

KEY FOR PHDENG (Entrance Test held dated on 07.01.2024)

Q. NO.	ANS.
1	2
2	3
3	3
4	1
5	1
6	2
7	1
8	4
9	2
10	2
11	3
12	3
13	2
14	1
15	3
16	3
17	1
18	2
19	2
20	4
21	2
22	2
23	2
24	2
25	2
26	3
27	4
28	3
29	4
30	1

Q. NO.	ANS.
31	1
32	2
33	3
34	4
35	1
36	2
37	2
38	1
39	4
40	3
41	3
42	2
43	1
44	1
45	3
46	2
47	2
48	2
49	4
50	1
51	1
52	2
53	1
54	2
55	1
56	2
57	3
58	4
59	3
60	3

Q. NO.	ANS.
61	1
62	4
63	3
64	1
65	2
66	1
67	2
68	3
69	1
70	3
71	3
72	2
73	1
74	2
75	4
76	4
77	3
78	4
79	2
80	4
81	3
82	1
83	1
84	2
85	2
86	1
87	3
88	1
89	1
90	1

Q. NO.	ANS.
91	4
92	1
93	1
94	2
95	3
96	2
97	3
98	4
99	3
100	1

The key spend and found in order.

P Kumar

24/1/24

Kumar  
24/01/2024

**Ph. D. (English)**  
**Entrance Test, July, 2023**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 100*

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. All questions are **compulsory**. Each question carries **1** mark.
2. No cell phones, calculators, books, slide-rules, notebooks or written notes, etc. will be allowed inside the examination hall.
3. You should follow the instructions given by the Centre Superintendent and by the Invigilator at the examination venue. If you violate the instructions, you will be disqualified.
4. Any candidate found copying or receiving or giving assistance in the examination will be disqualified.
5. The Question Booklet and the OMR Response Sheet (Answer Sheet) would be supplied to you by the Invigilators. After the examination is over, you should hand over the OMR Response Sheet and Question Booklet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall. Any candidate who does not return the OMR Response Sheet will be disqualified and the University may take further action against him/her.
6. All rough work is to be done on the question paper itself and not on any other paper. Scrap paper is not permitted. For arriving at answers you may work in the margins, make some markings or underline in the test booklet itself.
7. The University reserves the right to cancel the result of any candidate who impersonates or uses/adopts other malpractices or uses any unfair means. The University may also follow a procedure to verify the validity of scores of all examinees uniformly. If there is substantial indication that your performance is not genuine, the University may cancel your result.

## **How to fill up the information on the OMR Response Sheet (Examination Answer Sheet)**

1. Write your complete Enrolment No. in 10 digits. This should correspond to the enrolment number indicated by you on the OMR Response Sheet. Also write your correct name, address with pin code in the space provided. Put your signatures on the OMR Response Sheet with date. Ensure that the Invigilator in your examination hall also puts his signatures with date on the OMR Response Sheet at the space provided.
2. On the OMR Response Sheet student's particulars are to be filled in by blue/black ball pen also. Use blue/black ball pen for writing the Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code as well as for blackening the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question.
3. Do not make any stray remarks on this sheet.
4. Write correct information in numerical digits in Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code Columns. The corresponding circle should be dark enough and should be filled in completely.
5. Each question is followed by four probable answers which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). You should select and show only one answer to each question considered by you as the most appropriate or the correct answer. Select the most appropriate answer. Then by using blue/black ball pen, blacken the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question.
6. No credit will be given if more than one answer is given for one question. Therefore, you should select the most appropriate answer.
7. You should not spend too much time on one question. If you find any particular question difficult, leave it and go to the next. If you have time left after answering all the questions, you may go back to the unanswered question.
8. There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

1. What is the purpose of a control group in an experimental study?
  - (1) To ensure that the treatment group is larger
  - (2) To provide a baseline for comparison
  - (3) To eliminate all variables except the independent variable
  - (4) To make the study more complex
2. What is the term for a form of measurement error that results in variability in repeated measurements of the same construct due to factors like test-retest differences or inconsistent responses?
  - (1) Systematic error
  - (2) Instrument bias
  - (3) Random error
  - (4) Observer bias
3. Which of the following is an example of a non-probability sampling technique?
  - (1) Random sampling
  - (2) Stratified sampling
  - (3) Convenience sampling
  - (4) Systematic sampling
4. In survey research, what is the term for a question that is used to pre-screen participants and determine if they meet specific criteria to participate in the study?
  - (1) Filter question
  - (2) Demographic question
  - (3) Control question
  - (4) Open-ended question
5. What is the primary purpose of a pilot study in research?
  - (1) To gather preliminary data for analysis
  - (2) To select the final sample size
  - (3) To recruit participants for the main study
  - (4) To obtain funding for the research project

6. What is the primary purpose of a factor analysis in research?
  - (1) To identify causation between variables
  - (2) To reduce the number of variables in a dataset
  - (3) To determine the external validity of a study
  - (4) To estimate the population parameters
7. When conducting a case-control study, what is the key difference between cases and controls?
  - (1) Cases have a higher risk of the outcome than controls.
  - (2) Cases are randomly selected from the population.
  - (3) Controls are always healthy individuals.
  - (4) Cases and controls are similar in all aspects.
8. In a research study, when is it appropriate to use a one-tailed test instead of a two-tailed test?
  - (1) When the researcher expects a significant effect in either direction
  - (2) When the sample size is small
  - (3) When the data is not normally distributed
  - (4) When the researcher expects a significant effect in only one direction
9. What type of data is characterized by categories that have a meaningful order or rank, but the intervals between them are not necessarily equal?
  - (1) Nominal data
  - (2) Ordinal data
  - (3) Interval data
  - (4) Ratio data
10. What is a confounding variable in research?
  - (1) A variable that is intentionally manipulated by the researcher
  - (2) A variable that affects the outcome but is not of interest in the study
  - (3) A variable that is measured using a nominal scale
  - (4) A variable that is not relevant to the research question

11. What is the primary purpose of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) in research?
  - (1) To conduct statistical analysis of research data
  - (2) To oversee the financial aspects of research projects
  - (3) To ensure the protection of human research participants
  - (4) To review and approve research proposals
12. What is the primary purpose of a research "protocol" in experimental studies?
  - (1) To specify the statistical analysis methods
  - (2) To describe the budget and funding sources for the study
  - (3) To outline the study design, procedures, and ethical considerations
  - (4) To summarize the findings and conclusions of the study
13. In qualitative research, what is the primary purpose of "thematic analysis"?
  - (1) To test hypotheses and determine statistical significance
  - (2) To identify recurring patterns and themes in textual data
  - (3) To conduct structured interviews with participants
  - (4) To create a detailed literature review
14. Which of the following is a threat to the internal validity of an experimental study?
  - (1) Selection bias
  - (2) External validity
  - (3) Descriptive statistics
  - (4) Observational data
15. What is the term for a systematic error that occurs when a measurement instrument consistently overestimates or underestimates a variable?
  - (1) Sampling error
  - (2) Random error
  - (3) Instrument bias
  - (4) Measurement validity

16. In the context of survey research, what is the term for a group of questions used to measure a single construct or concept?
- (1) Likert scale
  - (2) Open-ended questions
  - (3) Factor analysis
  - (4) Questionnaire
17. What is the term for the situation where the measurement instrument consistently measures a variable, but the measurements are not accurate?
- (1) Reliability
  - (2) Validity
  - (3) Consistency
  - (4) Precision
18. What is the term for a research design that combines both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis methods?
- (1) Experimental design
  - (2) Mixed-methods design
  - (3) Cross-sectional design
  - (4) Observational design
19. In research, what is the term for a measure of association used to assess the strength and direction of the relationship between two nominal variables?
- (1) Point-biserial correlation
  - (2) Phi coefficient
  - (3) Cramér's V
  - (4) Spearman's rank correlation
20. What is the purpose of a "research proposal" in the research process?
- (1) To present the final findings of a study
  - (2) To secure funding for the research project
  - (3) To outline the background and literature review for the study
  - (4) To describe the research plan and its objectives

21. What is the term for a measure of central tendency that is most resistant to outliers in a dataset?
  - (1) Mean
  - (2) Median
  - (3) Mode
  - (4) Standard deviation
22. In a regression analysis, what does the coefficient of determination (R-squared) measure?
  - (1) The strength and direction of the relationship between two variables
  - (2) The proportion of variation in the dependent variable explained by the independent variable
  - (3) The p-value of the correlation
  - (4) The probability of a Type II error
23. In a content analysis, what is the primary purpose of coding categories?
  - (1) To count the total number of participants in the study
  - (2) To identify recurring themes or patterns in the data
  - (3) To calculate the standard deviation of the data
  - (4) To select a representative sample for the study
24. What is the primary purpose of the "peer review" process in academic research?
  - (1) To select the best research projects for funding
  - (2) To provide constructive feedback and assess the quality of research manuscripts
  - (3) To conduct statistical analysis of research data
  - (4) To ensure that participants are well-informed about the study
25. In a systematic review, what is the term for the bias that arises when certain studies are more likely to be included or excluded from the review?
  - (1) Selection bias
  - (2) Publication bias
  - (3) Observer bias
  - (4) Sampling bias



26. In statistical analysis, what is the primary purpose of a "Q-Q plot"?
- (1) To detect outliers in a dataset
  - (2) To compare the means of different groups
  - (3) To assess the normality of data distribution
  - (4) To visualize the confidence intervals of data
27. What is the primary purpose of "blinding" in experimental research?
- (1) To ensure that the researcher is unaware of the study's hypothesis
  - (2) To hide the research findings from the public
  - (3) To make the data collection process more efficient
  - (4) To prevent participants from knowing which treatment group they are in
28. What type of research design is used to examine cause-and-effect relationships and typically involves manipulating an independent variable?
- (1) Descriptive research design
  - (2) Correlational research design
  - (3) Experimental research design
  - (4) Observational research design
29. What is the term for a statistical measure of the spread or variability of data points in a dataset?
- (1) Mean
  - (2) Median
  - (3) Mode
  - (4) Standard deviation
30. What type of research design involves the collection of data at a single point in time and is not concerned with changes over time?
- (1) Cross-sectional research design
  - (2) Longitudinal research design
  - (3) Experimental research design
  - (4) Observational research design

31. What is the term for a type of probability sampling where the population is divided into mutually exclusive subgroups, and a random sample is selected from each subgroup?
- (1) Stratified sampling
  - (2) Convenience sampling
  - (3) Snowball sampling
  - (4) Systematic sampling
32. Which of the following is an example of a qualitative research method?
- (1) Survey
  - (2) Content analysis
  - (3) Regression analysis
  - (4) Descriptive statistics
33. What is the term for a type of non-probability sampling where existing participants recommend other participants for the study?
- (1) Stratified sampling
  - (2) Convenience sampling
  - (3) Snowball sampling
  - (4) Systematic sampling
34. What is the term for the process of defining and measuring the variables in a study, including the operationalization of constructs?
- (1) Sampling
  - (2) Data analysis
  - (3) Research design
  - (4) Operationalization
35. What is the term for the process of "peer debriefing" in qualitative research?
- (1) Seeking feedback and input from other researchers or experts to enhance the credibility of the study
  - (2) Disclosing personal biases and values in the research
  - (3) Conducting preliminary data analysis
  - (4) Using structured interviews to collect data

36. What is the term for a form of measurement error that occurs when a measuring instrument is imprecise but consistent, resulting in the same error across multiple measurements?
- (1) Random error
  - (2) Systematic error
  - (3) Instrument bias
  - (4) Response bias
37. In research, what is the term for a statistical technique that helps identify the underlying structure of data by reducing the number of variables and grouping related variables together?
- (1) Cluster analysis
  - (2) Principal component analysis
  - (3) Regression analysis
  - (4) Path analysis
38. Which of the following is a type of non-parametric statistical test used to analyze data from a nominal scale?
- (1) Mann-Whitney U test
  - (2) Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
  - (3) T-test
  - (4) Pearson correlation
39. In research, what is the term for a variable that affects the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, leading to a spurious association?
- (1) Moderator variable
  - (2) Control variable
  - (3) Extraneous variable
  - (4) Confounding variable

40. In the context of research, what does the term "P-value" represent in statistical analysis?
- (1) The power of a test
  - (2) The proportion of the effect explained by the independent variable
  - (3) The probability of obtaining results as extreme as the observed results, assuming the null hypothesis is true
  - (4) The effect size of the study
41. In a research study, what is the term for "internal consistency"?
- (1) The degree to which the research findings can be applied to other populations
  - (2) The reliability and stability of measurement over time
  - (3) The extent to which different items in a scale or questionnaire measure the same construct
  - (4) The accuracy of the measurement instrument
42. In research, what is the term for the process of retesting a subset of the participants to measure the reliability of a measurement instrument?
- (1) Inter-rater reliability
  - (2) Test-retest reliability
  - (3) Face validity
  - (4) Concurrent validity
43. In research design, what is the term for a "conceptual framework"?
- (1) Theoretical perspective that guides the study
  - (2) The final report of the research findings
  - (3) The process of data collection
  - (4) The random assignment of participants
44. In research, what is the term for a sample that is selected without any systematic process, often based on convenience or availability?
- (1) Non-probability sample
  - (2) Probability sample
  - (3) Random sample
  - (4) Stratified sample

45. What is the term for the potential source of bias that arises when a researcher's expectations or beliefs influence the study's outcomes?
- (1) Selection bias
  - (2) Response bias
  - (3) Observer bias
  - (4) Sampling bias
46. In the context of research, what is the term for the practice of systematically manipulating the order in which participants experience different experimental conditions?
- (1) Randomization
  - (2) Counterbalancing
  - (3) Block design
  - (4) Treatment allocation
47. In research methodology, what is the term for "nonresponse bias"?
- (1) The bias introduced when the sample size is too small
  - (2) The bias introduced when the researcher is not able to contact or obtain data from some selected participants
  - (3) The bias introduced when participants provide inaccurate responses
  - (4) The bias introduced when the measurement instrument is not valid
48. What is the term for the form of error that occurs when the measurement instrument is not sensitive enough to detect small differences?
- (1) Floor effect
  - (2) Ceiling effect
  - (3) Scaling error
  - (4) Data truncation

49. What is the term for the measure of how much one variable can predict another variable, often represented as the square of the correlation coefficient?
- (1) Covariance
  - (2) Variance
  - (3) Effect size
  - (4) Explained variance
50. What is the term for the error introduced when participants in a study tend to give the same response regardless of the actual characteristics being measured?
- (1) Halo effect
  - (2) Reliability error
  - (3) Non-response bias
  - (4) Range restriction
51. Chaucer is often considered to be the representative of which movement in English Literature?
- (1) Humanism
  - (2) Aestheticism
  - (3) Expressionism
  - (4) Transcendentalism
52. Which of the following facts is NOT TRUE of the life of Geoffrey Chaucer?
- (1) He was a diplomat.
  - (2) He died in 1410
  - (3) He was the only son of a London-wine merchant
  - (4) He was a translator
53. The host decides that each pilgrim must tell how many stories?
- (1) Two on the way to Canterbury and two on the way back
  - (2) One on the way to Canterbury
  - (3) One on the way back from Canterbury
  - (4) One on the way to Canterbury and one on the way back

54. Which character represents the highest social class of the group?
- (1) Squire
  - (2) Knight
  - (3) Monk
  - (4) Miller
55. Which phrase is written on the Prioress' brooch?
- (1) Amor vincit omnia
  - (2) Caritas vincit omnia
  - (3) Veni, vidi, vici
  - (4) Carpe diem
56. The poet known entirely for Bruce, the supreme national poem of Scotland, is
- (1) John Gower
  - (2) John Barbour
  - (3) William Langland
  - (4) John Wycliffe
57. Pandora is a/an
- (1) Negative character
  - (2) Literary genius
  - (3) Comic character
  - (4) Obnoxious rogue
58. When did Henry VII, the patron of education come to throne?
- (1) 1456
  - (2) 1473
  - (3) 1468
  - (4) 1485

59. Whose followers are known as Lollards?
- (1) John of Treviso
  - (2) Martin Luther King
  - (3) John Wycliffe
  - (4) William Langland
60. Who among the following has been called The Morning Star of the Renaissance?
- (1) Shakespeare
  - (2) Spenser
  - (3) Chaucer
  - (4) Marlowe
61. Three examples of Utopian literature are:
- (1) Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat, Plato's Republic and Francis Bacon's New Atlantis
  - (2) Hulbert Sleby Jr.'s Last Exit to Brooklyn, Any Tan's The Joy Luck Club and Shakespeare's A Mid-Summer Night's Dream
  - (3) Samuel Butler's Erewhon, Aldous Huxley's Brave New World, and George Orwell's 1984
  - (4) Tennessee Williams' The Glass Menagerie, and Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray and William Faulkner's As I Lay Dying
62. When do Utopians wake up in the morning?
- (1) 6 A.M.
  - (2) 4 A.M.
  - (3) 8 A.M.
  - (4) Noon
63. In which work is "Plato's state" depicted?
- (1) Phaedrus
  - (2) Politics
  - (3) The Republic
  - (4) The Nicomachean Ethics



64. What is the punishment for a Utopian accused twice of travelling without a passport?
- (1) Slavery
  - (2) Banishment
  - (3) Heavy fine
  - (4) Death
65. What do many Utopians believe to be "the greatest pleasure of All"?
- (1) Physical labor
  - (2) Good Health
  - (3) Religious devotion
  - (4) Work
66. Virginia Woolf had a close association with one of the most renowned and intellectual literary groups of her time. Identify the group from amongst the following?
- (1) Bloomsbury Group
  - (2) Pre-Raphaelites
  - (3) Graveyard Poets
  - (4) Movement Poets
67. What does Clarissa set out to purchase in the opening scene of the novel Mrs. Dalloway?
- (1) A bag of rice
  - (2) Flowers
  - (3) Champagne
  - (4) Fairy Lamps
68. Which line from a Shakespearean play is repeated several times throughout the novel?
- (1) "If music be the food of love, play on..."
  - (2) "Out, damned spot! Out, I say....."
  - (3) "Fear no more the heat o' the sun/ Nor the furious winter's rages"
  - (4) "All the world's a stage/ Sans Taste, Sans Everything"

69. Who will outlive the memory of Shakespeare, according to Mr. Ramsay?
- (1) A small stone
  - (2) A grain of sand
  - (3) Titian's oil paintings
  - (4) His love for Mrs. Ramsay
70. What poem does Mr. Ramsay recite to himself on the beach?
- (1) Dover Beach
  - (2) Maud
  - (3) The Charge of the Light Brigade
  - (4) The Collar
71. Who are Didi and Gogo?
- (1) They are two characters in Endgame.
  - (2) They are two characters in Breath.
  - (3) They are nicknames, respectively, for Lucky and Pozzo.
  - (4) They are nicknames, respectively, for Vladimir and Estragon.
72. Who among the following is a working-class poet?
- (1) John Batjeman
  - (2) Tony Harrison
  - (3) Thom Gunn
  - (4) Robert Graves
73. The first novel written by Graham Greene is
- (1) The Man Within
  - (2) England Made Me
  - (3) Stamboul Train
  - (4) Brighton Rock

74. Identify the group known as "The Wesker Trilogy"
- (1) The Growth of the Soil, Game of Life, In the Grip of Life
  - (2) Chicken Soup with Barley, Roots, I'm Talking About Jerusalem
  - (3) Lunatics and Lovers, Patriots, Dead End
  - (4) The Four Seasons, Chips with Everything, Golden City
75. What is the final word in James Joyce's *Ulysses*?
- (1) Love
  - (2) Sex
  - (3) Death
  - (4) Yes
76. Lo, I, the man whose Muse whilom did maske,  
As time her taught, in lowly Shepherds weeds...;  
Who is the author of "The Faerie Queene"; and what is the primary literary form of this work?
- (1) Geoffrey Chaucer, a novel
  - (2) John Milton, an epic poem
  - (3) Christopher Marlowe, a play
  - (4) Edmund Spenser, an epic allegorical poem
77. The *Faerie Queene* by Edmund Spenser is an allegorical epic poem. What is the primary allegorical interpretation of the character of Una in the poem?
- (1) She represents the power of magic
  - (2) She symbolizes the ideal chivalric knight
  - (3) She embodies truth and the true Church
  - (4) She signifies the destructive force of nature
78. In *Beowulf* the line "So times were pleasant for the people there until finally one, a fiend out of hell...; exemplifies which literary device?
- (1) Metaphor
  - (2) Symbolism
  - (3) Foreshadowing
  - (4) Alliteration

79. Which Pre-Transition Age playwright is known for his use of iambic pentameter in his works, such as *Doctor Faustus*?
- (1) John Bunyan
  - (2) Christopher Marlowe
  - (3) Geoffrey Chaucer
  - (4) Samuel Richardson
80. In *Gulliver's Travels*, which fictional island is home to a society that values trivial and absurd matters while neglecting important issues?
- (1) Lilliput
  - (2) Brobdingnag
  - (3) Laputa
  - (4) Balnibarbi
81. Dryden was hailed as the "Father of English Criticism". Who hailed him thus?
- (1) Coleridge
  - (2) Pope
  - (3) Dr. Johnson
  - (4) Addison
82. Which amongst the following is the subtitle of the obscene Restoration drama "Sodom" published in 1684?
- (1) Or the Quintessence of Debauchery
  - (2) Or the Quintessence of Flattery
  - (3) Or the Quintessence of Fidelity
  - (4) Or the Quintessence of Infidelity
83. The Glorious Revolution (1688) established
- (1) Parliamentary supremacy over the Monarchy
  - (2) The supremacy of the Church of England over all of Great Britain
  - (3) That the King of England and Wales was also the King of Scotland
  - (4) The precedent that the King was also subject to the laws of the land

84. Considered to be one of the finest satires in English language, "Absalom and Achitophel" uses an allegory drawn from the Bible. Absalom was the rebellious son of what King of Israel?
- (1) Solomon
  - (2) David
  - (3) Saul
  - (4) Ahab
85. John Dryden, with Nathaniel Lee, wrote an adaptation of which play by Sophocles?
- (1) Prometheus Bound
  - (2) Oedipus Rex
  - (3) The Frogs
  - (4) Medea
86. Which of these is not a nickname Burns was known by ?
- (1) Deil of Words
  - (2) The Ploughman Poet
  - (3) Bard of Ayrshire
  - (4) None of the above
87. Which of these is not a genuine component of a traditional Burns Night supper?
- (1) Bashes neeps
  - (2) Champit tatties
  - (3) Haggies McNuggets
  - (4) Cranachan
88. Shelley spent the latter part of 1815 at work on Alastor, or The Spirit of Solitude. Its 720 lines are some of his most celebrated. But who came up with the title Alastor?
- (1) Thomas Love Peacock
  - (2) King George III
  - (3) John Keats
  - (4) Mary Wollstonecraft

89. Which extreme dieter swore by potatoes soaked in vinegar?
- (1) Lord Byron
  - (2) Claire Clairmont
  - (3) John Keats
  - (4) Mary Shelley
90. The four ages of poetry are 'Age of Gold', 'Age of Silver', 'Age of Brass', and \_\_\_\_\_ was first published in the Journal "Literary Miscellany" in 1820.
- (1) Age of Iron
  - (2) Age of Diamond
  - (3) Age of Nickel
  - (4) Age of Potassium
91. What is the occupation of Gabriel Oak when the story begins?
- (1) Farmer
  - (2) Shepherd
  - (3) Blacksmith
  - (4) Innkeeper
92. Which character initially foreshadows Jude's bad luck with marriage?
- (1) Drusilla Fawley
  - (2) Jude himself
  - (3) Mr. Phillotson
  - (4) Farmer Troutham

93. To which Shakespearean hero does Lockwood compare himself after Joseph and Heathcliff accuse him of stealing?
- (1) King Lear
  - (2) Othello
  - (3) Hamlet
  - (4) Romeo
94. In *Wuthering Heights*, whom does Heathcliff envy?
- (1) Cathy Earnshaw
  - (2) Edgar Linton
  - (3) Mr. Linton
  - (4) Hindley Earnshaw
95. Which character in the novel 'Jane Eye' is based on the Reverend Carus Wilson, a figure from Charlotte Bronte's childhood?
- (1) St. John Rivers
  - (2) Rochester
  - (3) Mr. Brocklehurst
  - (4) Mr. Lloyd
96. In 'The Rape of the Lock,' the line ; But chiefly love & quot; is an example of what literary device, as it emphasizes the primary theme of the poem?
- (1) Euphony
  - (2) Epiphora
  - (3) Synecdoche
  - (4) Caesura

97. In "The Rape of the Lock," the description of Belinda's dressing table as a "cosmic space" is an example of what literary device?
- (1) Metonymy
  - (2) Synecdoche
  - (3) Allegory
  - (4) Hyperbole
98. In *Eloisa to Abelard*, the use of the word 'throne' to describe Abelard's influence over Eloisa is an example of what literary device?
- (1) Synecdoche
  - (2) Euphemism
  - (3) Symbolism
  - (4) Metaphor
99. In *The Rape of the Lock*, the description of Belinda's cosmetics and tools as war-like instruments is an example of what literary device?
- (1) Metonymy
  - (2) Hyperbole
  - (3) Metaphor
  - (4) Symbolism
100. In *The Rape of the Lock*, the description of Belinda's lock of hair as a bright weapon is an example of what literary device?
- (1) Oxymoron
  - (2) Paradox
  - (3) Allusion
  - (4) Synecdoche



***Space for Rough Work***