

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
Master of Arts (M.A.) – Skill Assessment
(Branch-Specific | For Reference)

This Model Question Paper is provided to help candidates understand the assessment structure, format, and branches covered under the HRVIEW Master of Arts (M.A.) Skill Assessment.

It is intended only for reference and does not represent the actual examination paper.

Assessment Snapshot

- **Assessment Type: Model Question Paper**
 - **Assessment Mode: Online**
 - **Question Format: Objective Type (MCQs)**
 - **Total Number of Questions: 20**
 - **Pass Criteria: 75%**
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Degree	Specialization
Master of Arts (M.A.)	Philosophy
Master of Arts (M.A.)	Geography
Master of Arts (M.A.)	Economics
Master of Arts (M.A.)	Sociology
Master of Arts (M.A.)	Psychology
Master of Arts (M.A.)	Political Science
Master of Arts (M.A.)	History
Master of Arts (M.A.)	English

Note for Candidates

This is a **model reference document** intended for **general understanding only**

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

M.A. Philosophy

MCQs | 20 Questions

1. Philosophy is primarily concerned with:

- A. Scientific experiments
- B. Fundamental questions about reality, knowledge, and values
- C. Political systems
- D. Historical events

 **Answer: B**

2. The term “philosophy” means:

- A. Love of power
- B. Love of knowledge
- C. Love of wisdom
- D. Love of truth

 **Answer: C**

3. Who is known as the father of Western philosophy?

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Socrates
- D. Descartes

 **Answer: C**

4. Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with:

- A. Ethics
- B. Logic
- C. Knowledge
- D. Reality

 **Answer: C**

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5. Metaphysics deals with the study of:

- A. Moral values
- B. Knowledge
- C. Reality and existence
- D. Reasoning

 **Answer: C**

6. Ethics is the study of:

- A. Logic
- B. Beauty
- C. Moral values and conduct
- D. Knowledge

 **Answer: C**

7. Logic is primarily concerned with:

- A. Emotional reasoning
- B. Correct reasoning
- C. Moral judgments
- D. Metaphysical beliefs

 **Answer: B**

8. Which philosopher said “I think, therefore I am”?

- A. Kant
- B. Descartes
- C. Hume
- D. Spinoza

 **Answer: B**

9. Which school of philosophy emphasizes experience as the source of knowledge?

- A. Rationalism
- B. Idealism

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- C. Empiricism
- D. Realism

 **Answer: C**

10. Who proposed the theory of Forms?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Plato
- C. Socrates
- D. Kant

 **Answer: B**

11. Existentialism primarily focuses on:

- A. Social structures
- B. Human freedom and individual existence
- C. Natural laws
- D. Logical positivism

 **Answer: B**

12. Which philosopher is associated with utilitarianism?

- A. Kant
- B. Bentham
- C. Plato
- D. Aristotle

 **Answer: B**

13. A priori knowledge is knowledge that is:

- A. Gained through experience
- B. Independent of experience
- C. Emotional
- D. Scientific only

 **Answer: B**

14. Which philosophy holds that reality is fundamentally mental?

- A. Materialism
- B. Realism
- C. Idealism
- D. Pragmatism

 **Answer: C**

15. Pragmatism evaluates truth based on:

- A. Logical consistency
- B. Practical consequences
- C. Moral values
- D. Intuition

 **Answer: B**

16. Which philosopher wrote *Critique of Pure Reason*?

- A. Hegel
- B. Kant
- C. Descartes
- D. Locke

 **Answer: B**

17. Nihilism rejects:

- A. Knowledge
- B. Moral and existential meaning
- C. Science
- D. Logic

 **Answer: B**

18. Which Indian philosophy accepts the authority of the Vedas?

- A. Buddhism
- B. Jainism

- C. Charvaka
- D. Nyaya

 **Answer: D**

19. The concept of “categorical imperative” was proposed by:

- A. Aristotle
- B. Bentham
- C. Kant
- D. Hume

 **Answer: C**

20. M.A. Philosophy mainly aims to:

- A. Provide technical training
- B. Develop critical thinking and philosophical reasoning
- C. Focus only on religious studies
- D. Train scientists

 **Answer: B**

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

M.A. Geography

MCQs | 20 Questions

1. Geography at the postgraduate level mainly focuses on:

- A. Memorization of places
- B. Advanced spatial analysis and human–environment interaction
- C. Only map drawing
- D. Tourism studies

 **Answer: B**

2. Which branch of geography studies landforms and processes?

- A. Human geography
- B. Economic geography
- C. Geomorphology
- D. Climatology

 **Answer: C**

3. The study of weather patterns over a long period is called:

- A. Meteorology
- B. Climatology
- C. Oceanography
- D. Ecology

 **Answer: B**

4. Which tool is widely used for spatial data analysis?

- A. MS Excel
- B. GIS
- C. SPSS
- D. Tally

 **Answer: B**

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5. Remote sensing mainly involves:

- A. Ground surveys
- B. Collection of data through satellites and aircraft
- C. Census data
- D. Field observation only

 **Answer: B**

6. Which latitude passes through the middle of the Earth?

- A. Tropic of Cancer
- B. Tropic of Capricorn
- C. Equator
- D. Prime Meridian

 **Answer: C**

7. Population geography studies:

- A. Rocks and minerals
- B. Climate change
- C. Spatial distribution of population
- D. Agricultural output

 **Answer: C**

8. Which theory explains population growth stages?

- A. Malthusian theory
- B. Demographic Transition Theory
- C. Central Place Theory
- D. Plate Tectonic Theory

 **Answer: B**

9. The Central Place Theory was proposed by:

- A. Christaller
- B. Weber

Note for Candidates

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- C. Von Thünen
- D. Mackinder

 **Answer: A**

10. Von Thünen's model is related to:

- A. Industrial location
- B. Urban hierarchy
- C. Agricultural land use
- D. Transport geography

 **Answer: C**

11. Which type of rainfall is caused by mountain barriers?

- A. Convectional
- B. Cyclonic
- C. Orographic
- D. Frontal

 **Answer: C**

12. The El Niño phenomenon affects:

- A. Earthquakes
- B. Ocean temperature and global climate
- C. Volcanic eruptions
- D. Soil erosion

 **Answer: B**

13. Which projection preserves area accurately?

- A. Mercator projection
- B. Conical projection
- C. Equal-area projection
- D. Cylindrical projection

 **Answer: C**

14. The study of cities and urban systems is called:

- A. Rural geography
- B. Economic geography
- C. Urban geography
- D. Political geography

 **Answer: C**

15. Which resource is renewable?

- A. Coal
- B. Petroleum
- C. Solar energy
- D. Natural gas

 **Answer: C**

16. Environmental geography mainly focuses on:

- A. Industrial growth
- B. Human impact on environment
- C. Political boundaries
- D. Trade routes

 **Answer: B**

17. Which soil is most fertile?

- A. Laterite soil
- B. Desert soil
- C. Alluvial soil
- D. Mountain soil

 **Answer: C**

18. Sustainable development emphasizes:

- A. Economic growth only
- B. Environmental protection only

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- C. Balance between development and environment
- D. Industrial expansion

 **Answer: C**

19. Which scale map shows maximum detail?

- A. Small-scale map
- B. Medium-scale map
- C. Large-scale map
- D. World map

 **Answer: C**

20. M.A. Geography graduates mainly work in:

- A. Hospitality industry
- B. Teaching, GIS, urban planning, and research
- C. Banking sector
- D. Manufacturing units

 **Answer: B**

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

M.A. Economics

MCQs | 20 Questions

1. Economics at the postgraduate level mainly focuses on:

- A. Basic economic concepts
- B. Advanced economic analysis and policy issues
- C. Only business management
- D. Accounting practices

 **Answer: B**

2. Microeconomics is concerned with:

- A. National income
- B. Inflation and growth
- C. Individual consumers and firms
- D. Government budgeting

 **Answer: C**

3. Macroeconomics studies:

- A. Price of a single commodity
- B. Individual firm behavior
- C. Aggregate economic variables
- D. Consumer preference only

 **Answer: C**

4. Opportunity cost refers to:

- A. Explicit cost
- B. Accounting cost
- C. Value of the next best alternative foregone
- D. Fixed cost

 **Answer: C**

Note for Candidates

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5. Demand is said to be perfectly elastic when elasticity is:

- A. Zero
- B. One
- C. Infinite
- D. Negative

 **Answer: C**

6. The law of diminishing marginal utility explains:

- A. Consumer equilibrium
- B. Producer surplus
- C. Price determination
- D. Market structure

 **Answer: A**

7. Which market structure has price-making power?

- A. Perfect competition
- B. Monopoly
- C. Monopolistic competition
- D. Both B and C

 **Answer: D**

8. National income can be measured by:

- A. Income method
- B. Expenditure method
- C. Output method
- D. All of the above

 **Answer: D**

9. GDP at factor cost differs from GDP at market price due to:

- A. Net exports
- B. Depreciation

Note for Candidates

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- C. Taxes and subsidies
- D. Population growth

 **Answer: C**

10. Inflation refers to:

- A. Fall in price level
- B. Rise in general price level
- C. Increase in output
- D. Decrease in money supply

 **Answer: B**

11. Which policy is used to control inflation?

- A. Fiscal policy
- B. Monetary policy
- C. Trade policy
- D. Industrial policy

 **Answer: B**

12. Monetary policy in India is formulated by:

- A. Government of India
- B. RBI
- C. SEBI
- D. NABARD

 **Answer: B**

13. Keynesian economics emphasizes:

- A. Supply-side management
- B. Government intervention
- C. Free market mechanism
- D. Balanced budget always

 **Answer: B**

14. Fiscal deficit is the difference between:

- A. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure
- B. Total expenditure and total receipts excluding borrowings
- C. Capital receipts and capital expenditure
- D. Budget deficit and primary deficit

 **Answer: B**

15. Which theory explains international trade based on comparative advantage?

- A. Absolute cost theory
- B. Comparative cost theory
- C. Heckscher–Ohlin theory
- D. Purchasing power parity

 **Answer: B**

16. Balance of payments records:

- A. Only exports
- B. Only imports
- C. All economic transactions with rest of the world
- D. Government transactions only

 **Answer: C**

17. Economic growth refers to:

- A. Increase in population
- B. Increase in real national income
- C. Increase in money supply
- D. Increase in prices

 **Answer: B**

18. Human Development Index (HDI) measures:

- A. Income only
- B. Education only

- C. Health only
- D. Income, education, and health

 **Answer:** D

19. Which unemployment is related to seasonal work?

- A. Structural unemployment
- B. Frictional unemployment
- C. Cyclical unemployment
- D. Seasonal unemployment

 **Answer:** D

20. M.A. Economics graduates mainly work in:

- A. Hospitality industry
- B. Policy analysis, research, academia, and financial institutions
- C. Manufacturing only
- D. Retail sales

 **Answer:** B

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

M.A. Sociology

MCQs | 20 Questions

1. Sociology at the postgraduate level mainly focuses on:

- A. Basic social facts
- B. Advanced sociological theories and research
- C. Only social work
- D. Political systems

 **Answer: B**

2. Who is considered the founder of sociology?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Max Weber
- C. Auguste Comte
- D. Emile Durkheim

 **Answer: C**

3. Sociology is the scientific study of:

- A. Individual psychology
- B. Society and social relationships
- C. Economic systems
- D. Political institutions

 **Answer: B**

4. Emile Durkheim introduced the concept of:

- A. Social action
- B. Social facts
- C. Class struggle
- D. Verstehen

 **Answer: B**

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5. Max Weber emphasized the concept of:

- A. Positivism
- B. Social facts
- C. Social action
- D. Functionalism

 **Answer: C**

6. Karl Marx's theory is based on:

- A. Social equilibrium
- B. Value consensus
- C. Class struggle
- D. Social harmony

 **Answer: C**

7. Functionalism views society as:

- A. A conflict system
- B. A collection of unrelated parts
- C. An integrated system of interdependent parts
- D. A random structure

 **Answer: C**

8. Social stratification refers to:

- A. Social mobility only
- B. Ranking of individuals and groups
- C. Cultural diversity
- D. Social change

 **Answer: B**

9. Which type of mobility involves movement across generations?

- A. Horizontal mobility
- B. Vertical mobility

Note for Candidates

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- C. Intragenerational mobility
- D. Intergenerational mobility

 **Answer: D**

10. The concept of “Anomie” was introduced by:

- A. Weber
- B. Marx
- C. Durkheim
- D. Parsons

 **Answer: C**

11. Which research method involves in-depth study of a single case?

- A. Survey
- B. Experiment
- C. Case study
- D. Questionnaire

 **Answer: C**

12. Culture includes:

- A. Only art and literature
- B. Customs, beliefs, values, and norms
- C. Laws only
- D. Economic activities only

 **Answer: B**

13. Which institution is considered the primary agency of socialization?

- A. School
- B. Peer group
- C. Family
- D. Media

 **Answer: C**

14. Feminist sociology mainly focuses on:

- A. Economic growth
- B. Gender inequality
- C. Political ideology
- D. Population growth

 **Answer: B**

15. Which concept explains patterned social relationships?

- A. Status
- B. Role
- C. Social structure
- D. Norm

 **Answer: C**

16. Urbanization refers to:

- A. Growth of villages
- B. Shift of population from rural to urban areas
- C. Decline of cities
- D. Industrial growth only

 **Answer: B**

17. Which term refers to shared expectations of behavior?

- A. Values
- B. Norms
- C. Customs
- D. Beliefs

 **Answer: B**

18. Globalization affects society by:

- A. Isolating cultures
- B. Increasing global interconnections

Note for Candidates

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- C. Eliminating inequality
- D. Reducing communication

 **Answer: B**

19. Social change refers to:

- A. Static society
- B. Changes in social structure and relations over time
- C. Biological evolution
- D. Natural disasters

 **Answer: B**

20. M.A. Sociology graduates mainly work in:

- A. Engineering firms
- B. Research, academics, NGOs, policy and social development sectors
- C. Manufacturing industry
- D. Hospitality sector

 **Answer: B**

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

M.A. Psychology

MCQs | 20 Questions

1. Psychology at the postgraduate level mainly focuses on:

- A. Basic behavior only
- B. Advanced theories, research, and applications
- C. Only counseling
- D. Neurology only

 **Answer: B**

2. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of:

- A. Society
- B. Consciousness only
- C. Behavior and mental processes
- D. Brain structure

 **Answer: C**

3. Which school of psychology focuses on observable behavior?

- A. Structuralism
- B. Functionalism
- C. Behaviorism
- D. Psychoanalysis

 **Answer: C**

4. Who is considered the founder of experimental psychology?

- A. Freud
- B. Skinner
- C. Pavlov
- D. Wilhelm Wundt

 **Answer: D**

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5. Freud's theory mainly emphasizes:

- A. Conscious mind
- B. Subconscious mind
- C. Unconscious mind
- D. Cognitive processes

 **Answer: C**

6. Classical conditioning was proposed by:

- A. Skinner
- B. Pavlov
- C. Bandura
- D. Maslow

 **Answer: B**

7. Operant conditioning was developed by:

- A. Pavlov
- B. Watson
- C. Skinner
- D. Thorndike

 **Answer: C**

8. Which psychologist proposed the hierarchy of needs?

- A. Freud
- B. Jung
- C. Maslow
- D. Adler

 **Answer: C**

9. Intelligence quotient (IQ) is used to measure:

- A. Personality
- B. Emotional intelligence

Note for Candidates

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- C. Mental ability
- D. Motivation

 **Answer: C**

10. Which test is a projective technique?

- A. IQ test
- B. Aptitude test
- C. Rorschach test
- D. Achievement test

 **Answer: C**

11. Cognitive psychology mainly studies:

- A. Emotions only
- B. Mental processes like memory and thinking
- C. Social behavior only
- D. Motor skills

 **Answer: B**

12. Which part of the brain controls emotions?

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Limbic system
- C. Medulla
- D. Hypothalamus

 **Answer: B**

13. Which type of memory stores information briefly?

- A. Long-term memory
- B. Episodic memory
- C. Short-term memory
- D. Semantic memory

 **Answer: C**

14. Stress is best described as:

- A. Always harmful
- B. Only physical
- C. A psychological and physiological response
- D. A mental illness

 **Answer: C**

15. Which therapy focuses on changing thought patterns?

- A. Psychoanalysis
- B. Behavioral therapy
- C. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)
- D. Humanistic therapy

 **Answer: C**

16. Which psychologist emphasized observational learning?

- A. Freud
- B. Skinner
- C. Bandura
- D. Pavlov

 **Answer: C**

17. Personality refers to:

- A. Physical traits only
- B. Intelligence only
- C. Stable patterns of thoughts, emotions, and behavior
- D. Mood swings

 **Answer: C**

18. Which research method studies behavior in natural settings?

- A. Laboratory experiment
- B. Survey

Note for Candidates

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- C. Observation
- D. Case study

 **Answer: C**

19. Which branch deals with mental disorders?

- A. Social psychology
- B. Educational psychology
- C. Clinical psychology
- D. Industrial psychology

 **Answer: C**

20. M.A. Psychology graduates mainly work in:

- A. Engineering firms
- B. Counseling, research, HR, healthcare, and education sectors
- C. Manufacturing units
- D. Hospitality industry

 **Answer: B**

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

M.A. Political Science

MCQs | 20 Questions

1. Political Science is best defined as the study of:

- A. Government only
- B. Power, authority, and governance
- C. History of rulers
- D. Public administration only

 **Answer: B**

2. Who defined politics as “who gets what, when, and how”?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Harold D. Lasswell
- C. Max Weber
- D. David Easton

 **Answer: B**

3. Aristotle described political science as:

- A. A science of revolution
- B. A study of power
- C. The master science
- D. A moral philosophy only

 **Answer: C**

4. The concept of sovereignty was systematically explained by:

- A. Rousseau
- B. Hobbes
- C. Jean Bodin
- D. Locke

 **Answer: C**

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5. Which book was written by Thomas Hobbes?

- A. Politics
- B. The Republic
- C. Leviathan
- D. Social Contract

 **Answer: C**

6. The idea of “general will” was given by:

- A. Hobbes
- B. Locke
- C. Rousseau
- D. Montesquieu

 **Answer: C**

7. The doctrine of separation of powers was proposed by:

- A. Locke
- B. Montesquieu
- C. Marx
- D. Bentham

 **Answer: B**

8. Which theory views politics as a system of inputs and outputs?

- A. Elite theory
- B. Marxist theory
- C. Systems theory
- D. Pluralist theory

 **Answer: C**

9. Behaviouralism in political science emphasizes:

- A. Legal institutions
- B. Normative theory

Note for Candidates

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- C. Empirical and scientific methods
- D. Historical analysis

 **Answer: C**

10. Which ideology supports collective ownership of resources?

- A. Liberalism
- B. Capitalism
- C. Socialism
- D. Conservatism

 **Answer: C**

11. Federalism means:

- A. Centralized power
- B. Division of powers between levels of government
- C. Military rule
- D. Parliamentary supremacy

 **Answer: B**

12. The Indian Constitution came into force on:

- A. 15 August 1947
- B. 26 November 1949
- C. 26 January 1950
- D. 2 October 1950

 **Answer: C**

13. Which body acts as the guardian of the Constitution in India?

- A. Parliament
- B. President
- C. Supreme Court
- D. Election Commission

 **Answer: C**

14. Judicial review in India is exercised by:

- A. Executive
- B. Legislature
- C. Judiciary
- D. Cabinet

 **Answer: C**

15. The United Nations was established in:

- A. 1919
- B. 1939
- C. 1945
- D. 1950

 **Answer: C**

16. Which UN organ is responsible for international peace and security?

- A. General Assembly
- B. Security Council
- C. ICJ
- D. ECOSOC

 **Answer: B**

17. Realist theory in international relations emphasizes:

- A. Ethics
- B. International law
- C. Power and national interest
- D. Global cooperation

 **Answer: C**

18. Democracy is based on the principle of:

- A. Rule by elites
- B. Rule of law and popular sovereignty

- C. Military power
- D. Religious authority

 **Answer: B**

19. Pressure groups mainly influence:

- A. Judiciary
- B. Executive decisions and policy-making
- C. Media only
- D. Constitution

 **Answer: B**

20. M.A. Political Science mainly aims to:

- A. Prepare politicians only
- B. Develop analytical, theoretical, and research skills
- C. Teach law
- D. Focus only on elections

 **Answer: B**

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

M.A. History

MCQs | 20 Questions

1. History at the postgraduate level mainly focuses on:

- A. Memorizing dates
- B. Critical analysis and interpretation of past events
- C. Storytelling only
- D. Archaeology alone

 **Answer: B**

2. Who is known as the “Father of History”?

- A. Thucydides
- B. Herodotus
- C. Plato
- D. Aristotle

 **Answer: B**

3. Historiography refers to:

- A. Study of ancient tools
- B. Writing and methodology of history
- C. Political history only
- D. Study of inscriptions

 **Answer: B**

4. Which historian emphasized scientific history based on facts?

- A. Hegel
- B. Ranke
- C. Marx
- D. Toynbee

 **Answer: B**

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5. Ancient Indian history is reconstructed mainly using:

- A. Oral traditions only
- B. Archaeological and literary sources
- C. Foreign accounts only
- D. Folk songs

 **Answer: B**

6. The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as:

- A. Harappan Civilization
- B. Vedic Civilization
- C. Aryan Civilization
- D. Gangetic Civilization

 **Answer: A**

7. The Arthashastra was written by:

- A. Ashoka
- B. Kalidasa
- C. Kautilya
- D. Panini

 **Answer: C**

8. Which period is known as the “Golden Age” of Indian history?

- A. Maurya period
- B. Mughal period
- C. Gupta period
- D. Chola period

 **Answer: C**

9. The Bhakti Movement emphasized:

- A. Ritualism
- B. Caste hierarchy

Note for Candidates

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- C. Personal devotion to God
- D. Political power

 **Answer: C**

10. Who founded the Mughal Empire in India?

- A. Akbar
- B. Babur
- C. Humayun
- D. Aurangzeb

 **Answer: B**

11. The Permanent Settlement was introduced by:

- A. Lord Dalhousie
- B. Warren Hastings
- C. Lord Cornwallis
- D. Lord Curzon

 **Answer: C**

12. The Revolt of 1857 started at:

- A. Delhi
- B. Kanpur
- C. Meerut
- D. Lucknow

 **Answer: C**

13. Which movement was launched in 1920?

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

 **Answer: C**

14. Who gave the slogan “Do or Die”?

- A. Subhash Chandra Bose
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Bhagat Singh
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

 **Answer: D**

15. World War I began in:

- A. 1905
- B. 1912
- C. 1914
- D. 1918

 **Answer: C**

16. The Russian Revolution took place in:

- A. 1905
- B. 1917
- C. 1925
- D. 1930

 **Answer: B**

17. Colonialism mainly involved:

- A. Cultural exchange only
- B. Political and economic domination
- C. Religious movements
- D. Social reforms only

 **Answer: B**

18. Subaltern history focuses on:

- A. Rulers and elites
- B. Foreign policies

Note for Candidates

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- C. Marginalized groups
- D. Military history

 **Answer: C**

19. The Cold War was primarily between:

- A. USA and China
- B. USA and USSR
- C. Britain and Germany
- D. France and Italy

 **Answer: B**

20. M.A. History graduates mainly work in:

- A. Engineering firms
- B. Teaching, research, archives, museums, and civil services
- C. Manufacturing industry
- D. Hospitality sector

 **Answer: B**

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

M.A. English

MCQs | 20 Questions

1. English literature at the postgraduate level mainly focuses on:

- A. Basic grammar
- B. Literary analysis, theory, and criticism
- C. Spoken English only
- D. Translation only

 **Answer: B**

2. Who is known as the father of English poetry?

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. Geoffrey Chaucer
- C. John Milton
- D. Edmund Spenser

 **Answer: B**

3. *The Canterbury Tales* was written by:

- A. John Milton
- B. Geoffrey Chaucer
- C. William Wordsworth
- D. Ben Jonson

 **Answer: B**

4. Shakespeare's plays are generally divided into:

- A. Two categories
- B. Three categories – Tragedy, Comedy, History
- C. Four categories
- D. Five categories

 **Answer: B**

Note for Candidates

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5. Which of the following is a Shakespearean tragedy?

- A. The Tempest
- B. Twelfth Night
- C. Hamlet
- D. As You Like It

 **Answer: C**

6. Metaphysical poets are known for:

- A. Simple language
- B. Use of conceits and intellectual imagery
- C. Romantic themes
- D. Nature poetry

 **Answer: B**

7. Who wrote *Paradise Lost*?

- A. William Blake
- B. John Milton
- C. Alexander Pope
- D. John Dryden

 **Answer: B**

8. Romanticism in English literature emphasized:

- A. Reason and logic
- B. Emotion and imagination
- C. Social realism
- D. Scientific thinking

 **Answer: B**

9. Which poet is associated with nature poetry?

- A. T.S. Eliot
- B. William Wordsworth

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- C. John Donne
- D. W.B. Yeats

 **Answer: B**

10. The Victorian Age is associated with:

- A. Romantic poets
- B. Industrialization and social realism
- C. Medieval romance
- D. Renaissance humanism

 **Answer: B**

11. *Great Expectations* was written by:

- A. Thomas Hardy
- B. Charles Dickens
- C. George Eliot
- D. Jane Austen

 **Answer: B**

12. Modernism in literature is marked by:

- A. Traditional forms
- B. Experimental style and fragmentation
- C. Simple narratives
- D. Moral certainty

 **Answer: B**

13. *The Waste Land* was written by:

- A. W.B. Yeats
- B. T.S. Eliot
- C. Ezra Pound
- D. D.H. Lawrence

 **Answer: B**

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14. Postcolonial literature mainly deals with:

- A. Medieval history
- B. Colonial and postcolonial experiences
- C. Classical myths
- D. Pure fantasy

 **Answer: B**

15. Which Indian writer wrote *Midnight's Children*?

- A. R.K. Narayan
- B. Arundhati Roy
- C. Salman Rushdie
- D. Amitav Ghosh

 **Answer: C**

16. Feminist criticism focuses on:

- A. Language structure
- B. Gender representation and power relations
- C. Reader response
- D. Author biography

 **Answer: B**

17. Structuralism is based on:

- A. Historical context
- B. Underlying structures of language and meaning
- C. Author's intention
- D. Moral philosophy

 **Answer: B**

18. Stream of consciousness technique is associated with:

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Virginia Woolf

- C. George Orwell
- D. Jane Austen

 **Answer: B**

19. Which literary form is *Ulysses*?

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

 **Answer: C**

20. M.A. English graduates mainly work in:

- A. Engineering firms
- B. Teaching, publishing, media, research, and content roles
- C. Manufacturing industry
- D. Hospitality sector

 **Answer: B**
