

8 Answer any *two* of the following : 10×2=20

- (a) Discuss Shaw's play, *Arms and the Man* as a play of ideas.

Or

How does Shaw satirize war in his play, *Arms and the Man*?

- (b) Discuss Lyubov as the central character of Chekhov's play, *The Cherry Orchard*.

Or

What is Chekhov's play, *The Cherry Orchard*—a tragedy or a comedy? Attempt a reasoned answer.

- (c) Discuss Galileo in the light of Brecht's theory of epic theatre.

Or

Attempt a critical appreciation of Virginia's character in the play, *Galileo*.

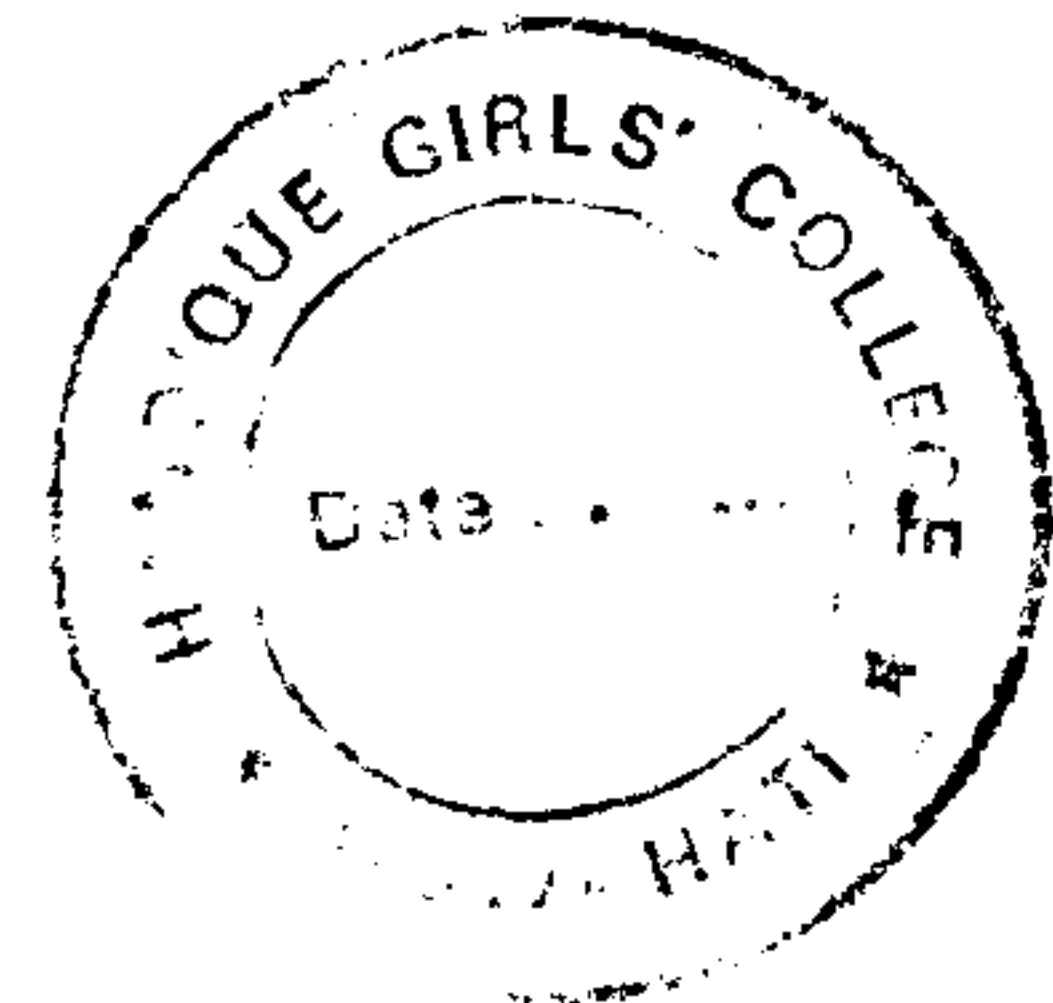
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2014

ENGLISH

(Major)

Paper : 5.1



(Modern Drama—I)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

1. Answer the following as directed : 1+1+1=3

- (a) What is everything for the Occidental theatre?
- (b) What are the two functions that define experiments in theatre?
- (c) All true feeling is in reality —.

(Complete the sentence with the right word)

2. Answer the following as directed : 2+2=4

- (a) Write the names of independent and autonomous arts Artaud mentions in his essay.

- (b) Piscator saw the theatre as — and the audience as —.

(Fill in the gaps with right expressions)

3. Write a short note on any one of the following : 5

- (a) Speech in Oriental Theatre
(b) Naturalism and Theatre

4. Answer any one of the following : 10

- (a) Discuss Piscator's experiments in theatre.
(b) Why and how does Antonin Artaud want to separate theatre from the idea of a performed text?

SECTION—II

5. Answer the following as directed : 1×4=4

- (a) Where does the action take place in the first scene of *Galileo*?
(b) When does the first act of *Arms and the Man* take place?
(c) In the play *The Cherry Orchard*, Dunyasha enters in Act-I with a book.

(Write True or False)

- (d) How many scenes are there in the play, *Galileo*?

6. Answer the following as directed : 2+2=4

- (a) What are the sounds with which *The Cherry Orchard* ends?

- (b) In the year —
— light began to shine.
At Padua city, in a modest house,
Galileo Galilei set out to prove
The — is still, the — is on the
move.

(Write appropriate expressions in the gaps)

7. Answer any two of the following : 5×2=10

- (a) Write a short note on the character of Andrea Sarti.
(b) Whether the estate has been sold today or whether it hasn't been sold—isn't it all the same? It was finished long ago, there's no turning back, the path is overgrown. Be calm, dear soul. You don't need to deceive yourself, you need to look truth straight in the eye. Explain.
(c) How easy it is to talk! Men never seem to me to grow up : they all have schoolboy's ideas. You don't know what true courage is. Explain.

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ENGLISH

(Major)

Paper : 5.2



(**Modern Drama—II**)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

SECTION—I

1. Fill in the blank or Answer the questions in
1 sentence (any *three*) : 1×3=3
- (a) The Theatre of the Absurd has renounced
arguing about the absurdity of the human
condition; it merely — it in being—that
is in terms of concrete stage images.
- (b) After forty-four years of no live perform-
ance being staged at San Quentin, why
was the play *Waiting for Godot* chosen for
performing?
- (c) Other than *Death of a Salesman*, name
any two plays by Arthur Miller.
- (d) What was the assumption on which
Miller says that the plays in *The Collected
Plays* were written?

2. Answer briefly any *three* of the following : $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (a) How does Ionesco define the term 'absurd'?
- (b) "On 19 November 1957, a group of worried actors were preparing to face their audience." Who are the 'worried actors' and why are they worried?
- (c) Why does Miller say that 'At first blush a new idea appears to be close to insanity'?
- (d) List two influences which according to Miller create the style of a play.

3. According to Martin Esslin, what are the similarities and differences between the Poetic Avant-garde Theatre and the Theatre of the Absurd?

5

Or

Arthur Miller in his Introduction to *The Collected Plays* writes that while watching a play 'our individual criteria of truth are set to one side and we are no longer at the mercy of a performance alone, but of the surrounding reaction to it'. Explain referring to the incident of a man walking down a deserted street who is witness to a man beating a horse.

4. What is Esslin referring to when he talks of 'a good play' and 'plays written in this new convention'? What are the differences between these two kinds of plays?

10

Or

Discuss some of the reasons put forward by Miller in his Introduction to *The Collected Plays* which led to *Death of a Salesman* being regarded as a pseudo-tragedy. From your reading of the play, would you consider it to be a pseudo-tragedy?

SECTION—II

5. Answer each of the following questions in 1 sentence (any *four*) : $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (a) What Medieval image does Eliot use to suggest patience?
- (b) Who was the King of England in Beckett's time?
- (c) What object in Howard's office frightens Willy?
- (d) What does Pozzo's baldness signify?
- (e) What difference is there in the willow tree between Act 1 and Act 2 in *Waiting for Godot*?

6. What does the tree stand for in *Waiting for Godot*?

2

Or

What causes the rift between Biff and Willy Loman?

7. Explain the following with reference to the context :

- (a) We wait. We are bored. (He throws up his hand.) No don't protest, we are bored to death, there's no denying it. Good. A diversion comes along and what do we do? We let it go to waste In an instant all will vanish and we'll be alone once more in the midst of nothingness.

5

Or

Let us not waste our time in idle discourse! (Pause. Vehemently.) Let us do something while we have the chance! It is not everyday that we are needed. But at this place, at this moment of time, all mankind is us, whether we like it or not. Let us make the best of it, before it is too late!

- (b) Nothing's planted. I don't have a thing in the ground.

5

Or

I saw the things that I love in this world. The work and the food and the time to sit and smoke. And I looked at the pen and I thought, what the hell am I grabbing this for? Why am I trying to become what I don't want to be ...when all I want is out there, waiting for me the minute I say I know who I am.

8. Answer any *two* of the following : 10×2=20

- (a) Critically assess *Waiting for Godot* as an absurd play.

Or

- (b) From your reading of *Waiting for Godot*, what can you gather about Beckett's views on human life and the world?

- (c) Critically assess the role of the Interlude in *Murder in the Cathedral*.

Or

- (d) Trace the influence of Greek tragedy on Eliot in writing *Murder in the Cathedral*.

- (e) Write an essay on Miller's handling of tragedy in *Death of a Salesman*.

Or

- (f) Draw a character sketch of Willy Loman as a symbol of the failing American dream.

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ENGLISH

(Major)

Paper : 5.3

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

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

10×3=30

- (a) Explain how the essays of *The Spectator* and *The Tatler* reflect the sensibilities of a rising English Middle Class in the early decades of the 18th century.
- (b) Do you think the essays of Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt can be considered representative of English Romantic prose? Discuss.
- (c) How do the important social issues of Victorian England find a place in the essays of the period? Discuss.
- (d) Do you think Dickens' essays in his *American Notes* express some contempt for American society? Explain.

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

5×3=15

- (a) Comment on Addison's plan to bring philosophy out of closets, libraries, schools and colleges and to make it available in clubs and coffee houses.
- (b) What elements of English society do the members of the Spectator Club represent?
- (c) Do you think Lamb's tone of gentle humour has the effect of trivializing the sufferings of the chimney sweepers?
- (d) What, according to Hazlitt, is 'the soul of a journey'? Discuss.

3. Answer the following questions :

2×4=8

- (a) What does Addison say about the preoccupations of women in his day?
- (b) How does Lamb compare the chimney sweepers of London with clergymen?
- (c) How does Dickens describe tobacco chewing by American gentlemen?
- (d) What is the subject 'on which it is pleasant to talk on a journey' according to Hazlitt? Why?

4. Answer the following questions :

1×7=7

- (a) How many 'disciples' does Addison think he has in London and Westminster?
- (b) What does Will Honeycomb mostly talk about?
- (c) When does Hazlitt wish to 'vegetate like the country'?
- (d) How does Dickens describe the Patent Office at Washington?
- (e) Which place is 'sometimes called the City of Magnificent Distances'?
- (f) Where is Sir Roger de Coverley from?
- (g) Why does Lamb say that when James White died he 'carried away with him half of the fun of the world'?

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Or

Comment on Woolf's style in her essay, 'The Art of Essay'. Is she too selective in her choice of essays and essayists? Give reasons for your response.

- (b) How does D. H. Lawrence in his essay, 'Why the Novel Matters', highlight the superiority of the novel over other forms of literature?

Or

Why does D. H. Lawrence in his essay, 'Why the Novel Matters', declare that the novelist is superior to the saint, the scientist, the philosopher and the poet?

- (c) Why does Elwin call his journey to Tawang a pilgrimage? Give reasons for your answer.

Or

What does Orwell mean by 'negative nationalism' and what is its impact upon the modern world?

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2014

ENGLISH

(Major)

Paper : 5.4

(The Essay in English : The Twentieth Century)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions in 1 sentence : 1×7=7

- (a) Explain the meaning of 'Cest la vie' as referred to in D. H. Lawrence's 'Why the Novel Matters'.
- (b) When was D. H. Lawrence's 'Why the Novel Matters' published?
- (c) What is 'Se La Pass'?
- (d) From which book of Elwin 'A Pilgrimage to Tawang' is taken?

(2)

- (e) When was the Spanish Civil War fought?
- (f) What does 'British jingoism' mean?
- (g) Who was the author of the essay, 'A Cynic's Apology'?

2. Answer the following in brief : $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (a) Name some of the essayists referred to in Virginia Woolf's essay, 'The Art of Essay'.
- (b) What is Trotskyism?
- (c) What were the two occasions when Tawang came into the world news?
- (d) How, according to D. H. Lawrence, is the Bible a great confused novel?

3. Answer in short any *one* of the following : 5

- (a) Discuss, in short, about positive nationalism.
- (b) In what ways is the novel, according to D. H. Lawrence, the book of life?

(3)

4. Explain the following with reference to the context : $5+5=10$

- (a) "Indifference to objective truth is encouraged by the sealing off of one part of the world from another, which makes it harder and harder to discover what is actually happening."

Or

"The world is tormented by innumerable delusions and hatreds which cut across one another in an extremely complex way, and some of the most sinister of them have not yet impinged on the European consciousness."

- (b) "Nothing is important but life. And for myself, I can absolutely see life nowhere but in the living."

Or

"In life, there is right and wrong, good and bad, all the time. But what is right in one case is wrong in another."

5. Answer the following questions : $10 \times 3 = 30$

- (a) How would you assess Woolf's view that 'pleasure' is the driving principle of the essay as a literary form as referred to in 'The Art of Essay'? Give a well-reasoned answer.

2014

ENGLISH

(Major)

Paper : 5.5

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

4. Give very short answer to the following :

1×7=7

(c) Anthony Trollope's views on writing a history of English prose fiction

(d) Johnson's views on Pope's *Dunciad*

(a) How was Robert Kafka related to Franz Kafka?

(b) What is Pisek in Kafka's letter to his father—a person, a place or a thing?

(c) Who is Lord Ainsworth as referred to by Anthony Trollope?

(d) Who is Mary in Emily Dickinson's prescribed letters?

(e) Which of Pope's books did Hamilton translate?

(f) Who was Martha Blount as referred to in *Life of Pope*?

(g) When did Tagore write his letter to Lord Chelmsford?

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

10×3=30

(a) Critically comment on Johnson's description of the major literary works of Pope in his *Life of Pope*. Is he successful in highlighting Pope's literary achievements through the analysis of his works?

(b) Evaluate Emily Dickinson's style in her letters. Do you think her use of a particular vocabulary, images and metaphors give the reader an insight into her personality?

(2)

- (c) From your reading of the prescribed letters of Ashutosh Mukherjee to Lord Lytton, attempt an analysis of the educational environment in India in the early twentieth century. Show how Mukherjee makes a case for educational autonomy in the letter.
- (d) What aspects of Tagore's personality can one deduce from a reading of the prescribed letters by him? Give a reasoned answer.
- (e) Analyze Kafka's use of the epistolary mode in exploring psychologically the nature of his father Hermann Kafka.
- (f) Show how Anthony Trollope uses the autobiographical mode of writing to describe his development as a novelist. Give relevant examples from the text.
- (g) Comment on the regional environment that R. K. Narayan constructs in his autobiography, *My Days*. Would it be appropriate to state that his autobiography reads more like a fictional work than as an autobiography?

(3)

2. Answer any *three* of the following : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Describe briefly Emily Dickinson's portrayal of Amherst in her letter to Mrs. Bowles (*Winter 1858*).
- (b) "The writer of stories must please, or he will be nothing." (Anthony Trollope) Explain with reference to the prescribed text.
- (c) "One of the greatest thoughts of his earliest works is the *Essay on Criticism*." (*Life of Pope*) Elaborate Johnson's assessment of *Essay on Criticism*.
- (d) Describe, after Franz Kafka, his early years, as stated in his letter to his father.
- (e) What are Rabindranath Tagore's views on fasting as described in his letter to the Mahatma dated May 11, 1933?

3. Write briefly on the following : $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (a) R. K. Narayan's memories as a journalist as recounted in *My Days*
- (b) Emily Dickinson's letter to Mrs. Samuel Bowles, August, 1861

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ENGLISH

(Major)

Paper : 5.6

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours



*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer the following questions very briefly :

1×7=7

- (a) Name the two countries that provide the milieu for the story to unfold in *Fasting, Feasting*.
- (b) Who is the real father of Barbara Ausley (daughter of Grace Ausley) in Edith Wharton's short story, *Roman Fever*?
- (c) Which famous event does Helen Maria Williams refer to in *Letters Written in France*?
- (d) Which religion does Galethebege embrace in Bessie Head's short story, *Heaven is not Closed*?

- (e) How many children does Father X. D' Souza's wife bear him?
- (f) Which traumatic event that took place six years ago does the protagonist attempt to grapple with in Katherine Mansfield's *The Fly*?
- (g) What does the father work as in Mamta Kalia's *Tribute to Papa*?

2. Give very short answer to the following questions : $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (a) Why does Alida Slade resent Grace Ausley so much in Wharton's *Roman Fever*?
- (b) How does Sujata Bhatt describe the peacock in her poem with the same title?
- (c) What is the implication of the silence of the mother ('the pillar's wife') in Eunice de Souza's *Catholic Mother*?
- (d) What, according to Ralokae, have the Christian Missionaries done to the Setswana people in Bessie Head's *Heaven is not Closed*?

3. Give short answers to the following questions (any three) : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Explain the following with reference to the context :
- Who cares for you, Papa?
Who cares for your clean thoughts, clean words, clean teeth?
Who wants to be an angel like you?
Who wants it?
You are an unsuccessful man, Papa.
Couldn't wangle a cozy place in the world.
You have always lived a life of limited dreams.

Or

- And if you look up in time
You might see the peacock turning away
as he gathers his tail
To shut those dark glowing eyes,
Violet fringed with golden amber.
It is the tail that has to blink
For eyes that are always open.
- (b) Write a short note on Ralokae in Bessie Head's *Heaven is not Closed*.
- (c) Critically comment on Mansfield's use of the fly as a symbol in her short story.
- (d) How does Frances Burney respond to the aristocratic women writers attending Mrs. Paradise's party as the former's 'sister authoresses'? How does it reflect Burney's own appraisal of herself as a writer?

- (e) Why does Anita Desai use Uma and her younger sister Aruna, as foils for each other in *Fasting, Feasting*? What does it indicate regarding Indian society?

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

10×3=30

- (a) Write a critical note on Anita Desai's use of the trope of food in order to explore the condition of women in society (whether in the East or the West).
- (b) Discuss the manner in which Indian English women poets use poetry as a potent vehicle through which to critique society in India and its attitudes towards women. Illustrate with particular references from the poetry of Eunice de Souza and Mamta Kalia.
- (c) Examine the use of the highly personal and private forms of the letter and the diary in order to explore one's subjectivity by women with particular references to the letters and diary of Frances Burney, Helen Maria Williams and Alice James.
- (d) How does Bessie Head depict the conflict between traditional Setswana culture and new Western cultural and religious practices in *Heaven is not Closed*? What do you think is her position regarding this conflict in Botswana?

- (e) Analyse Wharton's *Roman Fever* as a critique of conventional social norms/ strictures and morality with adequate illustrations from the text.

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