



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

CC6-ENGLISH

BRITISH POETRY AND DRAMA: 14TH TO 17TH CENTURIES

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

1. Answer any *two* questions from the following:

10×2 = 20

(a) "Change and permanence are the primary elements on which Shakespeare's sonnets are fleshed out." — Illustrate with reference to the poems prescribed for you.

OR

(b) Attempt a critical appreciation of Shakespeare's sonnet no. 137.

(c) Assess *The Good Morrow* as a metaphysical poem.

OR

(d) Do you think that Donne's poetry is characterized by the dualism of body and soul? Argue your answer with special reference to the poems on your syllabus.

(e) Evaluate Spenser as a poet of love with reference to *One Day I Wrote Her Name*.

OR

(f) Critically appreciate *Sweet Warrior*.

2. Answer any *two* questions from the following:

5×2 = 10

(a) Comment on the title of Spenser's poem *Like as a Huntsman*.

(b) What makes the speaker confident about immortalizing his love in *One Day I Wrote Her Name*?

(c) "O fearful meditation!" — What is the 'meditation' and why is it 'fearful'?

(d) Why does the poet consider his friend to be 'more lovely and more temperate' than 'a summer's day'?

(e) "Or snorted we in the seven sleeper's den?" What is the significance of the allusion?

(f) Describe the lover's resentment with which *The Sunne Rising* begins.

3. Answer any *two* questions from the following:

(a) Critically examine Shakespeare's treatment of the super natural in *Macbeth*.

OR

(b) Analyse the sleepwalking scene (Act V, Sc 1) in Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and bring out its dramatic significance.

(c) Comment on Marlowe's portrayal of Isabella and examine the significance of her role in *Edward II*.

OR

(d) Examine critically how in *Edward II* Marlowe has transformed the chronicle into drama.

(e) Consider Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* as a romantic comedy.

OR

(f) Compare and contrast Viola and Olivia.

5×2 = 10

4. Answer any *two* questions from the following:

(a) "... all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." Why does the speaker say so? Is there any irony in it?

(b) "Here take my picture, and let me wear thine." Name the speaker and the person spoken to. Comment on the relationship between the two.

(c) "Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." — Explain with reference to the context.

(d) "Like frantic Juno will I fill the earth with ghastly murmur of my sighs and cries." — Explain the allusion.

(e) "I am all the daughters of my father's house / And all the brothers too." Why does the speaker make such a claim?

(f) "Duncan is in his grave; / After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." Bring out the significance of the lines.



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

CC7-ENGLISH

BRITISH POETRY AND DRAMA: 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

1. Answer the following questions: 10×2 = 20
- (a) Discuss Milton's grand style with special reference to *Paradise Lost*, Book I.
- OR
- (b) How did Milton infuse his republican spirit into the portrayal of Satan in *Paradise Lost*, Book I?
- (c) Evaluate Belinda's role and character in Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*.
- OR
- (d) How does Pope comically use the epic conventions in *The Rape of the Lock*?
2. Answer any *two* of the following questions: 5×2 = 10
- (a) How does Milton describe Moloch in *Paradise Lost*, Book I?
- (b) "I sing- this verse to Caryl, Muse! Is due." What is the 'verse' and who is Caryl? Why is it 'due' to him?
- (c) "Haste, then, ye spirits! to your charge repair." Who says this and to whom? When should the 'spirits' haste and why?
- (d) "All is not Lost..." What is the implied Loss? How does the speaker catalogue 'all' that is 'not lost'?
- (e) "And now unveil'd the toilet stands displayed..." How does Pope change the dressing-table into a shrine of beauty?
- (f) How does Beelzebub respond to Satan's first speech?
3. Answer any *two* of the following questions: 10×2 = 20
- (a) 'Mrs. Malaprop exists in *The Rivals* only as a source of entertainment.' Do you agree? Argue your answer.

- (b) Consider *The Duchess of Malfi* as a revenge tragedy.
- (c) Evaluate Bosola as a villain-hero in *The Duchess of Malfi*.
- (d) Would you consider *The Rivals* a revived comedy of manners? Elucidate.

4. Answer any **two** of the following questions:

5×2 = 10

- (a) Comment on the content of the Letter, Mrs. Malaprop gives Absolute to read.
- (b) Comment on the significance of the opening scene of *The Duchess of Malfi*.
- (c) Discuss the line "Ambition, madam, is a great man's madness".
- (d) Describe the murder scene in the play "Duchess of Malfi".
- (e) In *The Rivals*, why does Sheridan include an epilogue at the end of his play?
- (f) "i do mean to distress you." Locate the context and identify 'i' and 'you' and comment on their relationship.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

GE-ENGLISH

SELECTIONS FROM INDIAN LITERATURE

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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All symbols are of usual significance.*

GROUP-A

1. Answer any **three** questions from the following:

10×3 = 30

(a) Examine Tagore's vision of life as exemplified through the poems prescribed on your syllabus.

OR

(b) Critically appreciate *The Conch*.

(c) Discuss the salient stylistic features of Kamala Das's poetry with special reference to the poems on your syllabus.

OR

(d) How does Kamala Das expose the patriarchal bias against women and women writers in her poem, *An Introduction*?

(e) Do you agree that *Silence! The Court is in Session* is a critique of the complacent middle-class morality? Argue your answer.

OR

(f) Bring out the significance of the mock trial in *Silence! The Court is in Session*.

(g) Evaluate Karnad as a dramatist with reference to *Nagamandala*.

OR

(h) Bring out the significance of the title of *Nagamandala*.

GROUP-B

2. Answer any **four** questions from the following:

5×4 = 20

(a) Comment on the role of the story in *Nagamandala*.

(b) How is Rani treated by Appanna?

(c) Comment on the court's verdict in *Silence! The Court is in Session*.

(d) Why is the battle of TIK-20 significant in *Silence! The Court is in Session*?

- (e) What is the central idea of *Smoke in Colombo*?
- (f) Whose arrival does Tagore speak of in his poem *Arrival*?
- (g) Explain the significance of the title of *The Golden Boat*.
- (h) "I too call myself I". — Elucidate.

GROUP-C

3. Answer any *one* question from the following:

10×1 = 10

(a) Evaluate Mulk Raj Anand as a social novelist with reference to *Coolie*.

OR

(b) How does the dream of Munoo get baulked with the unfolding of the novel?

OR

(c) Describe the role and character of Nur in *In Custody*.

OR

(d) Bring out the justification of the title, *In Custody*.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours/Programme 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

SEC1-ENGLISH

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.
All symbols are of usual significance.*

**The question paper contains PAPER-I and PAPER-II.
The candidates are required to answer any *one* from *two* Papers.
Candidates should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.**

PAPER-I

TEXT COMPREHENSION AND EDITING

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

2×8 = 16

The English were not the first Europeans to land their ships on American soil. The Vikings had discovered North America in the 11th century. Columbus landed in the Bahamas in 1492 for Spain, and the French began expeditions to the New World in 1524. But the first English presence in North America is important because the thirteen English colonies that would later be established eventually became the country now known as the United States of America. In April of 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh, under the authority of Queen Elizabeth of England, sent an expedition of seven ships carrying 600 men, half of them soldiers, to found an English colony in North America. The colony was to be used to establish an English presence in the New World as well as a base from which English privateers, or pirates, could attack and plunder Spanish treasure fleets. Raleigh's cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, led the expedition. In July of that year the bulk of the fleet reached a small island off the coast of Virginia that was called Roanoke. After building a small fort on the north side of the island, the colonists initiated relations with a Native American tribe that lived on the island, the Aquascogoc. These natives showed little interest in building relations with the English

colonists, and they soon parted company. After this encounter, however, the English noticed that one of their silver cups had gone missing, and they attributed its disappearance to the Aquascogoc. Grenville, the English captain, was furious. He believed that the Aquascogoc had stolen the silver cup. Whether or not this was true, angry exchanges followed and soon the English burned the Aquascogoc village. The English held their fort against the subsequent attacks of the natives. Despite their success in battle, the colonists had a miserable time because they were mainly soldiers and adventurers, not farmers. They were hungry. They missed the comforts of England, such as soft feather beds and dainty foods. Also they had expected to find gold and silver on the island, and were disappointed when they found none. Grenville soon tired of these conditions and set out on his ship to plunder Spanish treasure fleets and return to England.

- (a) Who were the first Europeans to land upon the American soil and when did they land there?
- (b) Why is the first English presence in North America important?
- (c) When did Sir Walter Raleigh send an expedition to North America and under whose authority did he send it?
- (d) Why did Sir Walter Raleigh want to establish a colony in North America?
- (e) When did Grenville reach Roanoke?
- (f) Which tribe lived in Roanoke?
- (g) What led to the fight between the colonists and the native tribes in Roanoke?
- (h) Why did the colonists leave Roanoke?

2. Read the following poem carefully and answer the following questions:

2×8 = 16

Winter is the king of showmen,
Turning tree stumps into snow men
And houses into birthday cakes
And spreading sugar over lakes.
Smooth and clean and frosty white,
The world looks good enough to bite.
That's the season to be young,
Catching snowflakes on your tongue!
Snow is snowy when it's snowing.
I'm sorry it's slushy when it's going.

- (a) Who is the king of showmen and what does he do to the tree stumps?
- (b) How does the poet describe the lake of winter morning?
- (c) Why do you think the poet feels that the winter is the season to be young?

- (d) Why does the world look good enough to bite to the poet in a winter morning?
- (e) Why is the poet sad when winter is going?
- (f) Mention one imagery used in the poem.
- (g) How would you appreciate the line 'snow is snowy when it's snowing'?
- (h) What sweet edibles are associated with the season of winter by the poet?
3. Read the following paragraph carefully and attempt a summary of it. 10×1 = 10
- Self-control is at the root of all virtues. Let a man give the rein to his impulses and passions, and from that moment he yields up his moral freedom. He is carried along the current of life and becomes the slave of his strongest desire for the time being. To be morally free – to be more than an animal— man must be able to resist instinctive impulse, and this can only be done by the exercise of self-control. Thus, it is this power which constitutes the real distinction between physical and moral life and forms the primary basis of the individual character.
4. Answer any *one* of the following questions: 6×1 = 6
- (a) What is editing and why do we need to edit?
- (b) What are the functions of a copy editor?
- (c) How does academic editing differ from copy editing?
5. Apply any six proof-reading symbols to the paragraph below in reference to the correct version of it. 2×6 = 12
- english is spoken throughout theworld. For international cntact, comerce andd trade, forthe devlopment of our practicall ideas, and for the scientific studies english is indispensable.
- Correct version:
- English is spoken throughout the world. For international contact, commerce and trade, for the development of our practical ideas, and for the scientific studies English is indispensable.

PAPER-II

CREATIVE WRITING

1. Answer any *four* of the following questions: 10×4 = 40
- (a) Discuss the role of subjectivity in Creative Writing.
- (b) Do you think censorship is necessary in relationship to the art of Creative Writing? Give reasons for your answer.
- (c) What is an editorial? Explain with reference to the kinds of writings in a newspaper.

- (d) Can creativity be measured? Discuss.
- (e) Discuss the various modes of Creative Writing.
- (f) Write a travel feature within 350 words for a magazine about a place you have visited recently.
- (g) Write a book proposal that you want to send to a Publishing House.
- (h) How will you begin a novel related to childhood days within 350 words?

2. Answer any *four* of the following questions:

5×4 = 20

- (a) Write a note on the relevance of social media at present times.
- (b) How is writing for Radio different from writing for Television?
- (c) How are plot and characterisation different in a story and a novel?
- (d) Do you think Creative Writing can be taught? Discuss.
- (e) Create a public service advertisement with an important social message.
- (f) How does reading help in Creative Writing?
- (g) What do you think is the relationship between advertisement and contemporary society?
- (h) Write a short note on Propaganda and Creative Writing.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.A. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2019

CC5-ENGLISH

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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1. Answer any *two* of the following questions: 10×2 = 20
- (a) How is the American dream presented in *The Glass Menagerie*?
- (b) Show how the themes of love and war are interwoven in *A farewell to Arms*.
- (c) Critically examine the women characters in *The Glass Menagerie*.
- (d) Do you think Frederick Henry can be called a Hemingway Code Hero? Justify your answer.
2. Answer any *one* of the following questions: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Assess 'The Purloined Letter' as a detective story.
- OR**
- (b) Comment on the character and role of Auguste Dupin.
- (c) Comment on Fitzgerald's portrayal of the narrator in 'The Crack-up'.
- OR**
- (d) Is 'The Crack-up' a pessimistic text? Give reasons.
- (e) Evaluate 'Dry September' as a short story.
- OR**
- (f) Discuss the character and role of McLendon in 'Dry September'.
3. Answer any *two* of the following questions: 10×2 = 20
- (a) "Anne Bradstreet's 'The Prologue' has a strange mixture of humility and ambition" — Do you agree? Elaborate.
- OR**
- (b) Consider 'The Prologue' as a critique of patriarchy.

(c) Justify the title of 'O Captain! My Captain!'.

OR

(d) How does the poet deal with the social injustices in 'I Sit and Look Out'?

(e) Consider 'The Road Not Taken' as a poem on the difficulty of making a choice.

OR

(f) Critically appreciate 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'.

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions:

5×2 = 10

(a) "My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still" — Who is 'My Captain' and why is he called so? Why doesn't he answer?

(b) "And miles to go before I sleep" — Bring out the significance of the quote.

(c) "See, hear, and am silent" — Why is the poet 'silent' as an observer?

(d) How has Anne Bradstreet presented the Muse in 'The Prologue'?

(e) Describe the two roads that the poet finds in 'The Road Not Taken'.

(f) "For my mean Pen are too superior things" — Explain with reference to the context.

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