

B.A. 1st Semester (Honours) Examination, 2019-20

ENGLISH

Course ID: 10312

Course Code: AHENG-102C-2

Course Title: British Poetry and Drama: 17th and 18th Centuries

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer the following questions:

1. (a) Comment critically on the character of Satan as reflected in his first speech in *Paradise Lost*. 10

Or,

(b) Write an essay on Pope's use of the supernatural machinery in *The Rape of the Lock*. 10
2. (a) Would you consider Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer* as a successful anti-sentimental comedy? Give reasons for your answer. 10

Or,

(b) Do you think that Constance Neville is a foil to Kate Hardcastle in Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*? 10
3. (a) Assess the contribution of Ben Jonson as a dramatist. 10

Or,

(b) Trace the development of English Satire in the 18th century. 10
4. Attempt *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
 - (a) "Of man's first disobedience"—What was 'man's first disobedience' and what was its outcome?
 - (b) "Both glorying to have scap't the stygian flood"—Who are referred to by 'Both' here? Give the meaning of 'Stygian flood'?
 - (c) 'Who first seduced them to that foul revolt?'— Who seduced whom? What is the 'foul revolt'?
 - (d) 'What mighty contests rise from trivial things?'— What are the 'trivial things' and 'mighty contests' referred to here?
 - (e) "This Nymph, to the Destruction of Mankind, Nourish'd two locks"— How are the 'two locks' of Belinda described?
 - (f) 'Soon to obtain, and long possess the prize.'— What is the prize in question? Who wanted to possess it?

- (g) Define with an example the rhetorical figure chiasmus.
 - (h) How would you distinguish between a simile and a metaphor?
 - (i) Scan the following lines and mention the dominant metrical pattern with variations, if any:
 'Forward the light Brigade
 Charge for the guns', he said.
 - (j) How many tri-syllabic feet are there in English poetry? Give their names.
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B.A. 1st Semester (Honours) Examination, 2019-20

ENGLISH

Course ID: 10314

Course Code: APENG-103-GE-1

Course Title: Academic Writing and Composition

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer any four of the following questions:

1. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1=10
 - (a) What are the characteristics of academic writing?

Or,

 - (b) Consider the heterogeneity of academic writing.

2. Answer *any two* of the following questions: 5×2=10
 - (a) What is an adjective? What are the different kinds of adjectives? Give an example of an adjective.
 - (b) What is a verb? What is an auxiliary verb? Give an example of an auxiliary verb.
 - (c) What is a pronoun? Give examples of personal pronoun, possessive pronoun and demonstrative pronoun.
 - (d) Identify any two kinds of adverbs and give examples of each kind.

3. Answer *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
 - (a) What is the difference between phrase and clause.
 - (b) What is a principal clause? Give an example.
 - (c) What is a subordinate clause? Give an example.
 - (d) Give an example of a relative clause.
 - (e) Define and exemplify nominal clause.
 - (f) Do you know the girl who is singing on the stage? (Identify the underlined clause)
 - (g) All that glitters is not gold. (Identify the underlined clause)
 - (h) When my friends arrived I left the place. (Identify the underlined clause)

4. Attempt *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10

- (a) Define simple sentence with an example.
- (b) He is too weak to work. (Make it a complex sentence)
- (c) How happy are we here! (Make the sentence assertive)
- (d) Define compound sentence with an example.
- (e) What is an optative sentence? Give an example.
- (f) What is an exclamatory sentence? Give an example.
- (g) He always speaks the truth. (Make it negative)
- (h) My brother is an intelligent boy. (Convert the sentence into a compound sentence)

5. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1=10

(a) Attempt a summary of the following poem:

Break, break, break
On thy cold gray stones, O sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O, well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And he stately ships go on
To their heaven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a Vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

Or,

(b) Give a paraphrase of the passage below:

“Now, you will observe that he could not have been on the staff of the hospital, since only a man well-established in a London practice could hold such a position and such a one would not drift into the country. What was he, then? If he was in the hospital and yet not on the staff he could only have been a house-surgeon or a house-physician—little more than a senior student. And he left five years ago the date is on the stick. So your grave, middle aged family

practitioner vanishes into thin air, my dear Watson, and there emerges a young fellow under thirty, amiable, unambitious absent-minded, and the possessor of a favourite dog, which I should describe roughly as being larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff.”

I laughed incredulously as Sherlock Holmes leaned back in his settee and blew little wavering rings of smoke up to the ceiling.

6. (a) Academic writing and critical thinking are very much inter-related. Discuss. 10×1=10
- (b) Compare and contrast between ‘synthesis’ and ‘analysis’ in academic writing. Discuss also about their importance.
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B.A. 1st Semester (Programme) Examination, 2019-20

ENGLISH

Course ID: 10318

Course Code: APENG-101C-1A

Course Title: Academic Writing and Composition

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer any four of the following questions.

1. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1=10
 - (a) What are the major principles of academic writing?
 - (b) Discuss the importance of logical organisation in academic writing.

2. Answer *any two* of the following questions: 5×2=10
 - (a) Discuss different types of pronouns with appropriate examples.
 - (b) What is a conjunction? Discuss with examples different categories of conjunction.
 - (c) Discuss different categories of adjectives with proper examples.
 - (d) What is a verb? Differentiate between transitive and intransitive verbs.

3. Answer *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
 - (a) Define a phrase.
 - (b) What is an adverbial clause?
 - (c) What is an adjective phrase?
 - (d) Give an example of a noun clause in a sentence.
 - (e) Identify the type of phrase underlined in the following sentence:
He did the work with great care.
 - (f) Identify the clauses in the following sentence:
This is the place where he was born.
 - (g) This house is mine.
What kind of pronoun is it?
 - (h) *Walking* is a good exercise.
Identify the category of noun used here.

4. Attempt *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10

- (a) What is a compound sentence?
- (b) Differentiate between a simple sentence and a complex sentence.
- (c) What is an imperative sentence?
- (d) Define interrogative sentence with proper example.
- (e) Did I ever ask you to do it? (Change this sentence into an assertive you.)
- (f) What type of sentence is the following?

Alas! The man is no more.

- (g) I shall not forget your kindness. (Make the sentence affirmative.)
- (h) What type of sentence is the following?

May his soul rest in peace!

5. Answer *any one* of the following: 10×1=10

- (a) Write a summary of the following passage:

Communication is part of our everyday life. We greet one another, smile or frown, depending on our moods. Animals too, communicate, much to our surprise. Just like us, interaction among animals can be both verbal and non-verbal.

Singing is one way in which animals can interact with one another. Male blackbirds often use their melodious songs to catch the attention of the females. These songs are usually rich in notes variation, encoding various kinds of messages. Songs are also used to warn and keep off other blackbirds from their territory, usually a place where they dwell and reproduce.

Large mammals in the oceans sing too, according to adventurous sailors. Enormous whales groan and grunt while smaller dolphins produce pings, whistles and clicks. These sounds are surprisingly received by other mates as far as several hundred kilometers away.

Besides singing, body language also forms a large part of animals' communication tactics. Dominant hyenas exhibit their power by raising the fur hackles on their necks and shoulders, while the submissive ones normally "surrender" to the powerful parties by crouching their heads low and curling their lips a little, revealing their teeth in friendly smiles.

Colours, which are most conspicuously found on animals, are also important means of interaction among animals. Male birds of paradise, which have the most gaudy coloured feathers often hang themselves upside down from branches, among fluffing plumes, displaying proudly their feathers, attracting the opposite sex.

(b) Write a paraphrase of the following passage:

The koala bear of Australia is a living “Teddy Bear”. Its thick coat of gray fur is just as soft as the beloved toy. The koala has a large head, big ears and small, dark eyes that look at you without expression. Its nose, as black as patent leather, seems too big for the rest of its face. The koala is a gentle little animae. Its colour protects it from enemies. The koala makes no nest. It just sits in the forked branches of a tree. Unlike a bird, it cannot balance itself with its tail— because it has no tail. It likes gum trees the best. Sometimes when the supply of its special diet is used up the koala, rather than seeking food elsewhere, stays in its own area and starves to death.

6. Answer *any one* of the following questions:

10×1=10

- (a) Define critical thinking. What are the different elements of critical thinking?
 - (b) What is the difference between ‘Synthesis’ and ‘Analysis’ in academic writing?
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B.A. 1st Semester (Honours) Examination, 2019-20

ENGLISH

Course ID: 10311

Course Code: AHENG-101C-1

Course Title: British Poetry and Drama: From Old English Period to 17th Century

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer the following questions:

1. (a) Analyse how Shakespeare shows the eternal conflict between Time and beauty in 'Sonnet-65'. 10

Or,

(b) Consider Spenser's 'Sonnet-75' from the *Amoretti* as a representative Elizabethan love lyric. 10
2. (a) (i) Write a critical account of the role of Bottom in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. 10

Or,

(ii) How far is it correct to describe *A Midsummer Night's Dream* as a romantic comedy? 10

Or,

(b) (i) Comment critically on the Porter Scene in *Macbeth*. 10

Or,

(ii) Critically comment on any two soliloquies of Macbeth from Shakespeare's text. 10
3. (a) Write an essay on Anglo-Saxon prose with special emphasis on Alfred. 10

Or,

(b) Assess the contribution of the University Wits to the history of English drama. 10
4. Answer *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
 - (a) How does the Host encourage the Nun's Priest to tell a cheerful tale?
 - (b) "Again I wrote it with a second hand"— What does the poet mean by 'second hand'? Was the poet successful in this venture?
 - (c) Who, according to Shakespeare, can forbid the 'spoil of beauty'?
 - (d) "As to prevent our maladies unseen we sicken ..." — Explain.
 - (e) "This bed thy centre is, these walls thy sphere."— Explain.

- (f) “The lunatic, the lover, and the poet are of imagination all compact.”— Identify the speaker. What does this line imply?
- (g) ‘Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind
And therefore is winged cupid, painted blind?’
Who is cupid? Briefly describe some of his activities.
- (h) “It is too full o’th’ milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way.” Who is the speaker? What does the speaker mean?
- (i) Who addressed Macbeth as ‘Bellona’s bridegroom’? Why?
- (j) “Look like th’ innocent flower/ But be the serpent under’t.” Bring out the significance of the metaphor.
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