1) Modern science depends on
   a) Opinions  b) Beliefs  c) Facts  d) Intuitions

2) Methods that are create and speculative are employed by
   a) Social Science  b) Humanities
   c) Physical Science  d) Natural Science

3) Humanities emphasis the role of
   a) Meaning of human conditions
   b) Purpose of human conditions
   c) Goals of human conditions
   d) All of these

4) The source of all the sciences and social sciences is
   a) Philosophy  b) History
   c) Psychology  d) Astrology

5) The classical Greek notion of philosophy was
   a) To improve our social world
   b) To educate its citizens
   c) To demarcate the national and social world
   d) To understand the world

6) Literature is primarily a subject of
   a) Natural Sciences  b) Social Sciences
   c) Humanities  d) Psychology
7) History deals with
   a) Fancies
   b) Facts
   c) Hypotheses of past
   d) Beliefs

8) Founding father of sociology
   a) Augustie Comte
   b) Emile Durkheim
   c) Max Weber
   d) Karl Marx

9) Term ideology was coined by
   a) Louis Althusser
   b) Terry Eagleton
   c) Destutt de Tracy
   d) Frantz Fanan

10) David Hume was a
    a) German Scientists
    b) British Philosopher
    c) French Sociologist
    d) American Educationist

11) Twentieth century literary criticism attempted to keep away from
    a) Discuss on value
    b) Discussion on taste
    c) Discussion on reality
    d) Discussion on truth

12) Positivism laid stress on use of
    a) Social science method
    b) Cultural studies
    c) Natural sciences
    d) Spiritual metaphysics

13) Cause hypotheses and explanations are the testing ground of
    a) Natural Sciences
    b) Social Sciences
    c) Literature
    d) Philosophy

14) There is relative freedom from subjective biases in study of
    a) Philosophy
    b) Literature
    c) Natural sciences
    d) Social Sciences

15) What is prominent factor in structuring taste?
    a) Education
    b) Family status
    c) Social class
    d) Personality

16) _____ is the belief that human beings possess an innate, natural unchanging identity
    a) Idealism
    b) Essentialism
    c) Constructivism
    d) Naturalism

17) Theories which understand reality as constructed within culture through language are called _____ theories.
    a) Constructivist
    b) Essentialist
    c) Idealist
    d) Pragmatist
18) The evolved human capacity to classify and represent experiences with symbols, and to act imaginatively and creatively is called.
   a) Culture  b) Subjectivity  c) Identity  d) Language

19) _____ is the verbal expression of culture
   a) Signs  b) Language  c) Signals  d) Symbols

20) Capacity that separates humans from other primates
   a) Emotions  b) Mobility  c) Communication  d) Language

21) The core idea that man’s language moulds his perception of reality belongs to
   a) Sapir and Whorf  b) Saussure and Choamsky  c) Bloomfield and Halliday  d) None of the above

22) The study of the cultural system of signs is called
   a) Linguistics  b) Pragmatics  c) Symbolism  d) Semiotics

23) Hindlish is an example of
   a) Dialect  b) Idiolect  c) Ethnolect  d) Genderlect

24) Father of modern linguistics
   a) Saussure  b) Bloomfield  c) Halliday  d) Chomsky

25) The Social, economic and cultural context in which reality is represented and communicates meaning is called
   a) Institution  b) Society  c) Dialogue  d) Discourse

26) _____ Argued for English as a more neutral language where traditional caste names become irrelevant.
   a) Ambedkar  b) Nehru  c) Gandhi  d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

27) Narrative is an act of
   a) Imitation  b) Communication  c) Imagination  d) Expression
28) Wimsatt and Robert Pen Warren belong to a group called
   a) New Critics  b) Structuralist
   c) Post modernist  d) Formalist

29) ‘Death of the Author’ is written by
   a) Dryden  b) Roland Barthes
   c) Mathew Arnold  d) Frantz fanon

30) Who wrote Shamela
   a) Henry Fielding  b) Shakespeare
   c) Samuel Richardson  d) Daniel Defoe

31) J.M. Coetzee’s Foe is a retelling of
   a) Jane Eyre  b) Wide Sargasso Sea
   c) Robinson Crusoe  d) Joseph Andrews

32) Mary Shelly’s Fankenstein is about the quest of a
   a) Explorer  b) Poet
   c) Scientist  d) Doctor

33) Who wrote wide Sargasso sea
   a) Jean Rhys  b) Charlette Bronte
   c) Daniel Defoe  d) Emile Bronte

34) The narrative strategies of Hadith are associated with which religion?
   a) Hinduism  b) Judaism
   c) Jainism  d) Islam

35) Study of narrative is known as
   a) Sociology  b) Grammatology
   c) Lexicology  d) Narratology

36) The essay ‘Narrative Construction of Reality’ was written by
   a) Walter Scott  b) Jerome Bruner
   c) Roland Barthes  d) Derek Walcott

37) The idea of mimesis was first introduced by _____ & _____
   a) Plato and Aristotle  b) Plato and Longinus
   c) Dryden and Longinus  d) Socrates of Descartes

38) According to Aristotle _____ is the effect of mimesis
   a) Monologue  b) Catharsis
   c) Confession  d) Confusion
39) _____ is the direct representation of reality
   a) Mimesis          b) Diegesis
   c) Reality         d) Logos

40) Indirect representation or re-presentation of reality is known as
   a) Mimesis          b) Narration
   c) Diegesis        d) Description

41) If On a Winter’s Night Traveler is a novel by
   a) Salman Rushdie   b) Italo Calvino
   c) Daniel Defoe     d) Shakespeare

42) Saleem Sinai is a character in
   a) Midnight’s Children
   b) One Hundred Years of Solitude
   c) If on a Winter’s Night Traveler
   d) Satanic Verses

43) Who prepared the two main modes of thinking Logico Scientific of the narrative
   a) Jerome Bruner     b) Roland Barthes
   c) Wayne C. Booth    d) Italo Calvino

44) Dorothy wordsworth is William Wordsworth’s
   a) Mother           b) Sister
   c) Wife             d) Daughter

45) Narrative theory focuses on author, text and
   a) Reader           b) Critic
   c) Narrator         d) Critic

46) The concept of implied author was first formulated by
   a) Roland Barthes    b) Immanuel Kant
   c) Vladimir Propp   d) Wayne C Booth

47) Which of the following is heterodox school of Indian Philosophy?
   a) Nyaya            b) Budhism
   c) Vaisesika        d) Yoga

48) Which school propounded the doctrine of syadavada?
   a) Jainsim          b) Sankhya
   c) Vedanta          d) Yoga

49) Which one of the following is a means of valid knowledge?
   a) Tarka            b) Anumana
   c) Smriti           d) Pramana

50) Another name for illusion in
   a) Smrit            b) Khyati
   c) Anumana          d) Samvada
51) The prama that is not accepted by the Samkya school is
   a) Perception  
   b) Inference 
   c) Comparison  
   d) Testimony

52) Which of the Pramanas was accepted by all the schools?
   a) Perception  
   b) Inference 
   c) Doubt  
   d) Representation

53) Which among the following is a type of invalid knowledge?
   a) Doubt  
   b) Testimony 
   c) Inference  
   d) Tarka

54) The earliest available Indian literature on record are the
   a) Puranas  
   b) Sasthras 
   c) Vedas  
   d) Itihasas

55) _____was the period of the early settlement of the Aryans in the Indus Valley.
   a) Epic Period  
   b) Sutra Period 
   c) Vedic Period  
   d) None of these

56) Democratization of upanishadic ideas occurred through
   a) Jainism  
   b) Gita 
   c) Carvaka School  
   d) Nyaya

57) Which school accepts only perception as a pramana?
   a) Carvaka  
   b) Yoga 
   c) Mimamsa  
   d) Vaiseshika

58) Commentaries on sutras are called
   a) Kavya  
   b) Sabda 
   c) Bhashya  
   d) Mantra

59) Materialism does not accept _____ as a primal element
   a) Air  
   b) Space 
   c) Water  
   d) Earth

60) The first of the central doctrines of Budhism concerns the ___ noble truths
   a) Four  
   b) Six 
   c) Eight  
   d) Nine

61) According to Sankhya School, the unchanging eternal self is called
   a) Prakriti  
   b) Guna 
   c) Dravya  
   d) Purusha

62) The shared system of structures and conventions and rules in language is called……
   a) Parole  
   b) Langue 
   c) Signs  
   d) Pidgin

63) _____ is the specific utterance that arises out of language to enable communication
   and production of meaning.
   a) Langue  
   b) Parole 
   c) Signification  
   d) Sound
64) Language is a system of ______
   a) Langue  b) Parole
   c) Signs  d) Symbols

65) The linguistic sign is an ______ link between a significant and signified.
   a) Affiliatory  b) Arbitrary
   c) Affective  d) Attractive

66) Language acquires meaning through ______
   a) Difference  b) Destruction
   c) Arbitrariness  d) Change

67) To which game does Saussure compare language?
   a) Monopoly  b) Chess
   c) Cards  d) Carems

68) The state or fact of remaining the same under varying aspects or conditions is termed ______
   a) Identity  b) Ethnicity
   c) Sexuality  d) Essentiality

69) Subjectivity is not an essence of the individual; it is an effect of ______
   a) Nature  b) Identity
   c) Culture  d) Individual

70) In every discourse ______ is inscribed in the way the values of the dominant party controls representation and communication.
   a) Culture  b) Power
   c) Reality  d) Politics

71) Structures of power that determine what is written or said, that is, represented are called ______
   a) Discourses  b) Culture
   c) Ideologies  d) Reality

72) The capacity of individuals to act independently and to make their own free choices is referred to as ______
   a) Ability  b) Competence
   c) Agency  d) Acceptance

73) The authors of the work *Social Construction of Reality*.
   a) Sapir and Whorf  b) Berger and Luckman
   c) Halliday and Bloomfield  d) Marx and Engel

74) The process whereby every day repeated practices slowly become the norm is called ______
   a) Habitualisation  b) Institutionalization
   c) Reification  d) Personalization
75) A set of beliefs “every body knows” that aim at making the institutionalized structure believable for the individual is called ______.
   a) Ideology   b) Customs
   c) Symbolic Universes   d) Beliefs

76) The most widespread group of languages today is ______
   a) Afro-asiatic   b) Dravidian
   c) Indo-European   d) Balto Salvonic

77) Name an Orientalist who praised Sanskrit for its wonderful structure.
   a) James Mill   b) Max Muller
   c) William Jones   d) Shelly

78) “Minute on Education”, formulated by Thomas Babington Macaulay came out in ______.
   a) 1857   b) 1845
   c) 1835   d) 1850

79) The Kenyan novelist who advised a complete break with the coloniser’s language and the abolition of all English Departments.
   a) Ngugi Wa’Thiong’O   b) Meja Mwangi
   c) Margaret Ogola   d) Ama Ata Aidoo

   a) Falsification   b) Chutnification
   c) Nativism   d) Heteroglossia

81) The discipline of criticism resists colonial culture through the promotion of native culture including language.
   a) Nativism   b) Orientalism
   c) Ethnicity   d) Integration

82) The Algerian freedom fighter who demanded the end to the violence on the native languages.
   a) Albert Camus   b) Frantz Fanon
   c) Jean Amrouche   d) Richard Mimouni

83) In which poem does Derek Walcott subscribe to the idea of bilingualism?
   a) “Castaway”   b) “Names”
   c) “A Far Cry from Africa”   d) None of these

84) Scientific method involves generating testable
   a) Hypothesis   b) Facts
   c) Arguments   d) Principles

85) Humanities often employs ______ as an important tool in the production and reproduction of meanings of culture, literature and history.
   a) Narrative imagination   b) Reference
   c) Comparison   d) Imagination
86) Philosophy relies on
   a) Reasoning b) Reasoned arguments
   c) Experiences d) Argumentation

87) ‘What is history’ is written by
   a) I.A. Richard b) Roland Barthes
   c) E.H. Carr d) Engel

88) Art of constructing history is called
   a) Sociography b) Hermeneutics
   c) Histriology d) Historiography

89) History is a continuous dialogue between the _____ and the ______
   a) Past and future b) Present and past
   c) Present and future d) All the above

90) ______ looks for meanings, orientations and value laden interpretation
   a) Astrology b) Humanities
   c) Mathematics d) Ontology

91) Persons who tried to enrich the methods of humanities were _____ and ____
   a) E.H. Carr & Maxweber
   b) H.G. Gadmer & Wilhem Dilthey
   c) Emile Durkhiem & Athuser
   d) Jerome Bruner of B.F. Skinner

92) If we strip literature of _____ we would be wiping off the discipline itself.
   a) Values b) Expression
   c) Imagination d) Criticism

93) ______ considered artistic representation of the real world as an imagination of things.
   a) Plato b) Aristotle
   c) Descartes d) Socrates

94) ______ considered literature as a sphere separate from politics or ethics.
   a) Descartes b) Aristotle
   c) Plato d) Kant

95) Aristotle stressed on the ______ value of literary texts
   a) Moral b) Educational
   c) Aesthetic d) Religious

96) ______ opined that there should be a logical gap between the description.
   a) David Hume b) Bertrand Russel
   c) Saussure d) Chomsky

97) Who used the term ideology to imply something that mystifies and hides reality?
   a) Lenin & Stalin b) Walford & Walsby
98) Specific ways of preferred and practiced behaviour in social situation are
   a) Rules  
   b) Norms
   c) Habits  
   d) Standard

99) According to whom ideology plays an active role in social formation.
   a) Terry Eagleton  
   b) Testutt De Tracy
   c) F. Engel  
   d) Louis Althusser

100) ‘The Rhetoric of fiction’ was written by
   a) Vladimir Propp  
   b) Wayne C. Booth
   c) Italo Calvino  
   d) Plato

101) A narrator who is outside the story is
    a) Homodiegetic  
    b) Author
    c) Autodiegetic  
    d) Heterodiegetic

102) A heterodiegetic narrator narrating the story of other character from the inside of the story is called
    a) Homodiegetic  
    b) Heterodiegetic – intradiegetic
    c) Heterodiegetic  
    d) Autodiegetic

103) ______ is an example of multiple narrative
    a) Sherlock Holmes  
    b) As I lay dying
    c) Lucky Jim  
    d) None of these

104) Autodiegetic narrator is
    a) Homodiegetic  
    b) Heterodiegetic
    c) Author  
    d) Reader

105) When narrator is a character in the story he/she is known as
    a) Protagonist  
    b) Antagonist
    c) Viewpoint Character  
    d) Chorus

106) Fabula and Sjuzet are introduced in literary narratives by
    a) Structuralist  
    b) Formalist
    c) New criticism  
    d) Russian formalist

107) Who studied and analysed the plot structures of folktales?
    a) Victor Shaklovsky  
    b) Vladimir Propp
    c) Frantz Fanen  
    d) Frantz Kafka

108) Who is the French critic who argued that literary narratives consist of signs?
    a) Homi K. Baba  
    b) Roland Barthes
    c) Ben Okri  
    d) Gerard Genette
109) According to Gerard Genette narration in all literary narrative include
   a) Historic  b) Recit
c) Narrating  d) All the above

110) The image of new country dreamt by Francis Bacon
   a) Utopia  b) New Atlantic
c) Brave New World  d) Caligula

111) The human rights philosopher who argued that the victims of atrocity and opposition
tell their stories in the form of testimonies and autobiographies.
   a) Michad Ontage  b) Saul Bellow
c) Julia Kristeva  d) Michael Ignatieff

112) Who is the founder of deconstruction?
   a) Roland Barthes  b) Jacques Derrida
c) Kent  d) Saussure

113) A work in the physical, printed book the narrative inside it is known as
   a) Text  b) Sign
c) Narration  d) Story

114) _____ is the relationship of one text to others
   a) Textuality  b) Inner text
c) Fluid text  d) Comparative literature

115) _____ is the relationship of a text to other text in the genre/type
   a) Intertextuality  b) Architextuality
c) Metatextuality  d) Hypertextuality

116) Epigraphs, prefaces, forwards, etc. that have some connection to the main narrative
    is known as
   a) Hypertextuality  b) Para text
c) Architextuality  d) Metatextuality

117) _____ is a construction and it is implied is the work known as implied reader.
   a) Author  b) Characters
c) Narrator  d) Reader

118) Text on computer screen which can alter their appearance is called
   a) Solid Text  b) Liquid Text
c) Fluid text  d) Screen play

119) _____ is a form of digital literature
120) Foe is a novel by
   a) Ben Okri  b) Ama Ata Aidoo
c) J.M. Coetzee  d) Jean Rhys

121) ______ is a best example for intertextuality
   a) Wide Sargarso Sea  b) Waste land
c) New Atlantis  d) Foe

122) W.H. Auden has an architextual connection with satires of
   a) Sheridan  b) Alexander Pope
c) Jonathan Swift  d) Ben Johnson.

123) Who among the following outlined the four periods of the development of Indian Philosophy.
   a) Aurabindo  b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
c) J. Krishnamurthy  d) Swami Vivekananda

124) Vaisesika School of Philosophy was founded by
   a) Mahavira  b) Kanada
c) Dharmakriti  d) Yaska

125) Through which pramana do we get the knowledge of non-existence
   a) Anitya  b) Anupalabdhi
c) Abhini bodha  d) Bhavana

126) Which school of philosophy deals with the ritualistic aspects of Vedas
   a) Vedanta  b) Mimamsa
c) Sankhya  d) Charvaka

127) Which school of philosophy was founded by Gotama?
   a) Budhism  b) Nyaya
c) Vaisesika  d) Jainism

128) Astika Schools accepted the authority of
   a) Upanishads  b) Epics
c) Vedas  d) Vedantas

129) Yoga school of philosophy was found by
   a) Yogananda  b) Nagarjuna
c) Patanjali  d) Nimbaraka
130) Name of Adi Sankara’s guru
   a) Yogananda   b) Gaudapada
c) Namdev   d) Ramanuja

131) The Indian word for philosophy is
   a) Vedanta   b) Darsana
c) Sastra   d) Mokshamarga

132) _____ is an essential characteristic of valid knowledge
   a) Truth   b) Avadhi
c) Apprehension   d) Smriti

133) Nyaya school with its science of reasoning is also known as
   a) Dharma Sastra   b) Tarkasastra
c) Yoga Sutras   d) All of the above

134) The dialectic method propounded by Nagarjuna is known as the
   a) Direct method   b) Prasanga method
c) Tharka Method   d) None of these

135) Thomas Luckmann is a follower of _____ school of sociology.
   a) Naturalistic   b) Pragmatist
c) Phenomenological   d) Existentialist

136) God or Brahman cannot be the cause of world is suggested by
   a) Naiyayikas   b) Yoga school
c) Sankhya School   d) Sankara

137) Lack of mutual intelligibility between two language is known as
   a) Mutual intelligibility   b) Language barrier
c) Language boundary   d) Language Island

138) The Gate keeper was book written by
   a) Terry Eagleton   b) E.H. Carr
c) Peter Widdowson   d) Raymon Williams

139) _____ revolutionized historiography in the 19th century
   a) Voltaire   b) Leopold Von Ranke
c) Hegd and Marx   d) Michel Foucault

140) Group of South Asian scholars interested in the post-colonial and post-imperial
   societies of South Asia in particular and the developing world in general.
   a) Common wealth   b) Post colonial
c) Post modern   d) Subaltern

141) _____ is relatively new field of history
   a) Cultural history   b) Economic History
c) Environmental History   d) Ethnohistory

142) _____ in the study of families and the tracing of their lineages and history.
a) Paleography  
b) Genealogy  
c) Numismatics  
d) Family history

143) _____ is a school of Buddhism which accepted plurality of realities.  
a) Mahayana  
b) Hinayana  
c) Sautranikas  
d) Vaibhasikas

144) _____ is a quantitative philosophy  
a) Nyaya  
b) Vaisesika  
c) Vedanta  
d) Sankhya

145) _____ composed Sankhya Aphorisms  
a) Gotama  
b) Kapila  
c) Patanjali  
d) Sankara

146) _____ philosophy says that control over Citta gives the power of control over everything.  
a) Nyaya  
b) Sankya  
c) Yoga  
d) Vedanta

147) Sociolinguistics can be defined as  
a) Study of language in relation to society  
b) Study of society in relation to language  
c) Interaction of society and linguistics  
d) Study of language and literature

148) Linguistics competence is a notion proposed by  
a) Bloomfield  
b) Chomsky  
c) Saussure  
d) Derrida

149) According to J. Derrida  
a) Test in an Entity  
b) Text is a gas  
c) Test is a non-existing  
d) Text is discourse

150) Who proposed seven standards of Textuality  
a) de Beangrande and Dressler  
b) Chomsky and Bloomfield  
c) Derrida and Saussure  
d) None of these

151) Language of literature is  
a) Cryptic  
b) Delphic  
c) Accurate  
d) Ornamental

152) Theory of _____ is perhaps one of the greatest contribution of prague school.  
a) Theory of criticism  
b) Theory of signs  
c) Theory of functional style  
d) Theory of grammar

153) Course in General Linguistics was written by  
a) Sapir  
b) Chomsky  
c) Saussure  
d) Bloomfield

154) When sign designate the whole word concept is signified and _____ is signifies
a) The object  b) Sound image  
c) Verbal Symbol  d) None of these

155) Exponent of reader response theory  
a) Derrida  b) Lacan  
c) Stanley Fish  d) R.P. Warren

156) Of ‘Grammatology’ is written by  
a) Harold Bloom  b) Derrida  
c) Paul de Man  d) Roland Barthes

157) _____ proposed the name narratology to the study of narratives.  
a) Derrida  b) Roland Barthes  
c) Todorov  d) Tracy

158) Which among the following is heterodox school of philosophy  
a) Mimamsa  b) Lokayata  
c) Sankhya  d) Vaisesika

159) Five old system of discipline or five rows are the teachings of ____ philosophy  
a) Budhism  b) Mimamsa  
c) Jainism  d) Carvaka

160) The exponent of each school wrote his own understanding of Vedas and Upanishads in the form of  
a) Mantras  b) Sutras  
c) Khyati  d) Bhasyas

161) Which of the pramanas is not accepted by Sankhyas?  
a) Perception b) Inference  
c) Testimony d) Comparison

162) Citta-vriti-nirodha can be attained through  
a) Pranayama  b) Niyama  
c) Pratyahara d) All the above

163) Our understanding of reality is based on  
a) Conception  b) Codes of perception  
c) Interpretation d) Description

164) Who analyzed a set of six actants in narrative  
a) Athuses  b) Vladimir Propp  
c) A.J. Greimas d) Wayne C. Booth

165) _____ codes informs our interpretation of narrative  
a) Proairetic code  b) Hermeneutic code  
c) Cultural code d) Semic code

166) Who proposed the three levels of narrative Historic, Recit and narrating?  
a) Vladimir prop  b) Gerard Genette
c) Antoni Gramsci  d) Roland Barthes

167) New critics argued that
   a) Meaning is inside the text
   b) Meaning lies outside the text
   c) Meaning in created
   d) None of these

168) Among the given critics who is not in new criticism
   a) Wimsatt  b) Beardsley
   c) Robert Penn Warren  d) Northrop Frye

169) Among the given critics who is not exponent of deconstruction
   a) F.R. Levis  b) Derrida
   c) Harold Bloom  d) Paul de Man

170) A text that can be read in form of several different texts is called
   a) Interactive  b) Multimodal
   c) Intertextual  d) Fluid text

171) _____ is a collection of shared expectations about such long public habits.
   a) Universe  b) Institution
   c) Community  d) Legitimization

172) _____ is the process by which subjective everyday reality becomes objective reality.
   a) Universalization  b) Naturalization
   c) Reification  d) Legitimatization

173) The word difference was coined by
   a) J.M. Coetze  b) Derrida
   c) Saussure  d) Chomsky

174) Who is the first western philosopher who attempted a systematic study of society?
   a) Aristotle  b) Ibn Khaldun
   c) Plato  d) Longinus

175) In which year the term sociology was coined?
   a) 1798  b) 1839
   c) 1846  d) 1739

176) The word sociology is made up of two words. These are
   a) Societies and logy  b) Societies and logista
   c) Sicious and logus  d) Socia and logos

177) The book sociology is written by
   a) M. Ginsberg  b) J.S. Mill
   c) Davis and Moore  d) Rosenberg

178) According to Aristotle
   a) Art counteracts nature
b) Art finishes the job that nature leaves underdone  
c) Art initiate the crude aspects of nature  
d) None of the above

179) Criticism which seeks a synthesis between the psychological criticism and sociological criticism  
   a) Psycholinguistics  
   b) Ontological criticism  
   c) New criticism  
   d) Eco criticism

180) The Golden Bough was written by  
   a) W.H.R. Rivers  
   b) Morgan  
   c) James Frazer  
   d) Evans.

181) There are two type of causal explanation namely  
   a) Scientific and Historical  
   b) Positive and Negative  
   c) Positivist and Phenomenologist  
   d) Scientific and sociological

182) In social sciences empiricism sometimes goes by the name  
   a) Negativism  
   b) Naturalism  
   c) Positivism  
   d) Phenomenology

183) The process whereby western nations establish their rule in parts of the world away from their home territories  
   a) Colonialism  
   b) Empiricism  
   c) Anti colonialism  
   d) Cohabitation

184) Louis Althusser is a  
   a) German Philosopher  
   b) American Philosopher  
   c) French Philosopher  
   d) Greek Philosopher

185) Post modern art and thought favours  
   a) Reflexivity and self consciousness  
   b) Fragmentation  
   c) Discontinuity  
   d) All of the above

186) ___ involves demystifying a text to reveal internal arbitrary hierarchies and presupposition.  
   a) Post modernism  
   b) Anti colonialism  
   c) Deconstruction  
   d) Positivism

187) The Vaisesika’s atomism agrees with the ___ atomism  
   a) Vedanta  
   b) Greek  
   c) Nyaya  
   d) Jaina

188) The theory of no soul is attributed to  
   a) Budhism  
   b) Hinduism  
   c) Jainism  
   d) None of the above

189) According to Patanjali God is never  
   a) Free  
   b) In bondage  
   c) Without purpose  
   d) Cruel

190) According to Berger and Luckman all knowledge is derived from and maintained by
a) Search for truth  

b) Social interaction  
c) Education  
d) Philosophy  

191) The word which means ‘to insult’ evolved from the perception of the values a
‘nigger’ stands for
a) Integrate  
b) Aggravate  
c) Denigrate  
d) Exaggerate
ANSWER KEY

1. (c) Facts
2. (b) Humanities
3. (d) All of these
4. (a) Philosophy
5. (b) To educate its citizens
6. (c) Humanities
7. (b) Facts
8. (a) Augustie Comte
9. (c) Destutt de Tracy
10. (a) German Scientists
11. (a) Discuss on value
12. (c) Natural sciences
13. (b) Social Sciences
14. (d) Social Sciences
15. (c) Social class
16. (b) Essentialism
17. (a) Constructivist
18. (a) Culture
19. (b) Language
20. (d) Language
21. (a) Sapir and Whorf
22. (d) Semiotics
23. (c) Ethnolect
24. (a) Saussure
25. (d) Discourse
26. (a) Ambedkar
27. (b) Communication
28. (a) New Critics
29 (b) Roland Barthes
30. (a) Henry Fielding
31. (c) Robinson Crusoe
32. (c) Scientist
33. (a) Jean Rhys
34. (d) Islam
35. (d) Narratology
36. (b) Jerome Bruner
37. (a) Plato and Aristotle
38. (b) Catharsis
39. (a) Mimesis
40. (c) Diegesis
41. (b) Italo Calvino
42. (a) Midnight’s Children
43. (a) Jerome Bruner
44. (b) Sister
45. (a) Reader
46. (d) Wayne C Booth
47. (b) Budhism
48. (a) Jainsim
49. (b) Anumana
50. (b) Khyati
51. (c) Comparison
52. (a) Perception
53. (a) Doubt
54. (c) Vedas
55. (c) Vedic Period
56. (b) Gita
57. (a) Carvaka
58. (c) Bhashya
59. (b) Space
60. (a) Four
61. (d) Purusha
62. (b) Langue
63. (b) Parole
64. (c) Signs
65. (b) Arbitrary
66. (a) Difference
67. (b) Chess
68. (a) Identity
69. (c) Culture
70. (b) Power
71. (a) Discourses
72. (c) Agency
73. (b) Berger and Luckman
74. (a) Habitualisation
75. (c) Symbolic Universes
76. (c) Indo-European
77. (c) William Jones
78. (c) 1835
79. (a) Ngugi Wa’Thiong’O
80. (b) Chutnification
81. (a) Nativism
82. (b) Frantz Fanon
83. (c) “A Far Cry from Africa”
84. (a) Hypothesis
85. (a) Narrative imagination
86. (b) Reasoned arguments
87. (c) E.H. Carr
88. (d) Historiography
89. (b) Present and past
90. (b) Humanities
91. (b) H.G. Gadmer & Wilhem Dilthey
92. (a) Values
93. (a) Plato
94. (b) Aristotle
95. (c) Aesthetic
96. (a) David Hume
97. (d) Karl Marx & Engel
98. (b) Norms
99. (d) Louis Althusser
100. (b) Wagne C. Booth
101. (d) Hetrodiegetic
102. (b) Heterodiegetic–intradiegetic
103. (b) As I lay dying.
104. (a) Homodiegetic
105. (c) View point Character
106. (d) Russian formalist
107. (b) Vladimir Propp
108. (b) Roland Barthes
109. (d) All the above
110. (b) New Atlantic
111. (c) Julia Kristeva
112. (b) Jacques Derrida
113. (a) Text
114. (a) Textuality
115. (b) Architextuality
116. (b) Para text
117. (d) Reader
118. (c) Fluid text
119. (c) Blog
120. (c) J.M. Coetzee
121. (b) Waste land
122. (b) Alexander Pope
123. (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
124. (b) Kanada
125. (b) Anupalabdhi
126. (b) Mimamsa
127. (b) Nyaya
128. (c) Vedas
129. (c) Patanjali
130. (b) Gaudapada
131. (b) Darsana
132. (a) Truth
133. (b) Tarkasastra  
134. (b) Prasanga method  
135. (c) Phenomenological  
136. (c) Sankhya School  
137. (c) Language boundary  
138. (a) Terry Eagleton  
139. (b) Leopold Von Ranke  
140. (d) Subaltern  
141. (c) Environmental History  
142. (b) Genealogy  
143. (b) Hinayana  
144. (d) Sankhya  
145. (b) Kapila  
146. (c) Yoga  
147. (a) Study of language in relation to society  
148. (b) Chomsky  
149. (b) Text is a gas  
150. (a) de Beangrande and Dressler  
151. (b) Delphic  
152. (c) Theory of functional style  
153. (c) Saussure  
154. (b) Sound image  
155. (c) Stanley Fish  
156. (b) Derrida  
157. (c) Todorov  
158. (b) Lokayata  
159. (c) Jainism  
160. (b) Sutras  
161. (d) Comparison  
162. (d) All the above  
163. (b) Codes of perception  
164. (c) A.J. Greimas  
165. (b) Hermeneutic code  
166. (b) Gerard Genette  
167. (a) Meaning is inside the text  
168. (d) Northrop Frye  
169. (a) F.R. Levis  
170. (b) Multimodal  
171. (b) Institution  
172. (c) Reification  
173. (b) Derrida  
174. (c) Plato  
175. (b) 1839  
176. (c) Socious and logus  
177. (a) M. Ginsberg  
178. (b) Art finishes the job that nature leaves undone  
179. (b) Ontological criticism  
180. (c) James Frazer  
181. (a) Scientific and Historical  
182. (c) Positivism  
183. (a) Colonialism  
184. (c) French Philosopher  
185. (d) All of the above  
186. (c) Deconstruction  
187. (b) Greek  
188. (a) Buddhism  
189. (b) In bondage  
190. (b) Social interaction  
191. (c) Denigrate