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(NEP—2020)

(1st Semester)

ENGLISH (MAJOR)

(Introduction to Literature)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Which of the following is an example of a metaphor?

- (a) She dresses like a peacock. ()
- (b) Time is a thief. ()
- (c) He shouted as loud as a siren. ()
- (d) It feels like winter. ()

2. What does the lady give the knight in *La Belle Dame sans Merci*?

- (a) A sword ()
- (b) A ring ()
- (c) Roots of relish sweet ()
- (d) A garland and bracelets ()

3. The term used for a regular pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry is called
- (a) meter () (b) feet ()
(c) rhyme () (d) diction ()
4. Who is the central figure described in *The Spectator Club*?
- (a) Sir Andrew Freeport ()
(b) Sir Roger de Coverley ()
(c) Will Honeycomb ()
(d) Captain Sentry ()
5. Which of the following best characterizes figurative language?
- (a) The use of complex sentence structures to convey complex ideas and thoughts ()
(b) The use of longer dialogues to make characters realistic ()
(c) The strict adherence to grammatical conventions to ensure clarity ()
(d) The use of words in a way different from their usual meaning to create special effect ()
6. Which of the following is not one of the Three Unities?
- (a) Unity of Time () (b) Unity of Action ()
(c) Unity of Character () (d) Unity of Place ()
7. What does Everyman offer Death in an attempt to delay his reckoning?
- (a) His soul () (b) A thousand pounds ()
(c) All his property () (d) A plot of land ()
8. What was the name of *Animal Farm* before the animals renamed it?
- (a) Manor Farm () (b) Freedom Farm ()
(c) Clover Field () (d) Paradise Farm ()
9. Who inspires the animals with ideas of rebellion?
- (a) Snowball () (b) Old Major ()
(c) Napoleon () (d) Squealer ()

10. The Seven Commandments are eventually reduced to which single phrase?

- (a) "All animals are friends" ()
- (b) "Four legs, two legs bad" ()
- (c) "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others" ()
- (d) "Napoleon is always right" ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

- 1. What features of a ballad do we find in *La Belle Dame sans Merci*?
- 2. Why is the knight described as 'alone and palely loitering'?

UNIT—II

- 3. What do you understand by the term 'diction'?
- 4. Describe the unnamed Clergyman.

UNIT—III

- 5. What are Miracle and Morality plays? Give one example of each.
- 6. Which companions refuse to accompany Everyman on his final journey?

UNIT—IV

- 7. Define an 'Antihero'.
- 8. Who is Boxer and what does he represent in *Animal Farm*?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. How does Keats use imagery and symbolism to create a sense of mystery in *La Belle Dame sans Merci* ?
2. Explain the following terms (any *three*) :
 - (a) Sonnet
 - (b) Pastoral
 - (c) Personification
 - (d) Rhyme
 - (e) Simile

UNIT—II

3. How does *The Spectator Club* reflect the social and cultural values of 18th century England?
4. Discuss how satire is employed in *The Spectator Club*.

UNIT—III

5. Discuss the allegorical nature of Everyman with reference to the characters that accompany and desert him.
6. Explain the following terms (any *three*) :
 - (a) Act
 - (b) Catharsis
 - (c) Plot
 - (d) Setting
 - (e) Soliloquy

UNIT—IV

7. How does George Orwell explore the theme of power and corruption in *Animal Farm*?
8. Explain the following terms (any *three*) :
- (a) Anticlimax
 - (b) Theme
 - (c) Mood
 - (d) Symbol
 - (e) Short story

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