

127/Eng.(O)

UG/1st Sem/ENGH-GE-T-1(A)&(B)/23

**U.G. 1st Semester Examination - 2023**

**ENGLISH**

**[HONOURS]**

**Generic Elective Course (GE)**

**Course Code : ENGH-GE-T-1(A)&(B)**

**[Old CBCS Syllabus]**

**Full Marks : 60**

**Time : 2½ Hours**

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

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

**Answer all the questions from selected Option.**

**OPTION-A**

**ENGH-GE-T-1(A)**

1. Answer any ten of the following:  $2 \times 10 = 20$

- a) Identify the allusion used in the phrase "as Ixionfix'd".
- b) What is the game of "ombre"?
- c) Who is referred to as Leviathan and why?
- d) Who takes the name of a 'Salamander'?

*[Turn over]*

- e) Who are the "sojourners of Goshen"? What did they behold?
- f) To which genre of verse does Pope's *The Rape of the Lock* belong? Mention any two characteristic of the genre.
- g) "A heavenly image in the glass appears, To that she bends, to that her eyes she rears". – Whose heavenly image is referred to here? Who is 'she'?
- h) "It was he had summoned to her silent bed / The Morning dream that hovered over her head" – Who is 'he'? What is the dream?
- i) Who, among Satan's companions, admired more "the riches of heaven's pavement" than "aught divine"?
- j) Who are Florio and Damon in Book I, *The Rape Of The Lock*?
- k) Recount, following Milton, the story of Briareos and Typhon's fall.
- l) What is the "annual wound of Thammuz" that Milton mentions in Book I of *Paradise Lost*?
- m) What causes Adam and Eve to "transgress" the will of the Creator?

2. Identify and explain, with reference to the context, any two of the following: 5×2=10

- a) "Know then, unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,  
The light militia of the lower sky;  
These, though unseen, are ever on the wing,  
Hang o'er the box, and hover round the Ring.  
Think what an equipage thou hast in air,  
And view with scorn two pages and a chair."
- b) But now secure the painted Vessel glides,  
The Sun-beams trembling on the floating Tydes,  
While melting Musick steals upon the Sky,  
And soften'd Sounds along the Waters die.  
Smooth flow the Waves, the Zephyrs gently play,  
*Belinda* smil'd, and all the World was gay.
- c) "Receive thy new Possessor: One who brings  
A mind not to be chang'd by Place or Time.  
The mind is its own place, and in itself  
Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n.  
What matter where, if I be still the same,

And what I should be, all but less then he  
Whom Thunder hath made greater?"

- d) "To do aught good never will be our task,  
But ever to do ill our sole delight,  
As being the contrary to his high will  
Whom we resist. If then his Providence  
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,  
Our labour must be to pervert that end,  
And out of good still to find means of evil"

3. Answer any two of the following questions:

5×2=10

- a) Briefly sketch a character of Beelzebub as portrayed in *Paradise Lost*, Book 1.
- b) What role do Adam and Eve play in Book I of *Paradise Lost*?
- c) What aspects of the eighteenth century has Pope satirised in Books I and II of *The Rape Of The Lock*?
- d) Assess the significance of Belinda's "toilet-scene" to illustrate Pope's "mock-heroic" rendition of scenes of gravity in traditional epics.

4. Answer any two of the following questions:

10×2=20

- a) How far it is justified to consider *The Rover* as an account of the assertion of female subjectivity during the time of the Restoration?
- b) Discuss the imagery and the symbols used in developing the themes of *The Duchess of Malfi*.
- c) Compare and contrast the parallel plots of Hellena-Wilmore and Florinda-Belville in Aphra Behn's *The Rover*.
- d) Attempt a sketch of the character of Wilmore in AphraBehn's *The Rover*.

**OPTION-B**

**ENGH-GE-T-1(B)**

1. Answer any ten questions from the following:

2×10=20

- a) State any two stages of developing a research paper.
- b) What is "paraphrase"? How is it different from a "summary"?
- c) Why is it important to take target readership into consideration while writing a book review?
- d) How can one improve the "accuracy" of source material in academic writing?
- e) List two aspects of English grammar that must constitute the style of an academic writing.
- f) What are the methods used in structuring an argument?
- g) What is meant by the abbreviation "i.e."?
- h) Distinguish a "Works Cited" list from a bibliography.
- i) Point out two precautionary measures that must be taken when one uses material from a web source.

j) Make an entry for the work cited list with the following information – A book titled *The Evolution of Film: Rethinking Film Studies*, written by Janet Harbord, published in 2007 by Polity.

k) Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech:

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Brazil office Frederico Machado said, "It's difficult to reverse the damage of an anti-environmental policy in so little time." He further added, "Reducing deforestation will only happen when there is a consistent strengthening of the institutions responsible for policing it."

- l) Briefly explain the process of "peer review", providing illustrations of how the process works.
- m) Why is "brainstorming" an important step in the development of academic writing?
- n) Define a "phrasal verb" with a suitable example.

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

5×4=20

- a) Why is structuring the central argument such a significant part of any research paper?
- b) Why is it important, in the course of writing a research paper, to consistently maintain citing sources in any one system of citation?
- c) Explain "clustering" in your own words.
- d) What is the purpose of the conclusion and how is it presented?
- e) What is peer review and how does it work?
- f) Discuss the applications of introductory "there" and "it" in academic writing.

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

10×2=20

- a) Briefly discuss the process of writing a film review.
- b) Discuss the functions of an editor.
- c) Discuss the different methods of evaluating the "currency" of printed sources.

d) Attempt a paraphrase of the following passage:

"A key idea in existentialist thought is that human existence is in some way 'on its own'; anxiety (or anguish) is the recognition of this fact. Anxiety here has two important implications. First, most generally, many existentialists tended to stress the significance of emotions or feelings, in so far as they were presumed to have a less culturally or intellectually mediated relation to one's individual and separate existence. This idea is found in Kierkegaard, as we mentioned above, and in Heidegger's discussion of 'mood'; it is also one reason why existentialism had an influence on psychology. Second, anxiety also stands for a form of existence that is recognition of being on its own. What is meant by 'being on its own' varies among philosophers. For example, it might mean the irrelevance (or even negative influence) of rational thought, moral values, or empirical evidence, when it comes to making fundamental decisions concerning one's existence. As we shall see, Kierkegaard sees Hegel's account of religion in terms of the history of absolute spirit as an exemplary

confusion of faith and reason. Alternatively, it might be a more specifically theological claim: the existence of a transcendent deity is not relevant to (or is positively detrimental to) such decisions (a view broadly shared by Nietzsche and Sartre). Finally, being on its own might signify the uniqueness of human existence, and thus the fact that it cannot understand itself in terms of other kinds of existence (Heidegger and Sartre).

Related to anxiety is the concept of authenticity, which is, let us say the existentialist spin on the Greek notion of 'the good life'. As we shall see, the authentic being would be able to recognise and affirm the nature of existence itself—not by recognising the nature of existence as an intellectual fact, disengaged from life; but rather that the authentic being lives in accordance with this nature. The notion of authenticity is sometimes seen as connected to individualism. This is only reinforced by the contrast with a theme we will discuss below, that of the 'crowd'. Certainly, if authenticity involves 'being on one's own', then there would seem to be some kind of value in celebrating

and sustaining one's difference and independence from others. However, many existentialists see individualism as a historical and cultural trend (for example Nietzsche), or dubious political value (Camus), rather than a necessary component of authentic existence. Individualism tends to obscure the particular types of collectivity that various existentialists deem important."