

2014

Time : As in Programme

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer from **all** the Sections as directed.*

Section – A

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

$12 \times 3 = 36$

1. What differences are there between Moll the character and Moll the narrator ? Discuss Defoe's use of first-person narration.
2. What is the role of parents in **Persuasion** ? What kind of examples do they set for their children ?

3. Analyze the character of Edgar Linton. Is he a sympathetic figure ? How does he compare to Heathcliff ?
4. How does Swift use language and style for the purpose of satire ?
5. Discuss **Pamela or Virtue Rewarded** as an epistolary novel.

Section – B

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

8×3 = 24

6. Does Moll develop or change as a character over the course of the novel ?
7. Sketch the character of Anne Elliot.
8. What role do specific names play in **Wuthering Heights** ?
9. How do the Lilliputians view the threat that Gulliver represents ?
10. Sketch the character of Mr. B.

Section – C

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

5×2 = 10

11. How sensitive is Defoe to the plight of women in his contemporary social milieu ? Is **Moll Flanders** an early feminist novel ?
12. Write a note on the title of **Persuasion**.
13. Discuss Heathcliffs relationship with Catherine.
14. What is the allegorical significance of the floating island of Laputa ?



2014

Time : As in Programme

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer from **all** the Sections as directed.*

Section – A

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

12×3 = 36

1. **The Spectator's** aim was "to enliven morality with wit and to temper wit with morality". Discuss.
2. Discuss the salient features of Lamb's essays.
3. What, according to Arnold, are the eternal objects of poetry, among all nations and at all times ?
4. Nationalism is a cruel epidemic of evil that is sweeping over the human world of the

present age, eating into its moral vitality.
Elaborate.

5. "I have lived in the pursuit of a vision, both personal and social." Discuss with reference to Russell's **Autobiography**.

Section – B

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

8×3 = 24

6. The unassuming profile of Mr. Spectator enables him to circulate widely throughout society and fulfil his position as "spectator". Elaborate.
7. The style of Charles Lamb's essays is gently old-fashioned and irresistibly attractive. Discuss.
8. "The Right Art is that alone, which creates the highest enjoyment." Examine the statement in the light of Arnold's "**Preface to poems**".
9. Comment on Tagore's views on nationalism in the west.
10. Give an account of Russell's childhood.

Section – C

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

5×2 = 10

11. Discuss how the Spectator sought to provide readers with topics for well-reasoned discussion.
12. How does Lamb describe his aunt ?
13. Arnold denounces the Romantics for ignoring the Classical writers for the sake of novelty, and for their allusive writing which defies easy comprehension. Do you agree with the estimate ?
14. Bring out the evils of nationalism as described by Tagore.



2014

Time : As in Programme

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer from **all** the Sections as directed.*

Section – A

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

12×3 = 36

1. A major characteristic of Romanticism is its focus on the individual. Its artistic expression was bound to individual impressions, moods, feelings and sentiments. Discuss.
2. **Wordsworth's Preface to Lyrical Ballads** (1800), with its definition of poetry as the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings and its

attack on neoclassical diction, is regarded as the opening statement of English Romanticism. Elaborate.

3. Do you think that Coleridge's **Biographia Literaria** is an extended criticism of **Wordsworth's** theory of poetry as given in the Preface to the **Lyrical Ballads** ? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Victorian theory is evaluative and prescriptive, concerned aesthetically and morally with what literature should do. Discuss.
5. Do you agree with Arnold that we have to turn to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us as science and philosophy will eventually prove flimsy and unstable ? Give reasons.

Section – B

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

8×3 = 24

6. The French Revolution, the Napoleonic and other social and political events did not initiate the

Romantic Movement but enriched its content. Discuss.

7. How does Wordsworth defend his poetic style in his Preface ?
8. How does Coleridge differentiate between primary imagination and secondary imagination ?
9. Discuss how Victorian critics examined literature in relationship to other modes of discourse such as science, religion and art.
10. Write a brief note on Matthew Arnold's touchstone method of criticism.

Section – C

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

5×2 = 10

11. Discuss how the Romantics turned away from the artificial urban life and found refuge in the country life and nature.
12. What does Wordsworth say about the poetic diction of the eighteenth century ?

13. What, according to Coleridge, are the two cardinal points of poetry ?
14. Do you think that Arnold's work as a critic is weakened by his "conjuring trick" whereby he considered poetry as a substitute for ?



2014

Time : As in Programme

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer from **all** the Sections as directed.*

Section – A

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

12×3 = 36

1. Poems included in **Songs of Innocence and Experience** juxtapose the innocent, pastoral world of childhood against an adult world of corruption and repression. Discuss.
2. What impression of London does Wordsworth create ?
3. Can you call **Don Juan** an epic ? Justify your answer.

4. How does Shelley's treatment of nature differ from that of the earlier Romantic poets ? What connections does he make between nature and art, and how does he illustrate those connections ?
5. The contrast between the immortal nightingale and mortal man is made all the more acute by an effort of the imagination. Discuss.

Section – B

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

8×3 = 24

6. What are Blake's favourite images of innocence and how does he use them ?
7. "Ode : Intimations of Immortality" places an emphasis on how a child grows into an adult, and being absorbed in nature, how he allows one a deeper connection to humanity." Discuss.
8. Discuss Byron's use of digression in **Don Juan**.

9. How and why does Shelley believe poetry to be an instrument of moral good ? What impact does this belief have on his poems ?
10. "Ode to a Nightingale" describes a series of conflicts between reality and the Romantic ideal of uniting with nature.

Section – C

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

5×2 = 10

11. Explain the line : "O what a multitude they seem'd these flowers of London town".
12. Discuss "Ode : Intimations of Immortality" as a Pindaric ode.
13. Do you think that Don Juan is merely a character to whom things happen ? Justify your answer.
14. What is the significance of the line : "Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red" ?



2014

Time : As in Programme

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer from all the Sections as directed.

Section – A

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

12×3 = 36

1. **The Mayor of Casterbridge** tells the story of one man's fall and another's rise. Discuss.
2. **A Passage to India** possess the question of whether it is possible for an Englishman and an Indian to ever be friends in British India. Elaborate.
3. **Hard Times** suggests that nineteenth century England's overzealous adoption of

industrialization threatens to turn human beings into machines. Discuss.

4. Write a note on humorous situations in **Vanity Fair**.
5. Discuss how **The Mill on the Floss** deals with the troubled childhood and young adulthood of Maggie Tulliver.

Section – B

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

8×3 = 24

6. Is Henchard a tragic character ? Does he possess a tragic flaw that leads to his downfall.
7. Write a note on the significance of Marabar Caves in **A Passage to India**.
8. **Hard Times** is a novel about the social condition of poverty, but very few of its major characters are actually poor. Discuss.
9. Give examples of Thackeray's use of symbolism in figures of speech and in names.

10. How does George Eliot use water imagery ? Does this imagery relate to the Floss?

Section – C

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

5×2 = 10

11. The narrator describes Elizabeth-Jane as a "flower of nature". What does this suggest about her character ?
12. What do Adela and Mrs. Moore hope to get out of their visit to India ? Do they succeed ?
13. **Hard Times** begins and ends with a meeting between Mr. Sleary and Mr. Gradgrind. How are the meetings different ?
14. Why does Miss Matilda leave her money to Pitt ?

