

D 42076-A

(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Complementary Course—Social and Cultural History of Britain

HIS 3C 03—HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONS AND ERA OF COLONIALISM AND

HIS 4C 03—HISTORY OF VICTORIAN AND POST COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 3C 03—HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONS AND ERA OF COLONIALISM AND
HIS 4C 03—HISTORY OF VICTORIAN AND POST COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. In his 1976 book 'A Vocabulary of Culture and Society', ——— states in the entry for "Industry":
(A) James Watt. (B) Southey and Owen.
(C) Wordsworth. (D) Raymond Williams.
2. ——— developed the spinning jenny in 1764.
(A) Samuel F. B. (B) James Watt.
(C) Edmund Cartwright. (D) James Hargreaves.
3. ——— patented the cotton gin (short for cotton engine) in 1794.
(A) Eli Whitney. (B) Samuel F. B.
(C) Elias Howe. (D) Jean Lenoir.
4. ——— invented the internal combustion engine in 1858.
(A) Jean Lenoir. (B) Alexander Graham Bell.
(C) Thomas Edison. (D) Robert Owen.
5. Brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright created the first airplane in ———.
(A) 1903. (B) 1905.
(C) 1908. (D) 1923.
6. The most famous work ofis 'Reflections on the Revolution in France' (1790).
(A) Edmund Burke. (B) Mary Wollstonecraft.
(C) Thomas Paine. (D) Edmund Cartwright.
7. ——— *was a hugely influential Anglo-Irish politician and political thinker, notable for his strong support for the American Revolution and his fierce opposition to the French Revolution.*
(A) Thomas Carlyle. (B) Edmund Cartwright.
(C) Thomas Edison. (D) Edmund Burke.

8. The French Revolution: A History was written by _____.
(A) Thomas Carlyle. (B) Edmund Cartwright.
(C) Alexander Graham Bell. (D) Thomas Edison.
9. The _____ Romantic Movement began in 1798 with the publication of the "Lyrical Ballads".
(A) English. (B) French.
(C) Spanish. (D) Dutch..
10. It was with Coleridge that _____ published the famous *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798.
(A) Wordsworth. (B) William Blake.
(C) Edmund Cartwright. (D) Jean Lenoir.
11. _____ *Glimpses of World History, and The Discovery of India* know, and as *The Oxford India Nehru*, a selection of his most representative speeches and writings, again proves.
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru. (B) Tolstoy.
(C) Ruskin. (D) Plato.
12. _____ served as the first governor of the Oudh from 1947 to 1949; the first woman to become the governor of an Indian state.
(A) Sarojini Naidu. (B) Walter Scott.
(C) Jules Verne. (D) Goethe.
13. Sarojini Naidu was the second woman to become the president of the Indian National Congress in _____.
(A) 1903. (B) 1910.
(C) 1915. (D) 1925.
14. _____ was an Indian writer, best known for his works set in the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi.
(A) Raja Rao. (B) Mulk Raj Anand.
(C) R. K. Narayan. (D) Graham Greene.
15. _____ is a well-known Indian writer who writes in English as well as Malayalam, her native language.
(A) Mulk Raj Anand. (B) Sarojini Naidu.
(C) R. K. Narayan. (D) Kamala Surayya.

Turn over

16. ——— wrote *Salome* (1891) in French in Paris but it was refused a licence for England due to the absolute prohibition of Biblical subjects on the English stage.
- (A) Oscar Wilde. (B) Walter Pater.
(C) John Ruskin. (D) George Bernard Shaw.
17. ——— wrote his critique of capitalism, *Das Kapital*, over a period of almost 30 years in the late 19th century.
- (A) Karl Marx. (B) Oscar Wilde.
(C) Lenin. (D) Mao.
18. ——— unlike Marxists, advocated a gradual, non-revolutionary transition to socialism based on humanist foundations.
- (A) Fabians. (B) Liberals.
(C) Capitalists. (D) Communalists.
19. After the Second world war, which highlighted that so many people were deprived and poor, the Liberal politician ——— identified five issues that needed to be tackled to make a better Britain.
- (A) Ramsay MacDonald. (B) John Stuart Mill.
(C) Keynes. (D) William Beveridge.
20. ——— 1908 novel, *A Room with a View*, is his most optimistic work.
- (A) E. M. Forster's. (B) Tony Blair.
(C) Gordon Brown. (D) Edward Thomas.