legal battle over property ownership
117. a strange eerie silence that continued for years
118. After the death of her husband, Tha’mma had worked in a school in Calcutta for \_\_\_\_ years.
119. 27
120. 30
121. 25
122. 20
123. The nightmare that haunts Robi is that \_\_\_\_\_
124. He is unable to find a secure, respectable job
125. He keeps getting lost in cities all over the world
126. He is unable to stop Tridib from getting out of the car in Dhaka
127. He is unable to protect Ila
128. Tha’ama wants to bring back \_\_\_\_ to India to reunite her family.
     1. Queen Victoria
     2. May
     3. Tridib
     4. Jethamoshai
129. Tha’ama is unable to understand border divides because
     1. She believes India and Dhaka are one
     2. There are no physical barriers between countries
     3. She is barely educated and cannot read or write properly
     4. Her heart still belongs to the land in which she is born

**KEY:**

* + - 1. A
      2. B
      3. C
      4. C
      5. A
      6. D
      7. B
      8. D
      9. C
      10. D
      11. A
      12. D
      13. A
      14. B
      15. D
      16. B
      17. C
      18. A
      19. C
      20. B
      21. A
      22. A
      23. A
      24. B
      25. A
      26. D
      27. B
      28. C
      29. B
      30. A
      31. A
      32. A
      33. C
      34. A
      35. C
      36. D
      37. A
      38. C
      39. D
      40. B

1. **Fill in the Blanks:**

Amitav Ghosh was awarded the \_\_\_\_\_\_ for Shadow Lines in 1989

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the uncle of Mayadebi and Tha’mma.

The nameless narrator in *The Shadow Lines* idolizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way of living and

looking at the world.

To reunite her family, Thamma wants to bring back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to India.

Tridib is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_years older than the narrator.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is brutally murdered in an attempt to save Mayadebi, Jethamoshai and Khalil from an angry mob.

Throughout his childhood, the narrator was led to believe that the cause of Tridib’s death was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Tha’mma was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the January 1964 riot happened.

The Shadow Lines was published in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Shadow Lines covers the life of a family, spanning \_\_\_\_\_ generations

Tridib dies in the streets of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jethomoshai lived in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house.

In *Shadow Lines*, Ila gets married to a man named \_\_\_\_\_\_

After her husband’s death, Tha’ama worked as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A recurring nightmare haunts Robi for years because he witnessed the death of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is set against the backdrop of major historical events such as- Freedom movement in Bengal, Second World War, partition of India in 1947 and Communal riots in Bangladesh and India.

The narrator in *Shadow Lines* is in love with \_\_\_\_\_

Tridib is in love with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**KEY:**

* + - 1. Sahitya Akademi Award
      2. Jethamoshai
      3. Tridib
      4. Jethamoshai
      5. 20
      6. Tridib
      7. An accident
      8. Dhaka/ East Pakistan
      9. 1988
      10. Three
      11. Dhaka
      12. Upside-down
      13. Nick
      14. School headmistress
      15. Tridib
      16. Shadow Lines
      17. Ila
      18. May price

**UNIT- III: SILENCE! THE COURT IS IN SESSION**

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:**
   * + 1. The main spokesperson of Modern Women in ‘Silence the Court is in Session’ is
2. Balu Radke
3. Leela Banare
4. Sukhatme
5. Kashikar
   * + 1. In ‘Silence the Court is in Session’, there is a mock trial where Leela Banare was accused of
6. The crime of child trafficking
7. The crime of misconduct at school
8. The crime of infanticide
9. The crime of promiscuity
   * + 1. Silence the court is in Session’ was originally written by Vijay Tendulkar in
10. Bengali
11. Gujarati
12. Punjabi
13. Marathi
    * + 1. A major player among the Sonar Moti Tenement (Bombay) Progressive Association is
14. Sukhatme
15. Professor Damle
16. Karnik
17. Kashikar
    * + 1. “What I say is, our society should receive the old custom of child marriage. Marry off the girls before puberty. All this promiscuity will come to a full stop”. Who says this?
18. Banare
19. Kashikar
20. Sukhatme
21. Damle
    * + 1. “We have acknowledged women as mother of mankind” These are the words of
22. Kashikar
23. Damle
24. Karnik
25. Sukhatme
    * + 1. In the mock trial, Miss Leela Benare was
26. accused of the crime of fratricide
27. accused of the crime of patricide
28. accused of the crime of infanticide
29. accused of the crime of matricide
    * + 1. *Silence! The Court is in Session* was originally written in
30. Hindi
31. Marathi
32. Punjabi
33. Bengali
    * + 1. The troupe decided to stage a mock trial so as to familiarize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the intracacies of court procedure.
34. Sukhatme
35. Karnik
36. Samant
37. Ponkshe
    * + 1. The members of the drama troupe plan a mock trial on
38. Miss Benare
39. Karnik
40. Prof. Damle
41. Kashikar
    * + 1. The group of friends in *Silence! The Court is in Session* engages in
42. a game of cards
43. a ferocious fight
44. a mock trial
45. None of the above
    * + 1. The Scientist in *Silence! The Court is in Session* is
46. Mr. Ponkshe
47. Kashikar
48. Mr. Rokde
49. Sukhatme
    * + 1. The original title of the play *Silence! The Court is in Session* is
50. Shantata! Court Chalu Aahe
51. Shantata! Court Chale Ahe
52. Shantana! Court Chalu Aahe
53. Shantata! Court Chalu Aage
    * + 1. In the mock trial, the penalty imposed on Leela Benare was
54. life imprisonment
55. abortion
56. death penalty
57. heavy fine
    * + 1. According to Mr. Kashikar, the best solution to curb promiscuity in society is to revive the old custom of
58. child marriage
59. polygamy
60. sati
61. caste-system
    * + 1. Vijay Tendulkar chooses the title *Silence! The Court is in Session* to make a powerful comment on
62. patriarchal domination and exploitation of women
63. women’s empowerment
64. legal awareness
65. judicial authority
    * + 1. In the mock trial, Leela Benare was maliciously charged with
66. robbery
67. infanticide
68. adultery
69. corruption
    * + 1. The characters purpose of performing mock-trial in *Silence! The Court is in Session* is to bring to public attention cases of
70. ‘social significance’ to public attention
71. social evils to public attention
72. human relationship to public attention
73. moral principles to public attention
    * + 1. In ‘Silence The court is in Session’, Leela Benare is accused of the crime of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Infanticide
    2. Murder
    3. Homicide
    4. Suicide
       * 1. The play is much about the Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system during the early 1960
74. Judicial system
75. Executive system
76. Economic system
77. Educational system
    * + 1. In ‘Silence, The court is in Session’, Motherhood is extolled as something

a) “Purer than heaven”

b) “Purer than earth”

c) “Purer than gold”

d) “Purer than diamond”

* + - 1. Leela Benare was having an affair with

a) Mr. Kashikar

b) Prof. Damle

c) Samant

d) Rokde

* + - 1. In the end, when Benare is found guilty

1. She dances out of the court-room
2. She collapses to the floor
3. She continues to sing
4. She continues to claim her innocence
   * + 1. “Prisoner Miss Benare, under section no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Penal Code, you are accused of the crime of infanticide.
5. 102
6. 202
7. 402
8. 302
   * + 1. Leela Benare is sexually exploited by
9. An advocate
10. Rokde
11. Karnik
12. Damle
    * + 1. Miss Benare is accused of carrying the child of
13. Karnik
14. Kashikar
15. Damle
16. Her maternal uncle
    * + 1. The group of friends in Silence! The Court is in Session are engaged in
17. A game of cards
18. A mock trial
19. A ferocious fight
20. Malicious gossip
    * + 1. Leela Benare requests Balu and Ponkshe
21. To marry her
22. To give her money
23. To insult Damle
24. To protect her from mock trial
    * + 1. Leela Benare is a
25. Teacher
26. Doctor
27. Lawyer
28. Social activist
    * + 1. In the trial scene
29. Damle is summoned
30. Kashikar is summoned
31. Balu is summoned
32. Ponkshe is summoned
    * + 1. The Judge in ‘Silence the Court is in Session ‘is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Ravi
    2. Damle
    3. Kashikar
    4. Pokde
33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the only character who knows Damle is the father of Benare’s child in Silence the Court is in Session
    1. Ponkshe
    2. Damle
    3. Rokde
    4. Kashikar
34. ‘Silence! The Court is in Session‘ is in reality a mock trial of simple and straightforward (school teacher)
35. Miss Leela Benare
36. Prof Damle
37. Mr. Karnik Rokdhe
38. Mr. Kashikar
39. Vijay Tendulkar creates humour through his characters which represent a cross section of the
40. high- class society
41. middle-class society
42. low-class society
43. high and middle- class society
44. The members of the drama troupe plan a mock trial on

a) Karnik

b) Miss Benare

c) Prof Damle

d) Mr. Kashikar

1. The Scientist in Silence! The court is in session is
   * + 1. Mr. Ponske
       2. Mr. Kashikar
       3. Miss Rokdhe
       4. Prof Damle
2. Miss Benare is accused of carrying the child of
   * + 1. Karnik
       2. Prof Damle
       3. Kashikar
       4. None of the above
3. Miss Benare was accused of trying to commit suicide by ingesting a bottle of
   * 1. Liv-52
     2. Tik-20
     3. Cyanide
     4. Phenodrine

**KEY:**

B

C

D

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1. **Fill in the Blanks:**
2. The Judge in ‘Silence the Court is in Session ‘is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the only character who knows Damle is the father of Banare’s child in Silence the Court is in Session
4. The irony is that the responsibility of Benare’s affair with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solely belongs to her, and he goes scot-free.
5. Leela Benare and her colleagues were to perform a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the villagers.
6. *Silence! the Court is in Session* is a play written in \_\_\_\_\_by Vijay Tendulkar
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plays the role of the judge in” Silence, The court is in Session”
8. Altogether there were \_\_\_\_\_ witnesses called to testify against Leela Benare
9. Leela Benare is an unmarried teacher whose age is in the early \_\_\_\_\_
10. Damle is a \_\_\_\_\_ by profession.
11. In *Silence!*, Leela Benare is accused of \_\_\_\_\_\_
12. In *Silence*!, motherhood is extolled as something purer than \_\_\_\_\_
13. Leela Benare requests Balu and Ponkshe to \_\_\_\_\_\_ her.
14. Leela Benare’s profession is a \_\_\_\_\_\_
15. In the mock trial, the penalty imposed on Leela Benare was \_\_\_\_\_\_
16. According to Mr. Kashikar, the best solution to curb promiscuity in society is to revive the old tradition of \_\_\_\_\_\_
17. Leela Benare was once in love with \_\_\_\_\_\_ when she was a young girl.
18. Leela Benare tried to commit suicide with a poison called \_\_\_\_

**KEY:**

* + - 1. Mr. Sukhatme Kashikar
      2. Ponkshe
      3. Professor Damle
      4. Living Courtroom
      5. Kannada
      6. Mr. Kashikar
      7. Three (3)
      8. Thirties
      9. Professor
      10. Infanticide
      11. Heaven
      12. Marry
      13. Teacher
      14. Abortion
      15. Child marriage
      16. Her uncle
      17. Tik-20

**UNIT IV: TARA**

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:**
   * + 1. ‘Tara’ a play by Mahesh Dattani is a
2. Two act play
3. Four act play
4. One act play
5. Five act play
   * + 1. The names of the Conjoined Twins are
6. Chandan and Bharati
7. Chandan and Tara
8. Thakur and Tara
9. Mahesh and Tara
   * + 1. “ Let her get older. Yes, Chandan, the planet will tolerate you, the planet will accept you – but not her”. Who is the speaker here?
10. Patel
11. Deepa
12. Bharati
13. Rupa
    * + 1. Chandan moves to England from India
14. To flee from his family
15. To find his fortune
16. To begin a new life away from the guilt of his personal history
17. To get medical treatment
    * + 1. One of the major themes in ‘Tara’ is
18. Gender discrimination
19. Guilt
20. Partiality
21. Female infanticide
    * + 1. Roopa in ‘Tara’ is
22. The girlfriend of Chandan
23. The sister of Tara
24. The daughter of Bharati
25. The friend of Tara
    * + 1. What was Dan doing as the play starts?
26. Sleeping
27. Reading
28. Typing
29. Listening to music
    * + 1. What according to Dan is “the crux of life”?
30. Love
31. Conflict
32. Family
33. Friendship
    * + 1. What was Bharati’s strength against her husband?
34. Her father’s money
35. Her wit
36. Her educational background
37. Her love for her children
    * + 1. “Stop it! Stop this madness and let me live in peace.” Who said this?
38. Chandan
39. Bharati
40. Mr. Patel
41. Tara
    * + 1. Why did Bharati insist on wanting to give her Kidney to Tara?
42. Because she was also a match for Tara
43. Because she loved Tara
44. Because she did not allow anyone to be near her
45. Because she felt guilty
    * + 1. “Hospitals depress me.” Who said this?
46. Roopa
47. Tara
48. Chandan
49. Patel
    * + 1. *Tara* reflects the tragic story of
50. two conjoined twins
51. two lovers
52. an Indian family
53. middle class family
    * + 1. The third leg of the conjoined twins rightfully belonged to
54. Chandan
55. Tara
56. Roopa
57. Mr. Patel
    * + 1. “The Patels in the olden days were unhappy with getting girl babies- you know, dowry and things like that- so they used to drown them in milk”. This statement is indicative of
58. Racial discrimination
59. Gender-based injustice
60. Class distinction
61. Social issues
    * + 1. In the play *Tara,* Bharati bribed Roopa to
62. be Chandan’s friend
63. be Tara’s best friend
64. play with the twins
65. keep secrets
    * + 1. Chandan changed his name to the westernized moniker ‘Dan’ to
66. hide his identity
67. become a writer
68. begin a new life repressing his past memories
69. mourn for his sister’s death
    * + 1. The conjoined twins were separated at
70. Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai
71. Children’s Hospital, London
72. Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Mumbai
73. Children’s Hospital, Kolkata
    * + 1. Tara and Chandan were
74. Conjoined twins
75. Identical twins
76. Unidentical twins
77. Cousins
    * + 1. What does Bharati do to ensure that Roopa stays a friend for Tara?
78. By threatening her
79. By pleading to her parents
80. By bribing her
81. By blackmailing her
    * + 1. Bharati tried to make up with Tara by
82. Putting the blame on her father
83. Telling her the whole truth
84. Allowing her to join the University
85. Offering to donate her own kidney
    * + 1. The third leg was finally given to Chandan because
86. He was a boy
87. He was the first born
88. He was favoured by his father
89. It was medically favourable for him
    * + 1. The twins were surgically separated at
90. King Edward Memorial Hospital
91. Queen Victoria Hospital
92. AIIMS
93. Tata Memorial Hospital
    * + 1. What happened to Tara’s mother?
94. She had a mental breakdown
95. She died from cancer
96. She looked after Tara till she died
97. She was taken to an old age home
    * + 1. ‘Tara’ is a play on
98. social discrimination
99. gender discrimination
100. economic exploitation
101. Child-marriage
     * + 1. Tara and Chandan were surgically separated in
102. Mumbai
103. London
104. New Delhi
105. Chennai
     * + 1. The play *Tara* reflects the tragic story of
106. conjoined twins
107. two lovers
108. A deeply sympathetic couple
109. Two social activists
     * + 1. Mr. Patel gives more preference to
110. Tara
111. Chandan
112. Bharati
113. Both Tara and Chandan.
     * + 1. Chandan ultimately goes to
114. France
115. China
116. USA
117. London
     * + 1. The major concern of the play Tara is
118. Dominance of patriarchal society
119. Feminist movement
120. Communalism
121. Progressive movement
     * + 1. *Tara* is a play in \_\_\_\_\_ Acts.
     1. Two
     2. Three
     3. Four
     4. Five
122. *Tara* is a play that focuses on the evils of the Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_ system.
     1. Caste
     2. Racial
     3. Patriarchal
     4. Class
123. Dan (Chandan) tries to write a play called \_\_\_\_\_\_
     1. The Twins
     2. Tara and I
     3. Tara’s Song
     4. Twinkle Tara
124. The third leg of the conjoined twins Chandan and Tara was given to Chandan because
     1. of cultural inhibitions
     2. it rightly belonged to him
     3. Bharati love him more
     4. None of the above
125. In Tara, the parents give more preference to
126. Tara
127. Chandan
128. Both of them
129. None of the above
130. Tara and Chandan were surgically separated in
     * + 1. Mumbai
         2. London
         3. New Delhi
         4. Pune
131. The opening statement of \_\_\_ is spoken from the inside of his head
132. Dan
133. Tara
134. Dr. Thakkar
135. Mr. Patel
136. Tara, it was said , received \_\_\_\_ from nature
     * + 1. a fair deal
         2. a raw deal
         3. a great deal
         4. none of the above

**KEY:**

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1. **Fill in the Blanks:**

Dr. Thakkar’s connection is asserted by his sheer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presence

Mahesh Dattani’s play Tara is a play in \_\_\_\_\_\_ acts.

After interviewing Dr. Thakkar, Dan describes himself and Tara as\_\_\_\_\_\_ among freaks.

Dan was writing a play called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The stage in Tara was divided into different levels. The lowest level depicted the house of the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Tara is written by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Chandan changes his name to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Bharati \_\_\_\_\_ Roopa to ensure that she stays a friend to Tara.

Tara and Chandan were surgically separated in a hospital in the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Roopa was bribed to be Tara’s friend by \_\_\_\_\_\_

The third leg of the conjoined twins rightly belonged to \_\_\_\_\_\_

Roopa said that Patels used to drown female babies in \_\_\_\_\_

Bharati insisted on donating her \_\_\_\_\_ to Tara.

When he moved to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Chandan changed his name to Dan.

Bharati’s father left all his property to \_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the doctor who operated on Tara and Chandan

**KEY**

* + - 1. God-like
      2. two
      3. freak
      4. Twinkle Tara
      5. Patels
      6. Mahesh Dattani
      7. Dan
      8. Bribes
      9. Bombay
      10. Bharati
      11. Tara
      12. Milk
      13. Kidney
      14. London
      15. Chandan
      16. Dr. Thakkar

**UNIT- V: HAYAVADANA**

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:**
   * + 1. The creature with a horse’s head and a man’s body reciting the national anthem of India in Girish Karnad’s play is
2. Roopa
3. Hayavadana
4. Bhagavata
5. Devadatta
   * + 1. What does Padmini do when the both the men cut their heads off and die in the play ‘Hayavadana’?
6. Suggests that he seek the blessing of a goddess in Chitrakoota mountain
7. Writes poetry
8. She tries to kill her pregnant self but Kali stops her and helps bring the men back to life
9. In haste, she fits Devadatta’s head on the body of Kapila
   * + 1. What does Kapila see in the doorway?
10. Varuna and Sonali
11. A man with the face of a horse
12. A bird with two heads
13. White and scrawny but smart
    * + 1. Kapila belongs to a
14. Scholarly Brahmin family
15. A simple farming family
16. A blacksmith family
17. A royal family
    * + 1. Devdatta’s special ability is
18. Shooting birds
19. Playing the Sitar
20. Writing poetry
21. Reciting the holy scriptures
    * + 1. The Bhagavata, in Hinduism is
22. A priest
23. Half man, half animal
24. A devotee or worshipper
25. A poet
    * + 1. The play “Hayavadana” was written by the Indian playwright-
26. GirishKarnad
27. Narayana Chattopadhaya
28. Vijay Tendulkar
29. UtpalDutt
    * + 1. The plot of “Hayavadana” comes from-
30. Kathasaritsagara
31. Ramayana
32. Mahabharata
33. Bhagavat Gita
    * + 1. Which work of Thomas Mann was the author of this play influenced by?
34. The Invisible Man
35. Hollow Man
36. The Transposed Heads
37. Dr. Frankenstein
    * + 1. In which city is the first part of the play is set in?
38. Dharmapura
39. Dharampur
40. Dhurmapura
41. Dharmanagar
    * + 1. Which ancient story is used in consultation to determine the true identity of a person?
42. King Vikrama
43. King Vishnu
44. King Vetala
45. King Vivek
    * + 1. According to the ancient tale, what seemed to determine the true identity of a person?
46. The head of the person
47. The body of the person
48. Either a or b
49. None of the above
    * + 1. In *Hayavadana,* Girish Karnard employs the conventions and ornamentation of folk

saga and folk theatre which involve

* 1. lights, mask, carpets
  2. mask, curtain, dolls
  3. mask, soliloquy, trees
  4. ghost, dramatic deaths, chorus
     + 1. Kapila explains to Padmini that the flower gets its name because “it has all the marks of marriage a woman puts on”. The name of the flower is
  5. Daffodils
  6. Fortunate Lady’s Flower
  7. Fortunate Flower
  8. Lady-shaped Flower
     + 1. The play *Hayavadana* opens with a puja to
  9. Goddess Kali
  10. Ganesha
  11. Rudra
  12. Lord Shiva
      + 1. The story of Devadatta, Kapila and Padmini dramatizes the conflict between

1. the mind and the heart
2. the body and the soul
3. the mind and the body
4. family and friendship
   * + 1. Bhagavatta regards Ganesha as the embodiment of
   1. incompleteness
   2. divinity
   3. completeness
   4. holiness
5. The creature with a horse head and human body in Girish Karnard’s play is
   1. Devadatta
   2. Bhagavatta
   3. Hayavadana
   4. Kapila
6. The city of Dharmapura was ruled by King
7. Bhagavat
8. Dharmasheela
9. Devadatta
10. Hayavadana
11. Devadatta is the only son of the Revered Brahmin
12. Lohita
13. Nata
14. Vidyasagara
15. Yusuf Baba
16. “Hayavadana, what’s written on our foreheads cannot be altered.” Who said this line in *Hayavadana*?
17. Bhagavata
18. Goddess Kali
19. Padmini
20. Lord Rudra
21. Padmini lives in the street called
22. Dharmapura
23. Ujjain
24. Kamarupa
25. PavanaVeethi
26. Devadatta vows to sacrifice his two arms to the goddess Kali and his head to
27. Lord Ganesha
28. Lord Rudra
29. Lord Shiva
30. Lord Vishnu
31. The better half of two bodies that neither win nor loose is
32. Hayavadana
33. Devadatta
34. Padmini
35. Kapila
36. Karnad reveals the religious sentiments prevalent in our society psychology and culture by showing the presence of
37. Lord Ganesha
38. Goddess Kali
39. Lord Krishna
40. Lord Shiva
41. The play Hayavadana is written by
    1. Girish Karnad
    2. R.K.Narayan
    3. Vijay Tendulkar
    4. Amitavh Ghosh
42. The elephant headed Herambha stands for
    1. Shiva
    2. Durga
    3. Lord Ganesh
    4. Kali
43. Who killed each other in the play Hayavadana?
    1. Devadatta and Kapila
    2. Padmini and Bhagavata
    3. Lava and Kusha
    4. Rama and Lakshmana
44. The two youths living in the city of Dharmaputra are
    1. Lava and Kusha
    2. Devadatta and Kapila
    3. Rama and Lakshmana
    4. Balarama and Krishna
45. Devadatta in Hayavadana is
    1. A doctor
    2. An artist
    3. A social worker
    4. A poet
46. Devadatta is the son of
    1. Vidyasagar
    2. Kapila
    3. Rama
    4. Lakshmana
47. The Bhagavata in *Hayavadana* calls Ganesha the Lord and Master of \_\_\_\_\_\_
48. Imperfection and incompleteness
49. Fertility and Prosperity
50. Success and Perfection
51. Bravery and Courage
52. Devadatta and Kapila lived in the city of \_\_\_\_\_
53. Dharmapura
54. Durgapur
55. Dharmasheela
56. Doulatpur
57. Devadatta vowed to give his head to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if Padmini marries him.
58. Kali
59. Rudra
60. Shiva
61. Ganesha
62. The Bahagavata describes Devadatta and Kapila as two friends having \_\_\_\_\_\_
63. One soul, one body
64. one head, one soul
65. One life, one wife
66. one mind, one heart
67. No one went to the Temple of Kali at Mount Chitrakoot anymore because\_\_\_
68. She used to give anything anyone asked for
69. She could not grant prayers and requests
70. She was not a real goddess
71. She was asleep all the time
72. Hayavadana gains a horse’s voice after he obeyed the boy’s request to \_\_\_\_\_
73. Neigh
74. Laugh
75. Cry
76. shout
77. There is an engraving of a \_\_\_\_\_\_ bird on Padmini’s door.
    1. Blue
    2. Fiery
    3. Two-headed
    4. Headless
78. Identify the character who is not part of the group of three protagonists in Girish Karnad’s Hayavadana :
79. Padmini
80. Gautama
81. Kapila
82. Devadatta
83. The Play Hayavadana starts with prayer to
    1. Lord Ganesha
    2. Kali
    3. Ram and Sita
    4. Lord Shiva

**KEY:**

* + - 1. B
      2. D
      3. C
      4. C
      5. C
      6. C
      7. A
      8. A
      9. C
      10. A
      11. C
      12. A
      13. B
      14. B
      15. B
      16. C
      17. A
      18. C
      19. B
      20. C
      21. A
      22. D
      23. B
      24. C
      25. B
      26. A
      27. C
      28. A
      29. B
      30. D
      31. A
      32. C
      33. A
      34. B
      35. D
      36. A
      37. B
      38. C
      39. B
      40. A

1. **Fill in the Blanks:**
   * + 1. Hayavadana was originally written in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
       2. Hayavadana literally means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
       3. The Bhagavata sings praises for the deity \_\_\_\_\_\_.
       4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a man with a horse’s head.
       5. Devadatta pledged to sacrifice his \_\_\_\_\_ to Goddess Kali if he could marry Padmini.
       6. According to Devadatta, one has to collect merit in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lives to get a friend like him.
       7. To Padmini, Kapila is like a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reborn as a hunter.
       8. The play Hayavadana opens with a puja to \_\_\_\_
       9. Kapila is the son of the \_\_\_\_
       10. Hayavadana begins with the song of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
       11. Devadatta is the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
       12. Devadatta was the son of a \_\_\_\_\_\_
       13. Devadatta vowed to sacrifice his \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the goddess Kali.
       14. The play Hayavadana is written by \_\_\_\_\_\_
       15. Devadatta’s profession in HayavadanaI is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
       16. There is an engraving of a \_\_\_\_\_\_ bird on Padmini’s door.
       17. Devadatta vowed to give his head to \_\_\_\_\_\_ if Padmini marries him.
       18. Padmini’s son was brought up by the family of \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the first five years of his life.
       19. Padmini’s son was initially unable to \_\_\_\_\_\_
       20. After Kapila and Devadatta died, Padmini committed the Hindu ritual of \_\_\_\_

**KEY**

Kannada

Horse face

Ganesha

Hayavadana

Head

seven

Celestial Being

Ganesha

Iron-smith

Bhagavata

Mind

Brahmin

Arms

Girish Karnad

A poet

Two-headed

Lord Rudra

Kapila

Speak

Sati