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757 (ENM3B)

[20-HRGPNW–D3S(N)21A]

BA 3rd Semester (New) Exam., 2020 (W)

ENGLISH

[GEG S3–02 (M)]

(History of English Literature)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. *(a)* Answer the following questions : 1×8=8

(i) What were the ideals that characterised the French Revolution?

(ii) 1. Who wrote under the pen name of 'Elia'?

2. Name the popular collection of personal essays by this writer.

½+½=1

(iii) Which work of Alfred Lord Tennyson stands as a mouthpiece of 'Victorian dilemma'?

(iv) Which country was regarded as the 'jewel of the empire'?

(v) Why is Henrik Ibsen considered one of the most prominent figures of modern theatre?

(vi) What marks the end of the Anglo-Saxon period?

(vii) Define the term 'chronicles'.

(viii) What did literature introduce following the Renaissance and the Reformation?

(b) Choose the correct option from the following : 1×4=4

(i) Which writer had contributed to the 'Amatory fiction genre'?

1. Ben Jonson
2. Aphra Behn
3. John Locke
4. Jonathan Swift

(ii) *The Tatler* and *The Spectator* are both examples of
1. poetry
2. drama
3. periodical essays
4. novels

(iii) The term 'negative capability' was first coined by the poet
1. Robert Browning
2. P. B. Shelley
3. Lord Byron
4. John Keats

(iv) Mary Ann Evans is the actual name of the writer
1. Aphra Behn
2. Charlotte Bronte
3. George Eliot
4. Elizabeth Browning

(c) Fill in the blanks : 1×4=4

(i) The poet _____ had likened prophets to poets in *Defense of Poetry*, declaring that 'poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world'.

(ii) The three literary ideals which pervaded the medieval romances are love, chivalry and _____.

(iii) The Protestant Reformation which was initiated by Martin Luther, John Calvin and other early protestant reformers began in the _____ century.

(iv) John Evelyn and Samuel Pepys were the two most popular _____ of the Restoration period.

2. Answer any *five* of the following questions (each in around *50* words) : 2×5=10

(a) What is lyric poetry?

(b) State the difference between primary and secondary imagination as described in *Biographia Literaria*.

(c) Mention the fundamental differences between 'imperialism' and 'colonialism'.

(d) What is the meaning of the term 'stream of consciousness'?

(e) Give two examples of 'allegory'.

(f) Why did the modern artist experience a sense of loss and confusion?

3. Answer any *six* of the following questions (each in around *120* words) : 4×6=24

(a) *(i)* Write a few lines on the literary genre known as 'Dream Vision'.

(ii) Mention how it is different from Romance. 2+2=4

(b) State any four of the 'seven deadly sins'.

(c) Write briefly on the tragedies of William Shakespeare.

(d) Why were 'coffeehouses' very popular in England during the later part of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries?

(e) Why did the poetry of the Victorian age display an intense sense of anxiety and crisis?

(f) "As a literary form, the novel dominated the literary scene during the modern period." Explain briefly.

(g) *(i)* What is the meaning of 'studia humanitatis'?

(ii) Mention any three important areas of humanities considered by the humanists during the Renaissance period. 1+3=4

4. Answer any *five* of the following questions (each in around *200* words) : 6×5=30

(a) Discuss the life and works of the prominent novelist of the Victorian Age, Charles Dickens. 4+2=6

(b) Discuss the intellectual context of the Renaissance.

(c) Write a note on the literary forms and features of the Romantic Age.

(d) How did the 'Church' influence medieval life and literature? Discuss.

(e) Discuss the literary features of the Restoration Age.

(f) "It is interesting to note that Indian English literature came into the literary scene against the backdrop of British colonial rule." Explain in detail.

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