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1. Which poem ends 'I shall but love thee better after death'?
   a. How do I love thee
   b. Ode to a Grecian urn
   c. In faith I do not love thee with mine eyes
   d. Let me not to the marriage of true minds

2. Which poet is considered a national hero in Greece?
   a. John Keats
   b. Lord Byron
   c. Solan
   d. Sappho

3. Which kind of poem is Edward Lear associated with?
   a. Nature
   b. Epics
   c. Sonnets
   d. Nonsense

4. In Coleridge's poem 'The rime of the Ancient Mariner' where were the three gallants going?
   a. A funeral
   b. A wedding
   c. Market
   d. To the races

5. Harold Nicholson described which poet as 'Very yellow and glum. Perfect manners'?
   a. e. e. Cummings
   b. T. S. Eliot
   c. John Greenleaf Whittier
   d. Walt Whitman

6. What was strange about Emily Dickinson?
   a. She rarely left home
   b. She wrote in code
   c. She never attempted to publish her poetry
   d. She wrote her poems in invisible ink

7. Rupert Brooke wrote his poetry during which conflict?
   a. Boer War
   b. Second World War
   c. Korean War
   d. First World War

8. Which Poet Laureate wrote about a church mouse?

10. Who wrote about the idyllic 'Isle of Innisfree'?
    a. Dylan Thomas b. Ezra Pound   c. W. B. Yeats   d. e. e. cummings

11. A pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in lines of poetry
    a) rhyme scheme
       b) meter
       c) alliteration
       d) onomatopoeia

12. The repetition of similar ending sounds
    a) alliteration
       b) onomatopoeia
       c) rhyme
       d) meter

13. Applying human qualities to non-human things
    a) personification
       b) onomatopoeia
       c) alliteration
       d) rhyme

14. The repetition of beginning consonant sounds
    a) rhyme
       b) onomatopoeia
       c) alliteration
       d) personification

15. A comparison of unlike things without using a word of comparison such as like or
16. The comparison of unlike things using the words like or as

a) metaphor
b) simile
c) personification
d) meter

17. Using words or letters to imitate sounds

a) alliteration
b) simile
c) onomatopoeia
d) free verse

18. A description that appeals to one of the five senses

a) imagery
b) personification
c) metaphor
d) simile

19. A poem that tells a story with plot, setting, and characters

a) lyric
b) free verse
c) narrative
d) metaphor

20. A poem with no meter or rhyme
21. A poem that generally has meter and rhyme
   a) lyric  
   b) free verse  
   c) narrative  
   d) simile

22. Sylvia Plath married which English poet?
   a) Masefield  
   b) Causley  
   c) Hughes  
   d) Larkin

23. Carl Sandburg 'Planked whitefish' contains what kind of imagery?
   a. Sea scenes  
   b. Rural Idyll  
   c. War  
   d. Innocent childhood

24. Which influential American poet was born in Long Island in 1819?
   a. Emily Dickinson  
   b. Paul Dunbar  
   c. John Greenleaf Whittier  
   d. Walt Whitman

25. In 1960 'The Colossus' was the first book of poems published by which poetess?
   a. Elizabeth Bishop  
   b. Sylvia Plath  
   c. Marianne Moore  
   d. Laura Jackson

26. In his poem Kipling said 'If you can meet with triumph and . . . . . . . . . . .'?
   a. Glory  
   b. Ruin  
   c. Disaster  
   d. victory

27. Which of the following is not a literary device used for aesthetic effect in poetry?
   a. Assonance  
   b. Onomatopaea  
   c. Rhyme  
   d. Grammar

28. True or false or none of these: Writing predates poetry.
   a. True  
   b. False  
   c. None of these  
   d. Else other
29. What is the earliest surviving European poem?
   a. The Homeric epic b. The Gilgamesh epic
c. The Deluge epic d. The Hesiodic ode

30. Which of the following is not a poetic tradition?
   a. The Epic b. The Comic c. The Occult d. The Tragic

31. What is the study of poetry's meter and form called?

32. Shakespeare composed much of his plays in what sort of verse?
   a. Alliterative verse b. Sonnet form
c. Iambic pentameter d. Dactylic hexameter

33. Which poet invented the concept of the variable foot in poetry?
   a. William Carlos Williams b. Emily Dickinson
c. Gerard Manly Hopkins d. Robert Frost

34. Who wrote this famous line: 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day/ Thou art more lovely and more temperate…'

35. From what century does the poetic form the folk ballad date?
   a. The 12th b. The 14th c. The 17th d. The 19th

36. From which of Shakespeare's plays is this famous line: 'Did my heart love til now?/ Forswear it, sight/ For I never saw a true beauty until this night'
   a. A Midsummer Night's Dream b. Hamlet
c. Othello d. Romeo and Juliet

37. What is a poem called whose first letters of each line spell out a word?
   a. Alliterative b. Epic c. Acrostic d. Haiku

38. Auld Lang Syne is a famous poem by whom?
   a. Sir Walter Scott b. William Butler Yeats
39. How has Stephen Dunn been described in 'the Oxford Companion to 20th Century Poetry?'
   a. A poet of middleness  b. Capturing a sense of spiritual marooness
   c. One of the leading prairie poets  d. Has some distinction as a critic

40. 'The Cambridge school' refers to a group who emerged when?
   a. The 1900's  b. The 1960's  c. The 1920's  d. The 1930's

41. Margaret Atwood was born in which Canadian city?

42. Which of the following words describe the prevailing attitude of High-Modern Literature?
   a. Skeptical  b. Authoritative  c. Impressionistic  d. Both a & c

43. Which Welsh poet wrote "Under Milk Wood?"

44. Who wrote Canterbury Tales?

45. Who wrote "The Hound of the Baskervilles?"

46. William Shakespeare is not the author of:
   a. Titus Andronicus  b. Taming of the Shrew  c. White Devil  d. Hamlet

47. ___________ is a late 20th century play written by a woman?
48. Which of the following writers wrote historical novels?
   a. Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte
   b. Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth
   c. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
   d. Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley

49. Who wrote "Ten Little Niggers?"
   a. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
   b. Irvine Welsh
   c. Agatha Christie
   d. None of above

50. Which of the following are Thomas Hardy books?
   a. The Poor Man and the Lady
   b. The Return of Native
   c. Chollttee
   d. None of the above

51. Which of the following is not a work of John Keats?
   a. Endymion
   b. To some ladies
   c. To hope
   d. None of above

52. Who wrote the poems, "On death" and "Women, Wine, and Snuff?"
   a. John Milton
   b. John Keats
   c. P.B. Shelley
   d. William Wordsworth

53. "Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe, With loss of Eden."
   This is an extract from:
   a. Paradise Lost
   b. Paradise Regained
   c. Samson Agonistes
   d. Divorce Tracts

54. William Shakespeare was born in the year:
   a. 1564
   b. 1544
   c. 1578
   d. 1582

55. Which of the following is not a Shakespeare tragedy?
   a. Titus Andronicus
   b. Othello
56. Who wrote 'The Winter's Tale?'
   a. George Bernard Shaw  b. John Dryden  
   c. Christopher Marlowe  d. William Shakespeare

57. What is the difference between a simile and a metaphor?
   a) No difference. Simply two different ways in referring to the same thing.
   b) A simile is more descriptive.
   c) A simile uses *as* or *like* to make a comparison and a metaphor doesn't.
   d) A simile must use animals in the comparison.

58. What is the word for a "play on words"?
   a) pun  b) simile  c) haiku  d) metaphor

59. Which represents an example of alliteration?
   a) Language Arts  b) Peter Piper Picked Peppers  
   c) I like music.  d) A beautiful scenery with music

60. What is the imitation of natural sounds in word form?
   a) Personification  b) Hyperboles  
   c) Alliteration  d) Onomatopoeia

61. The theme is ...?
   a) a plot.  b) an character  
   c) an address  d) the point a writer is trying to make about a subject.

62. Concentrate on these elements when writing a good poem.
   a) characters, main idea, and theme  b) purpose and audience  
   c) theme, purpose, form, and mood.  d) rhyme and reason

63. Which is not a poetry form?
   a) epic  b) tale  c) ballad  d) sonnet

64. Which is an example of a proverb?
   a) Get a "stake" in our business.  b) You can't have your cake and eat it, too
65. Which is an exaggeration?
   a) Alliteration         b) Haiku            c) Hyperbole        d) Prose

66. Which of the following is not a poet?
   a) William Shakespeare  b) Terry Saylor
   c) Elizabeth B. Browning d) Emily Dickinson

67. Who has defined 'poetry' as a fundamental creative act using languages?
   a. H. W. Longfellow      b. Ralph Waldo Emerson
   c. Dylan Thomas          d. William Wordsworth

68. What is a sonnet?
   a. A poem of six lines    b. A poem of eight lines
   c. A poem of twelve lines d. A poem of fourteen lines

69. What is study of meter, rhythm and intonation of a poem called as?

70. Which figure of speech is it when a statement is exaggerated in a poem?
   a. Onomatopeia       b. Metonymy   c. Alliteration d. Hyperbole

71. There was aware of her true love, at length come riding by - This is a couplet from the Bailiff's Daughter of Islington. What figure of speech is used by the poet?

72. Which culture is known for their long, rhymic poetic verses known as Qasidas?

73. Complete this Shakespearan line - Let me not to the marriage of true minds bring:
   a. Impediments  b. Inconveniences c. Worries  d. Troubles

74. Which of the following is a Japanese poetic form?
75. What is the title of the poem that begins thus - 'What is this life, if full of care, we have no time to stand and stare'?

76. Which of the following is not an English poet (i.e. from England)?
   a. Victor Hugo    b. Alexander Pope
   c. John Milton    d. Samuel Taylor Coleridge

77. Who was often called as the Romantic Poet as most of his poems revolved around nature?
   a. William Blake    b. William Shakespeare
   c. William Morris    d. William Wordsworth

78. What is a funny poem of five lines called?
   a. Quartet    b. Limerick    c. Sextet    d. Palindrome

79. How did W. H. Auden describe poetry?
   a. An awful way to earn a living    b. A game of knowledge
   c. The soul exposed    d. An explosion of language

80. Sassoon and Brooke wrote what kind of poetry?
   a. Light verse    b. Romantic    c. Political satire    d. War poems

81. Where did T. S. Eliot spend most of his childhood?

82. Ted Hughes was married to which American poetess?

83. How old was Rupert Brooke at the time of his death?
   a. 24    b. 31    c. 21    d. 28

84. In what form did Dylan Thomas's 'Under Milk Wood' first become known?
   a. Book of poetry    b. A radio play
c. A stage play       d. a short film

85. The magazine 'Contemporary Poetry and Prose' was inspired by which exhibition?
   a. The Festival of Britain       b. The Surrealist Exhibition
   c. People of the 20th Century    d. Drawing the 20th Century

86. Why did 'Poetry Quarterly' cease publication in 1953?
   a. Owner convicted of fraud       b. Fall in Sales
   c. Rise in taxation on magazines  d. Shortage of paper

87. Aldous Huxley was a poet, but was better known as what?

88. Of which poet was it said 'Even if he's not a great poet, he's certainly a great something'?
   a. Elliot           b. Kipling     c. Cummings    d. Brooke

89. Which of these is magnum opus of chaucer?
   A. Troilus and criseyde  B. House of fame

90. Where were the pilgrims going in the canterbury tales?
   a. To the shrine of st. Peter at canterbury cathedral
   b. To the shrine of saint thomas becket at canterbury cathedral
   c. both a and b.            d. None of these.

91. In which language the stories of canterbury tale are written?
   A. French      b. Latin      c. Middle english    d. English

92. Chaucer's franklin was guilty of which sin?
   A. Lust          b. Corruption   c. Theft        d. Gluttony

93. How many languages did chaucer know?
   A.2           b.4         c.1             d.5

94. From which language the name "chaucer" has been driven?
   A. French     b. latin     c. italian         d. english
95. Where did chaucer bury?
   A. westminster abbey  b. kent church  c. chapel at windsor  d. None of these

96. chaucer was imprisoned during-----------------------?
   A. hundred years' war  b. Black death  c. Peasant revolt  d. None of these

97. How many children chaucer had?
   A. 4  b. 1  c. 0  d. 2

98. Which people began their invasion and conquest of southwestern Britain around 450?
   a) the Normans  b) the Geats  c) the Celts  d) the Anglo-Saxons

99. Words from which language began to enter English vocabulary around the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066?
   a) French  b) Norwegian  c) Spanish  d) Hungarian

100. Which hero made his earliest appearance in Celtic literature before becoming a staple subject in French, English, and German literatures?
    a) Beowulf  b) Arthur  c) Caedmon  d) Augustine of Canterbury

101. Toward the close of which century did English replace French as the language of conducting business in Parliament and in court of law?
     a) tenth  b) eleventh  c) twelfth  d) fourteenth

102. Which king began a war to enforce his claims to the throne of France in 1336?
     a) Henry II  b) Henry III  c) Henry V  d) Edward III

103. Who would be called the English Homer and father of English poetry?
     a) Bede  b) Sir Thomas Malory  c) Geoffrey Chaucer  d) Caedmon
104. What was vellum?
   a) parchment made of animal skin
   b) the service owed to a lord by his peasants ("villeins")
   c) unrhymed iambic pentameter
   d) an unbreakable oath of fealty

105. Only a small proportion of medieval books survive, large numbers having been destroyed in:
   a) the Anglo-Saxon Conquest beginning in the 1450s.
   b) the Norman Conquest of 1066.
   c) the Peasant Uprising of 1381.
   d) the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s.

106. What is the first extended written specimen of Old English?
   a) Boethius's Consolidation of Philosophy
   b) Saint Jerome's translation of the Bible
   c) Malory's Morte Darthur
   d) a code of laws promulgated by King Ethelbert

107. Who was the first English Christian king?
   a) Alfred                  b) Richard III      c) Richard II          d) Ethelbert

108. In Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry, what is the fate of those who fail to observe the sacred duty of blood vengeance?
   a) banishment to Asia      b) everlasting shame
   c) conversion to Christianity d) mild melancholia

109. Christian writers like the Beowulf poet looked back on their pagan ancestors with:
   a) nostalgia and ill-concealed envy.
   b) bewilderment and visceral loathing.
   c) admiration and elegiac sympathy.
   d) bigotry and shallow triumphalism.

110. The use of "whale-road" for sea and "life-house" for body are examples of what
literary technique, popular in Old English poetry?
  a) symbolism  b) simile  c) metonymy  d) kenning

111. Which of the following statements is not an accurate description of Old English poetry?
  a) Romantic love is a guiding principle of moral conduct.
  b) Its formal and dignified use of speech was distant from everyday use of language.
  c) Irony is a mode of perception, as much as it was a figure of speech.
  d) Christian and pagan ideals are sometimes mixed.

112. Which of the following best describes litote, a favorite rhetorical device in Old English poetry?
  a) embellishment at the service of Christian doctrine
  b) repetition of parallel syntactic structures
  c) ironic understatement
  d) stress on every third diphthong

113. How did Henry II, the first of England's Plantagenet kings, acquire vast provinces in southern France?
  a) the Battle of Hastings
  b) Saint Patrick's mission
  c) the Fourth Lateran Council
  d) his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine

114. Which of the following languages did not coexist in Anglo-Norman England?
  a) Latin
  b) Dutch
  c) French
  d) Celtic

115. Which twelfth-century poet or poets were indebted to Breton storytellers for their narratives?
  a) Geoffrey Chaucer
  b) Marie de France
  c) Chrétien de Troyes
  d) b and c only

116. To what did the word the roman, from which the genre of "romance" emerged, initially apply?
  a) a work derived from a Latin text of the Roman Empire
  b) a story about love and adventure
  c) a Roman official
117. Popular English adaptations of romances appealed primarily to  
   a) the royal family and upper orders of the nobility  
   b) the lower orders of the nobility  
   c) agricultural laborers  
   d) the clergy

118. What is the climax of Geoffrey of Monmouth's The History of the Kings of Britain?  
   a) the reign of King Arthur  
   b) the coronation of Henry II  
   c) King John's seal of the Magna Carta  
   d) the marriage of Henry II to Eleanor of Aquitaine

119. Ancrene Riwle is a manual of instruction for  
   a) courtiers entering the service of Richard II  
   b) translators of French romances  
   c) women who have chosen to live as religious recluses  
   d) knights preparing for their first tournament

120. The styles of The Owl and the Nightingale and Ancrene Riwle show what about the poetry and prose written around the year 1200?  
   a) They were written for sophisticated and well-educated readers.  
   b) Writing continued to benefit only readers fluent in Latin and French.  
   c) Their readers' primary language was English.  
   d) a and c only

121. In addition to Geoffrey Chaucer and William Langland, the "flowering" of Middle English literature is evident in the works of which of the following writers?  
   a) Geoffrey of Monmouth  
   b) the Gawain poet  
   c) the Beowulf poet  
   d) Chrétien de Troyes
122. Why did the rebels of 1381 target the church, beheading the archbishop of Canterbury?
   a) Their leaders were Lollards, advocating radical religious reform.
   b) The common people were still essentially pagan.
   c) They believed that writing, a skill largely confined to the clergy, was a form of black magic.
   d) The church was among the greatest of oppressive landowners.

123. Which influential medieval text purported to reveal the secrets of the afterlife?
   a) Dante's Divine Comedy  
   b) Boccaccio's Decameron
   c) The Dream of the Rood  
   d) Chaucer's Legend of Good Women

124. Who is the author of Piers Plowman?
   a) Sir Thomas Malory  
   b) Margery Kempe
   c) Geoffrey Chaucer  
   d) William Langland

125. What event resulted from the premature death of Henry V?
   a) the Battle of Agincourt  
   b) the Battle of Hastings
   c) the Norman Conquest  
   d) the War of the Roses

126. Which literary form, developed in the fifteenth century, personified vices and virtues?
   a) the short story  
   b) the heroic epic
   c) the morality play  
   d) the romance

127. Which of the following statements about Julian of Norwich is true?
   a) She sought unsuccessfully to restore classical paganism.
   b) She was a virgin martyr.
   c) She is the first known woman writer in the English vernacular.
   d) She made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, Rome, and Santiago.
   e) She probably never met Margery Kempe.

128. Which of the following authors is considered a devotee to chivalry, as it is personified in Sir Lancelot?
   a) Julian of Norwich  
   b) Margery Kempe
   c) William Langland  
   d) Sir Thomas Malory
129. What was the occupation of Chaucer's father?
   a. leather merchant  
   b. civil servant  
   c. a vintner  
   d. None of these

130. Chaucer became a page to which king's daughter-in-law?
   a. Edward III  
   b. Richard II  
   c. Henry IV  
   d. Henry V

131. Which of these is not certain about Chaucer?
   a. his birth date  
   b. his death year  
   c. his father's name  
   d. his mother's name

132. Which of these kings was not served by Chaucer?
   a. Edward III  
   b. Henry II  
   c. Richard II  
   d. Henry V

133. What was the duration of hundred year's war?
   a. 1300 to 1350  
   b. **1337 to 1453**  
   c. 1302 to 1343  
   d. 1003 to 1354

134. What did Chaucer's wife use to do?
   a. *lady-in-waiting to Queen Philip pa of Hainaut*  
   b. nurse of royal court  
   c. governess to Henry IV  
   d. governess to Henry V

135. One of Chaucer's daughter was............?
   a. a musician  
   b. an astronomer  
   c. a nun  
   d. None of these

136. In which year chaucer was imprisoned by the French?
   a. 1360  
   b. 1357  
   c. 1378  
   d. 1306

137. Chaucer was fined in 1367 or 1366 for............?
   a. *beating a friar in a London street*  
   b. for writing poetry against the church  
   c. for crossing the border of Great Britain  
   d. None of these
138. Chaucer was made in-charge of many palaces, which of these was not in his charge?  
   a. Westminster Palace  
   b. Tower of London  
   c. St. George's chapel at Windsor  
   d. Buckingham Palace

139. Chaucer acted as a controller of custom during ..........?  
   a. 1374 to 1385  
   b. 1350 to 1360  
   c. 1360 to 1400  
   d. 1360 to 1500

140. Chaucer was released from legal action by ................. in a deed of May 1, 1380 from rape and abduction?  
   a. Miss Cecily Chaumpaigne  
   b. Philippa de Roet of Flanders  
   c. Agnes de Copton  
   d. None of these

141. Chaucer became a member of Parliament in ..........?  
   a. 1386  
   b. 1300  
   c. 1343  
   d. 1350

141. Chaucer buried in a corner of Westminster, which came to know as ..........?  
   a. Chaucer's corner  
   b. poet's corner  
   c. legend's corner  
   d. None of these

142. What was Chaucer's profession?  
   a. a poet  
   b. a merchant  
   c. a civil servant  
   d. Maneesh Rastogi

143. One of Marlowe's earliest published works was his translation of the epic poem 'Pharsalia', written by which Roman poet?  
   a) Ovid  
   b) Lucan  
   c) Virgil  
   d) Horace

144. Marlowe's poem 'The Passionate Shepherd to His Love' begins with the line "Come live with me and be my love"; which other English author wrote a famous poem beginning with this line?  
   a) William Shakespeare  
   b) Thomas Kyd  
   c) John Dryden  
   d) John Donne

145. In Marlowe's play, what was the name of the Jew of Malta?
146. How many years of happiness was Dr Faustus promised by the Devil?
   a) 16  b) 20  c) 24  d) 28

147. Which of these Kings was the subject of a play by Marlowe?
   a) Henry V  b) Richard III  c) Edward II  d) John

148. One of Marlowe's most famous poems was an account of which lovers?
   a) Anthony and Cleopatra  b) Hero and Leander  
   c) Troilus and Cressida  d) Apollo and Hyacinth

149. Marlowe's play 'Tamburlaine the Great' was based loosely on the life of which Asian ruler?
   a) Zhu Yuanzhang  b) Genghis Khan
   c) Timur  d) Kublai Khan

150. What was the title of the play by Marlowe that portrayed the events surrounding the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572?
   a) The Massacre at Berlin  b) The Massacre at Rome
   c) The Massacre at Copenhagen  d) The Massacre at Paris

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