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VA - 12

CEX-V-0248/18

Number of Questions : **35**

Test Drive

Time Limit

5 Minutes

Directions for questions 1 to 5: The following questions contain sentences which have been jumbled. Rearrange the parts to make meaningful sentences and choose the correct option.

- making them too sophisticated to be loyal to the firm
 - simple enthusiasm for the product
 - young men and destroys their
 - university education, say some businessmen, spoils

(MICAT, 2016, MB)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) CBDA | (2) DCBA |
| (3) DABC | (4) CABD |

- that had achieved the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year
 - Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist,
 - prizes could be awarded to individuals and organizations
 - bequeathed most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual

(MICAT, 2016, MB)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) BACD | (2) BCAD |
| (3) BDCA | (4) ACBD |

- economic growth, and the permanent maintenance of near-record profit margins via permanently depressed
 - there's no way to make the arithmetic work without assuming an implausible and sustained surge to
 - real wage growth, despite an unemployment rate that now stands at just 4.2%
 - historically normal economic growth rates, a near-permanent suppression of interest rates despite a full resumption of normal

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) DBCA | (2) DABC |
| (3) BCAD | (4) BDAC |

- a point in space to another point in space, but a
 - fiddle with the wormhole openings, you can make it not only a shortcut from
 - the basic idea if you're very, very optimistic is that if you
 - shortcut from one moment in time to another moment in time

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) CABD | (2) CBAD |
| (3) DCAB | (4) DBAC |

5. A. a declaration of independence would deepen Spain's biggest
 B. would almost certainly draw a crackdown from Madrid
 C. political crisis since an attempted military coup in 1981 and
 D. possibly including suspension of Catalonia's autonomous government

(1) CBAD (2) BDAC
 (3) ABDC (4) ACBD

Poem / Dialogue Comprehension

Directions for questions 6 to 9: Read the given poem or dialogue. Then answer the questions that follow.

Poem: (XAT, 2016)

I sought a soul in the sea
 And found a coral there
 Beneath the foam for me
 An ocean was all laid bare.

Into my heart's night
 Along a narrow way
 I groped; and lo! the light,
 An infinite land of day.

6. Which of the following would best capture the ESSENCE of the poem above?
- (1) What lies 'outside' is always deceptive.
 - (2) Pursue the narrow path and avoid broadways.
 - (3) External search is futile; explore the inner space for answers.
 - (4) Heart's pathways are broad and clear to find the destination.
 - (5) Light offers sight and insight.

Conversation: (XAT, 2016)

7. **OINOS:** I can comprehend you thus far - that certain operations of what we term Nature, or the natural laws, will, under certain conditions, give rise to that which has all the appearance of creation. Shortly before the final overthrow of the earth, there were, I well remember, many very successful experiments in what some philosophers were weak enough to denominate the creation of *animalculae*.

AGATHOS: The cases of which you speak were, in fact, instances of secondary creation - and of the only species of creation which has ever been, since the first word spoke into existence the first law.

Which of the following options cannot be definitely inferred based on the above conversation?

- (1) Agathos was explaining something related to creation to Oinos.
- (2) At the time of conversation there was nothing called Earth.
- (3) The creation of animalculae is a natural law.
- (4) Natural laws are creations of philosophers.
- (5) Law is a spoken word.

Poem: (XAT, 2017)

8. Fragrant with steam
 were the days and the nights red
 with many braziers
 in the beloved house
 of my father, my mother.

Which of the following options is the closest expression of the poet's feeling?

- (1) The house was located in beautiful settings probably surrounded by flowers in the mountains.

- (2) The ancestral home was probably the most important house in the community.
- (3) The poet fondly recalls the pleasant climate enjoyed day and night.
- (4) The poet misses the braziers and steam she had enjoyed during her childhood.
- (5) Everything about the house felt special because of her parents' love for her.

Figures of Speech

Directions for questions 9 and 10: Identify the figure of speech in the following sentences.

9. So sober sometimes serious Sam smiles on silly things.

(SNAP, 2015, MB)

10. The strength given by my mother's blessings is greater than all the cosmic energy in the world.

(SNAP, 2015, MB)

Directions for questions 11 and 12: Identify the oxymoron. (IIFT, 2015)

11. (1) Behave properly (2) Act naturally
(3) Speak honestly (4) Drive slowly
12. (1) Original copy (2) Small crowd
(3) Open secret (4) All of the above

Directions for questions 13 to 18: Identify the figure of speech in the following sentences / italicized parts.

13. "Some cause happiness wherever they go; others whenever they go." - Oscar Wilde

14. Capulet: "Ha? Let me see her. Out, alas! She's cold.
Her blood is settled, and her joints are stiff.
Life and these lips have long been separated.
Death lies on her like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field."
- Romeo and Juliet, Shakespeare

15. "*She's all states, and all princes, I,*
Nothing else is."
- The Sun Rising, John Donne

16. "If they be two, they are two so
As stiffe twin compasses are two,
Thy soule the fixt foot, makes no show
To move, but doth, if the'other doe."
- A Valediction, forbidding mourning,
John Donne

17. "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife."
- Pride and Prejudice, Jane Austen

18. "Booming and Baning thunder in the air
Crashing and Rumbling waves against wet rock
Bombing and scraping, lighting the sky
Swishing and Sloshing rain on a windscreen
Metallic thuds on a tin roof
Swishing and Swoshing the flooding roads
Howling and Moaning, wind attacking
Wavering, Crashing and Sizzling
Power everywhere
Thudding and Banging hail on every window
Slamming and Echoing
doors in the house".
- Storm, Olisha Starr

Which figure of speech has been most widely used in the above poem?

Practice Exercise

Directions for questions 19 to 35: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Poem

"You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may tread me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I'll rise.

Just like moons and like suns,
With the certainty of tides,
Just like hopes springing high,
Still I'll rise.

Did you want to see me broken?
Bowed head and lowered eyes?
Shoulders falling down like teardrops.
Weakened by my soulful cries.

You may shoot me with your words,
You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise.

Out of the huts of history's shame
I rise
Up from a past that's rooted in pain
I rise
I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.
Leaving behind nights of terror and fear
I rise
Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear
I rise
Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,
I am the dream and the hope of the slave.
I rise
I rise
I rise."

19. The last three lines of the poem use the phrase "I rise". Which of the following figure of speech best represents this technique?
(1) Alliteration (2) Rhyming
(3) Allegory (4) Anaphora
20. Which of the following best captures the essence of the poem?
(1) The poet celebrates the resilience of the indomitable human spirit which refuses to quit even when adversity knocks at its door.
(2) The poet protests against the oppression of the black women at the hands of the white oppressors by using a playful yet scathing tone.
(3) The poet implicitly celebrates the resolute spirit of his/her community in surviving years of oppression and persecution.
(4) The poet uses a rebellious tone while attacking centuries of derision and deprivation that have been heaped upon the human race.
21. Which of the following best describes the "you" whom the poet addresses throughout the poem?
(1) The "you" represents the vicious oppressor whom the poet challenges.
(2) This "you" represents all that is evil about oppression and tyranny of one gender over another.
(3) This "you" is evil, irascible, and unassailable.
(4) This "you" is a misogynistic schadenfreude.
22. The poet talks about rising from all of the following except:
(1) the hurling of vituperation.
(2) the wrath of natural calamities.
(3) periods of trepidation.
(4) maze of lies propagated by the oppressor.

23. The tone of the author can be all of the following except:
- (1) defiant. (2) caustic.
(3) paltry. (4) triumphant.
24. Identify two lines in the poem that make it clear that it is about the oppression of the African-American community.

Passage – 1

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who neither know victory nor defeat.

25. According to the author, who, among the following, really counts?
- (1) The fault finder who complains.
(2) The wrestler who rises from defeat.
(3) The imperfect challenger.
(4) The resolute doer.
26. With which of the following sayings would the author least likely agree?
- (1) The struggle you're in today is developing the strength you need for tomorrow.
(2) Every struggle in your life has shaped you into the person you are today.

- (3) The important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle.
(4) Whatever you do will be insignificant, but it is very important that you do it.

Passage – 2

In "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight," Gawain made a promise to the huntsman to give him whatever gifts he received that day in exchange for whatever gifts the huntsman received that day. On the third and final day of Sir Gawain's visit, he received a green girdle from the huntsman's wife, who was his secret lover. The only reason that he accepted it was because he, like Lancelot, had fear in his heart. Only Gawain's fear was dying. The huntsman's wife told Gawain that the girdle had magic powers and would protect him from his fate, for the next day Gawain was going to fulfil a promise that he had made to the Green Knight and get his head chopped off. At the end of the day, when Gawain met the huntsman to exchange gifts, he did not give the huntsman the girdle and broke his promise so that he would fulfil his promise to the Green Knight. He, like Lancelot, betrayed the code of chivalry for his own purpose. The most prominent example of Arthur's great honour is depicted in the story "Day of Destiny." In the story King Arthur and his knights have one the arduous battle against his half son Mordred's army. The only ones left standing on the field are King Arthur and two of his knights Sir Lucan and Sir Bedivere. Lucan says to Arthur "sir, let him be,"... "For he brings misfortune. And if ye pass this unfortunate day ye shall be right well revenged. And, good lord, remember ye of your night's dream and what the spirit of Sir Gawain told you last night and God of His great goodness hath preserved you hitherto. And for God's sake, my lord, leave this battle field, for yet be here three alive, and with Sir Mordred is not one alive. And therefore if ye leave now, this wicked day of destiny is past!" Arthur's response to Sir Lucan's speech is "Now come death, come life," What this

proves is that Arthur shows his honesty and loyalty to his promise...the purpose of the killing was to kill Sir Mordred and that exactly is what transpired in the end.

27. Why does the author say that Gawain's fear was dying?
- (1) Because he had the magic girdle.
 - (2) Because he was secured in his lover's gift.
 - (3) Because he was not Lancelot.
 - (4) Can't be determined
28. Which quality of King Arthur has been most prominently highlighted in this paragraph?
- (1) Hubris (2) Honour
 - (3) Hamartia (4) Chivalry
29. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- (1) Gawain broke the code of honour.
 - (2) Gawain was not a chivalrous man.
 - (3) King Arthur was a man of his words.
 - (4) King Arthur was warned by his aid.

Passage – 3

When Ovid was banished, he was the most civilized man in a Rome that was dying of civilization. He had so articulated its excesses, its indulgences, had found such a perfect form for them, that they seemed to be natural. He was the worst kind of subversive: one who tells us, in irresistible poetry, that it is all right to do as we please.

Augustus banished Ovid because he was not august. It was one of the most spectacular acts of censorship in history. The poet was sent to the outer limits of the known world, to Tomis, a barbarian town of 100 rude huts at the mouth of the Danube on the Black Sea. He, who had been the voice of Rome, became no more than a marginal note. For Ovid, this was as

good as cutting out his tongue, for he could not speak to the people of Tomis. His first year there, he talked to himself, shouted into the wind. Even the landscape of Tomis was unspeakable.

'An Imaginary Life' is David Malouf's novelistic reconstruction of Ovid's years of exile, about which almost nothing is known. Mr. Malouf is an Australian poet, a man whose country embraces, like Ovid's, both cosmopolites and aborigines. His book embodies an original and daring idea: He has determined to put the author of 'The Metamorphoses', using his book, through one final metamorphosis. At Tomis, Ovid gradually reverses his Roman decadence and begins again with a tabula rasa, the blank page at the bottom of things.

The author of 'The Art of Love' must learn to love nature, for there is nothing else at Tomis. To the women there, this prematurely old man of 50 is half-fool, half-wizard: only Mother Nature will tolerate his advances. When he finds a single wild poppy in a field, it is like a love letter. He begins to cultivate a garden, an activity as subversive in Tomis as his poems were in Rome. Ovid is taking the first step in trying to soften a society that has survived by being hard.

He reconciles himself to life in Tomis to the extent of learning the language. While Latin is a language that expresses differences to the finest shades of meaning, he finds the language of the barbarians to be one that establishes connections, that pulls phenomena together instead of apart. He finds that, just as the people of Tomis have no gardens, they have no word for freedom, for in their world, nothing is free, and everything is connected by coherent necessity to everything else. Isolation is an accomplishment only of advanced cultures.

Mr. Malouf has a hunger for synthesis, for progression, that pushes poor, old, jaded Ovid towards sentimentality. One day, on a hunt with the tribesman, he comes upon a wild child. The poet tries to civilize the wild child, and the child teaches the poet, who never learned anything that did not come out of a book, to howl, to experience the world through his senses. By observing the wild boy, and then following him into the wilderness, Ovid realizes Rome is not the whole world, and not even the centre of it.

Ovid realizes that he has been exiled not only from Rome, but from the universe also. The great gossip of Rome learns to repeat the sounds of birds and beasts. He adopts the wild child as if "he had been handed a new past." Their relationship is a benign translation of the barbarian's sack of Rome. Spontaneity rears its ugly head, and when Ovid finally dies, in the wild boy's arms, the sky itself is the proscenium for this drama.

30. Which of the following can be the most suitable title for the given piece of writing?
- (1) Ovid's life as an expatriate
 - (2) Rome- No more a civilization
 - (3) Tomis- a land of boorish people
 - (4) Ovid's life before and after his exile
31. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (1) Ovid's irreverence leads to his exile to an isolated village.
 - (2) Ovid's attempts to civilize the boy backfire on him in unexpected ways.
 - (3) Ovid gradually realizes that there are other ways to live and experience; ways that are both beautiful and fulfilling.
 - (4) All of the above

32. According to the passage, what does "dying of civilization" refer to?
- (1) A place where civilization had never existed.
 - (2) A civilization that was suffering for betterment and improvement.
 - (3) An existing civilization that was facing challenges and therefore finding hard to survive.
 - (4) A civilization that was becoming a threat for people because of its growing excesses and was therefore deteriorating.
33. What do you think is David Malouf's reason for writing a novel like 'An Imaginary Life'?
- (1) Mr. Malouf wanted Ovid to be remembered in the ages to come.
 - (2) Countries of Mr. Malouf and Ovid had certain similarities.
 - (3) Mr. Malouf wanted Ovid to undergo the last transformation.
 - (4) Mr. Malouf feels that Ovid's roots take Malouf back to his own roots.
34. The author states that in Tomis, "nothing is free". What does he mean by this statement?
- (1) Everything in Tomis is under subjugation by one thing or the other.
 - (2) People have to pay a heavy price for surviving in Tomis.
 - (3) Life in Tomis is one of bondage.
 - (4) Seclusion does not exist in Tomis.
35. What can be inferred about the author's tone from the given passage?
- (1) Mild tolerance
 - (2) Highly condescending
 - (3) Ruefully optimistic
 - (4) Objective appreciation

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* MB – Memory Based

VA - 12 : RC - 4

Answers and Explanations

CEX-V-0248/18

1	2	2	3	3	4	4	2	5	4	6	3	7	4	8	5	9	–	10	–
11	2	12	4	13	–	14	–	15	–	16	–	17	–	18	–	19	4	20	3
21	1	22	2	23	3	24	–	25	4	26	4	27	4	28	2	29	2	30	1
31	4	32	4	33	3	34	4	35	4										

1. 2 The correct sentence is "University Education, say some businessmen, spoils young men and destroys their simple enthusiasm for the product, making them too sophisticated to be loyal to the firm."
2. 3 The correct sentence is "Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, bequeathed most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to individuals and organizations that had achieved the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year."
3. 4 The correct sentence is "There's no way to make the arithmetic work without assuming an implausible and sustained surge to historically normal economic growth rates, a near-permanent suppression of interest rates despite a full resumption of normal economic growth, and the permanent maintenance of near-record profit margins via permanently depressed real wage growth, despite an unemployment rate that now stands at just 4.2%."
4. 2 The correct sentence is "The basic idea if you're very, very optimistic is that if you fiddle with the wormhole openings, you can make it not only a shortcut from a point in space to another point in space, but a shortcut from one moment in time to another moment in time."
5. 4 The correct sentence is "A declaration of independence would deepen Spain's biggest political crisis since an attempted military coup in 1981 and would almost certainly draw a crackdown from Madrid, possibly including suspension of Catalonia's autonomous government."
6. 3 The poem explores the journey towards one's inner sphere. It talks of hope and self exploration. Option 3 best captures the theme of the poem. Option 1 is an illogical and extreme conclusion. Option 2 is too literal an interpretation of the poem. Option 4 is twisted as the poem suggests that this journey is anything but clear. Option 5 is beyond the scope of this poem.
7. 4 Option 1 is the essence of the conversation. Hence, it can be inferred. Option 2 might be true from the part "before the final overthrow of the earth". Option 3 might also be true as per the view of Agathos. His lines suggest that animalculae might be part of the secondary creation which is part of a natural law. Option 5 is true according to the last line of the conversation. However, the dialogue is silent on the role of philosophers in creating natural laws. Hence, this is the best option.
8. 5 The focus of the poem is the author's feelings for his/her parents. It's not about the house or its surrounding. Option 1 fails to capture this longing. Option 2 talks about the most important house in the community. It is irrelevant to the context. Option 3 wrongly focuses on the climate. Option 4 similarly focuses on the braziers. Option 5 is the best answer.
9. Alliteration. When consecutive words in a sentence start with the same sound or letter, it is called alliteration.
10. Hyperbole. It refers to the use of exaggerated statements or claims which should not be taken literally.
11. 2 Oxymoron refers to the juxtaposition of two apparently contrary terms. Acting is not natural.
12. 4 All the given words are examples of oxymoron.
13. Oscar Wilde is famous for his witty one-liners most of which are examples of sarcasm. Sarcasm refers to the use of irony to mock or convey contempt. Sarcasm is not a figure of speech, however irony is. In the given statement there is sarcastic use of irony.

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| <p>14. Simile. It is defined as a figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid. It uses "like or as".</p> <p>15. Metaphor. John Donne compares the man to a prince and the lady to his kingdom.</p> <p>16. Simile in the first line; metaphor in the second line</p> <p>17. Irony. Jane Austen uses irony without trying to ridicule anyone. The subtle use of indirect language is a favourite tool of writers who maintain an ironic tone.</p> <p>18. This poem is an example of onomatopoeia. It refers to the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named. Buzz, tring, cuckoo etc. are examples.</p> <p>19. 4 Anaphora refers to "the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses." The other options are irrelevant. This is an excerpt from "Still I rise" by Maya Angelou.</p> <p>20. 3 Option 1 can be eliminated as it is too generic. In this poem, the poet talks about the sufferings of the black people, not the entire human race. That's why option 4 is also eliminated. It uses a "us vs. you" tone. Option 2 is wrong because the poem doesn't focus only on black women. Although, in reality, this poem talks about black women in particular. But the full poem has not been given. Option 3 is the best answer.</p> <p>21. 1 Option 3 is wrong because the oppressor is not unbeatable, as amply demonstrated by the rising of the "I". Option 2 is narrow as it focuses on gender-discrimination issue. Option 4 is correct. The two qualities apply to the oppressor. But this option doesn't answer the question completely as the tone of the poem is not reflected by this option. However, option 1 is better as it talks about challenging the oppressor. It best answers the question.</p> <p>22. 2 The poet talks about "shoot me with your words", "nights of terror and fear", and "with your bitter and twisted lies". However, the poet doesn't talk about literal natural calamities. The usage of these is metaphorical. Hence, option 2 is correct.</p> <p>23. 3 The poet uses a defiant and positive tone in this poem. The poet is also quite caustic towards the oppressor. However, paltry or pitiful doesn't fit. Hence, option 3 is the answer.</p> | <p>24. "I'm a black ocean..." and "I am the dream and the hope of the slave".</p> <p>25. 4 The entire paragraph talks about the person who actually faces the challenge, who never accepts complete defeat, who struggles but doesn't quit, and who rises from defeat. Option 1 is clearly eliminated by the first line of the paragraph. Options 2 and 3 are partially correct, but not completely. Option 4 is the most comprehensive answer.</p> <p>26. 4 The author in the passage talks about struggle and action. Option 4 talks about the size or significance of one's action. It is the odd one out.</p> <p>27. 4 This line actually means Gawain was afraid of death. He was afraid of "dying". The sentence is grammatically ambiguous but the theme makes the meaning clear. The paragraph doesn't state anything about the root cause of this fear. Hence, option 4 is the answer.</p> <p>28. 2 Hubris means excessive pride. It is too negative. Same is the case with Hamartia which refers a fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine. We don't know if King Arthur failed or succeeded. Chivalry is irrelevant to his story. However, honour and promise have been highlighted. Hence, option 2 is the best answer.</p> <p>29. 2 Options 3 and 4 are clearly mentioned in the passage. Lucan warns King Arthur. Option 1 is also clear from the instance - Gawain broke his promise. However, one act of betrayal doesn't mean that Gawain was not chivalrous at all. He might have been chivalrous at other instances.</p> <p>30. 1 Option 2 is incorrect as the passage talks about Rome, only in the initial paragraph. The passage's focus is not Rome. Option 3 is incorrect because calling Tomis a land of boorish people is too main stream. The passage does not give us any hint for calling people of Tomis as crude and barbaric. Option 4 is incorrect because the passage barely talks about Ovid's earlier life in Rome. There is only an introduction to it. Option 1 is the most appropriate as the passage concentrates on Ovid's life as an exile.</p> <p>31. 4 Option 1 can be inferred from the first sentence of the second paragraph. Option 2 can be inferred from the following sentence in sixth paragraph-"The poet tries to civilize the wild child, and the child teaches the poet, who never learned anything that did not come</p> |
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out of a book, to howl, to experience the world through his senses." Option 3 can be inferred from paragraph four where it is made clear that Ovid took the poppy in the field to be a love letter. He even started with agricultural activities and gradually started replicating the activities of the wild boy.

32. 4 Option 1 is incorrect as the opening sentence of the given passage states that Ovid was the most civilized man in Rome. A person can't be civilized in a place with no civilization. Option 2 is incorrect as it cannot be concluded from the passage. The passage is silent on Rome's plans of betterment and improvement. Option 3 is a close answer but is incorrect because it lacks clarity. It does not make clear what those 'challenges' are. The first two sentences of the given passage state that Ovid had totally "articulated its excesses". These growing excesses are a reason for the "dying of civilization", making option 4 correct.
33. 3 Option 1 is incorrect as this cannot be inferred from anywhere in the passage. Option 2, though it states a fact- "Mr. Malouf is an Australian poet, a man whose

country embraces, like Ovid's, both cosmopolites and aborigines", it does not make us conclude that this made Malouf write this novel. Option 4 is farfetched and cannot be inferred. Option 3 is the most appropriate as it is stated in paragraph 3-"His book embodies an original and daring idea: He has determined to put the author of "The Metamorphoses", using his book, through one final metamorphosis." The word 'metamorphosis' mean transformation.

34. 4 Options 1 and 3 are incorrect as they are farfetched and cannot be inferred. They show lack of freedom in a negative way, while according to the passage, lack of freedom removes the possibility of 'isolation'. Hence option 4 is the correct answer.
35. 4 Option 1 is incorrect because the author is not simply accepting Malouf, Malouf's work or his representation of Ovid. In fact he calls the idea of Malouf's book as "original and daring". And he is therefore appreciative. The author is in no terms behaving haughtily and therefore option 2 is ruled out. Option 3 cannot be related to the passage's tone.