

BKU/BA-II/AHENG-202-C-4/18

B.A. Semester II (Honours) Examination, 2018

ENGLISH

Subject Code: 20302

Course Code: UG ENG-202/C4

Course Title: Indian Classical Literature

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

*The figures in the right margin indicate marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer all questions

Unit-I

1. (a) Trace the development of love between Duhşanta and Sakuntala as found in the First Act of the drama “*Abhijnānasākuntalam*.” 10

Or,

- (b) Justify the title of the play *Abhijnānasākuntalam*? 10

2. (a) Discuss the distinguishing traits in the character of Karna with reference to the portion of the *Mahābhārata* mentioned in your syllabus. 10

Or,

- (b) Explain the term ‘temptation’ in “The Temptation of Karṇa”. Comment on Kṛṣṇa's attempt to tempt Karna in “The Temptation of Karṇa.”

3. (a) Following Bharata, briefly discuss the characteristics of the eight ‘rasa’s. 10

Or,

- (b) Write an essay on the Alamkāra School of Indian Poetics with reference to Bhāmaha.

Unit-II

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

- (a) How does King Duh anta appear in the beginning of the play *Abhijnānasākuntalam*?

- (b) “(A voice off-stage) : O, a marvel, a marvel has occurred”– What incident is referred to here?

- (c) What is a ‘court-jester’? Name the jester in the play *Abhijnānasākuntalam*.

- (d) “Very well, I shall ask you this : You tell me which is the greater and which is the lesser evil of the two?”– What are the two ‘evils’ mentioned here by the speaker?

- (e) With what prayer does the play *Abhijnānaśākuntalam* end?
- (f) Who is 'Radheya' and why is he so called?
- (g) State two reasons to justify the title of the book "Udyoga Parva" or "The Book of Efforts."
- (h) Where and why did Kunti meet Karna?
- (i) What is the source of "The Temptation of Karna"? With whose speech does it begin?
- (j) "Now I see no other course open but the fourth"– Name the speaker. What is the 'fourth' course mentioned by the speaker here?
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BKU/BA-II/UG-ENG-203/GE-2/18**B.A. Semester II (Honours) Examination, 2018****ENGLISH****Subject Code: 20303****Course Code: UG-ENG-203-GE-2****Course Title: Nation, Culture and India****Time: 2 Hours****Full Marks: 40***The figures in the right margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

1. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1=10
 - (a) "It is argued that, while the partition of India has provided a 'homeland' for the Muslims of the subcontinent, the Muslims left in India are unintegrated and are basically not 'loyal' to India." – Discuss Amartya Sen's view in this regard. 10
 - (b) What does Amartya Sen's mean by 'Favouritism Critique' in his essay "Secularism and Its Discontents"?
2. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1=10
 - (a) To Tagore, nationalism is not an attack on Europe or the west. It is a caution against an uncritical adoption of a western concept. – Discuss.
 - (b) What is Tagore's central argument in his essay "Nationalism in India"?
3. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1 =10
 - (a) What is the meaning of 'retrogression'? What are 'the three movements of retrogression' in "The Renaissance in India"?
 - (b) How does Indian Renaissance differ from Western Renaissance according to Sri Aurobindo?
4. Answer *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
 - (a) What saved India at every critical moment of her destiny?
 - (b) Discuss the first stage of India's greatness.
 - (c) What is 'spirituality' as mentioned by Sri Aurobindo?
 - (d) "The three elements are always present." – What are the three elements?
 - (e) What kind of problem does India really have since the beginning of history?
 - (f) What is 'nation', according to Tagore?
 - (g) What parallelism exists between India and America?
 - (h) What are man's higher instincts?
 - (i) "Nationalism is a great menace". Comment in brief.
 - (j) Who was James H. Cousins?

BKU/BA-II/APENG/201C/1B/18

B.A. Semester II (Programme) Examination, 2018**ENGLISH**

Subject Code: 20304

Course Code: APENG/201C/1B

Course Title: Nation, Culture and India

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

*The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

UNIT - I

1. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1=10
 - (a) Define the nature of secularism and its discontents with reference to Amartya Sen's essay. 10
 - (b) What argument does Amartya Sen offer against the statement that the Muslims in India are basically not 'loyal' to India? 10
2. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 1×10=10
 - (a) Briefly discuss Tagore's views on 'nationalism'. 10
 - (b) "Our real problem in India is not political. It is social." – Discuss. 10
3. Answer *any one* of the following questions: 10×1=10
 - (a) What is Renaissance according to Sri Aurobindo? What are the salient features of the Renaissance? 10
 - (b) What does Aurobindo mean by 'spirituality'? Identify the chief characteristics of Indian spirituality as mentioned by the author. 10
4. Answer *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
 - (a) What is the role of a leading political party in retaining national unity and integrity?
 - (b) What according to Sri Aurobindo is the ancient spirit of India?
 - (c) "The three elements are always present." – What are the three elements?
 - (d) What kind of problem does India really have since the beginning of history?
 - (e) What is 'nation', according to Tagore?
 - (f) What parallelism exists between India and America?
 - (g) Who is the author of **The Renaissance in India** and when was it published?
 - (h) What is the first stage of India's greatness?
 - (i) What is the defect of Indian spirituality?
 - (j) How does Tagore link nationalism with humanism?

BKU/BA-II/ACSHP-204 /AECC/18

B.A. Semester II (Programme) Examination, 2018

ENGLISH

Subject Code: 20305

Course Code: ACSHP-204/AECC-ENG

Course Title: English Communication

Time: 45 Minutes

Full Marks: 40

*The figures in the right hand side margin indicate marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

1. Attempt *any five* of the following questions: 2×5=10
- (a) What is 'group discussion'?
 - (b) Give an example of a Compound sentence.
 - (c) Define 'gesture' and 'posture'.
 - (d) What does 'symbolic gesture' indicate?
 - (e) Give an example of participle in a sentence.
 - (f) Give an example of a complex sentence.
 - (g) Briefly explain 'drooping shoulder'.
 - (h) What is 'site interview'?
 - (i) What is 'effective communication'?
 - (j) What is interpersonal communication'?
2. Answer *any four* of the following questions: 5×4=20
- (a) Briefly explain some barriers to communication.
 - (b) What is 'effective communication'? How can it be achieved?
 - (c) Briefly explain the role of vocabulary in communication.
 - (d) What is clause? Give an example of a complex sentence with subordinate adjective clause.
 - (e) Write a short note on monologue.
 - (f) Write a short note on any two types and modes of Communication.
3. (a) Write a report on a fire in your locality. 10
- Or,*
- (b) Write an application to the Chairman of your municipality to remove the garbage from your locality.
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BKU/BA-II/ACP-203/C-E-1/18**B.A. Semester II (Programme) Examination, 2018****ENGLISH****Subject Code: 20306****Course Code: ACP-203/C-E1****Course Title: British Poetry I****Time: 45 Minutes****Full Marks: 40**

*The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.
The questions are of equal value.*

Answer all the multiple choice questions of one mark each.

1×40=40

1. Quatrain in poetry is a unit of

(a) four lines	(b) three lines
(c) seven lines	(d) five lines
2. Shakespeare's "Shall I compare thee to a Summer's Day" is his sonnet no.

(a) 118	(b) 18
(c) 08	(d) 81
3. John Donne was a poet of

(a) early 15 th century	(b) early 18 th century
(c) early 17 th century	(d) early 16 th century
4. Choose the correctly arranged line:
 - (a) They also serve who only wait and stand.
 - (b) They only serve who stand and also wait.
 - (c) They also serve who only stand and wait.
 - (d) Who only stand and wait, they also serve.
5. "Nor shall Death – thou wand'rest in his shade."
Fill in the blank with the correct word.

(a) boast	(b) order
(c) say	(d) brag
6. "So long lives this, and this gives life to thee"– Here 'this' means

(a) the sonnet	(b) the lover
(c) the beloved	(d) the poet
7. "Take me to you, imprison me"– Here 'me' and 'you' respectively refer to

(a) the poet and his beloved	(b) God and poet
(c) a thief and the police	(d) the poet and God
8. "When I consider how my light is spent"–
The expression 'light is spent' refers to

(a) enlightenment	(b) old age
(c) darkness	(d) blindness

9. What is meant by 'solitude'?
- (a) Solitary (b) attitude
(c) loneliness (d) loneliness
10. "Sound of vernal showers"—
The phrase 'vernal showers' means
- (a) spring rain (b) autumnal rain
(c) winter rain (d) rain in the rainy season.
11. How does the poet in "Ode on Solitude" want to die?
- (a) unknown (b) unlamented
(c) unseen (d) unconcerned
12. "Whose flocks supply him with attire"—
The word 'attire' here means
- (a) dress (b) attitude
(c) ornament (d) food
13. "Hours, days and years – soft away"
Fill in the blank with the correct word:
- (a) pass (b) march
(c) glide (d) slide
14. "To a Skylark" is written by
- (a) Wordsworth (b) Shelley
(c) Keats (d) Byron
15. Which of the following expressions is not found in the poem "To a Skylark"?
- (a) spirit of bird (b) blithe spirit
(c) scorner of the ground (d) sacred bird
16. The phrase 'Chorus Hymeneal' means
- (a) love song (b) wedding song
(c) funeral song (d) none of these
17. "Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought"— This line occurs in
- (a) "To a Skylark" (b) "To the Skylark"
(c) "Ode to Autumn" (d) "A Poison Tree"
18. Which is the 'season of mists and mellow fruitfulness'?
- (a) Summer (b) Winter
(c) Spring (d) Autumn
19. 'Until they think warm days will never cease'—Who or what are 'they' here?
- (a) Bees (b) Birds
(c) Beasts (d) Boys

20. According to Keats, autumn conspires with the
 (a) Sun (b) Hedge-crickets
 (c) Lambs (d) Swallows
21. Where do the 'gathering swallows' twitter in Keats' poem?
 (a) Skies (b) Nests
 (c) Trees (d) Fields
22. "Leave to the _____ her shady wood."
 Fill in the blank with the appropriate word:
 (a) Cuckoo (b) Girl
 (c) Skylark (d) Nightingale
23. "Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound?"– The question is asked to
 (a) an old man (b) the skylark
 (c) God (d) an angel
24. How many stanzas are there in the poem "Ode to Autumn"?
 (a) two (b) three
 (c) five (d) four
25. Which of the following expressions is not found in "To the Skylark"?
 (a) Daring warbler (b) Ethereal minstrel
 (c) Pilgrim of the sky (d) Sylvan historian
26. What happened to 'wrath' when the poet William Blake expressed it to his friend?
 (a) It ended (b) It grew
 (c) It remained unchanged (d) It delighted him
27. In the poem "A Poison Tree" the poet's foe entered into his garden
 (a) at dawn (b) in the morning
 (c) in the evening (d) at night
28. "And I watered it in fears"
 The speaker in the line watered
 (a) a plant (b) his hope
 (c) his wrath (d) the ground
29. John Keats was a poet of the
 (a) 19th century (b) 18th century
 (c) 20th century (d) 21st century
30. Identify the poet who was a neo-classicist
 (a) Shelley (b) Wordsworth
 (c) Milton (d) Pope
31. 'I will drink life to the lees'
 The line is an example of
 (a) Personification (b) Irony
 (c) Metaphor (d) Antithesis

32. Which of the following is an example of Apostrophe?
(a) O Judgement! thou art fled to brutish beasts.
(b) The pen is mightier than the sword.
(c) On life's vast ocean diversely we sail.
(d) Life is bitter sweet.
33. 'To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield'.
It is an example of
(a) Innuendo (b) Metonymy
(c) Simile (d) Climax
34. Which one of the following is an example of Pun?
(a) Proud be the rose, with rains and dews.
(b) Not on thy sole, but on thy soul.
(c) Nor cast one longing lingering look behind.
(d) The camel is the ship of the desert.
35. 'Never wedding, ever wooing'
The line is written in
(a) Iambic trimeter (b) Iambic tetrameter
(c) Trochaic trimeter (d) Trochaic tetrameter
36. 'Dactyl' is a
(a) monosyllabic foot (b) disyllabic foot
(c) trisyllabic foot (d) tetrasyllabic foot
37. In an iambic foot
(a) the first syllable is stressed. (b) the second syllable is stressed.
(c) Both the syllables are stressed. (d) Both the syllables are unstressed.
38. Monosyllabic feet are of
(a) two types (b) three types
(c) four types (d) five types
39. How many stressed syllables are there in the following line?
"The way was long, the wind was cold".
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six
40. Hyperbole is a rhetorical figure in which
(a) an exaggerated statement is made.
(b) an implied comparison is made.
(c) a clear comparison is there between two things.
(d) the sound of a word echoes its sense.
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BKU/BA-II/AHENG/201/C-3/18**B.A. Semester II (Honours) Examination, 2018****ENGLISH****Subject Code: 20301****Course Code: UG ENG-201/C-3****Course Title: British Literature****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 all questions.

Unit - I

1. (a) Examine Swift's use of irony and satire with special reference to Book III & IV of *Gulliver's Travels*. 10

Or,

- (b) Describe the life and character of the Houyhnhnms as you find in *Gulliver's Travels* Book-IV. 10

2. (a) Write a short essay on the elegiac tone in Thomas Gray's "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard." 10

Or,

- (b) Johnson reflects on London's vices and affectations in the poem 'London' – Discuss. 10

3. (a) Assess the contribution of Alexander Pope to 18th century poetry. 10

Or,

- (b) Give an account of the growth and development of the novel in the 18th century.

Unit - II

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

- (a) Who was Hampden? What does the poet mean by 'some village-Hampden'?
- (b) 'The paths of glory lead but to the grave'. – Briefly explain the line.
- (c) Explain the phrase 'celestial fire'.
- (d) What does the poet mean by 'rude' forefathers? Where do they sleep?
- (e) What is meant by 'Chill Penury' in Gray's poem? What effect does it have?
- (f) How does Gulliver judge the Roman Empire and the philosophers?
- (g) How was the Flying Island made to rise and fall?
- (h) 'All crimes are safe, but hated poverty.' – Critically comment.
- (i) Who are called 'Lords of the street, and terrors of the way'?
- (j) What is the meaning of the epigraph to Samuel Johnson's poem 'London'?

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