

I/ENG (i)

2012

(1st Semester)

ENGLISH

FIRST PAPER

(History of English Literature)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Write a note on the general qualities of Anglo-Saxon poetry.

Or

What effect did Christianity have upon Anglo-Saxon literature?

2. What historical conditions helped to account for the great literature of the Elizabethan Age?

Or

Trace the development of English drama in the Elizabethan Age.

G13—1900/2a

(Turn Over)

(2)

3. Account for the popularity of journals and periodicals during the eighteenth century.

Or

Do you agree with the observation that literature was used to serve political ends during the eighteenth century?

4. Discuss the main literary characteristics of the Romantic Age.

Or

Discuss some of the sociopolitical and economic conditions that influenced the Romantic Age.

5. What are the chief characteristics of Victorian literature?

Or

Discuss the Victorian Age as the period of social unrest.

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

1. Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct alternative in the brackets provided (any ten) : 1×10=10

(a) *The Fight at Finnsburh* is a

(i) fragment of 40 lines ()

(ii) fragment of 50 lines ()

(iii) fragment of 15 lines ()

(b) Caedmon's greatest work is called

(i) paraphrase ()

(ii) pastoral ()

(iii) paradise ()

(c) *The Faerie Queene* is written by

(i) Spenser ()

(ii) Marlowe ()

(iii) Sidney ()

(d) Miracle Plays represent

(i) the life of Christ ()

(ii) the lives of Saints ()

(iii) the coming of the Messiah ()

(e) Alexander Pope was famous for his

(i) epics ()

(ii) satires ()

(iii) odes ()

(f) The eighteenth century is also known as the

(i) Age of Reason ()

(ii) Victorian Age ()

(iii) Augustan Age ()

(g) The period between 1798 and 1850 is known as the

(i) Age of Romanticism ()

(ii) Age of Classicism ()

(iii) Age of Revolution ()

(h) *Lyrical Ballads* were published in

(i) 1798 ()

(ii) 1798 ()

(iii) 1878 ()

(i) Spenserian stanza was invented by Spenser for his poem

(i) *Astrophel* ()

(ii) *The Faerie Queene* ()

(iii) *The Shepheardes Calender* ()

(j) *In Memoriam* is

(i) an ode ()

(ii) a ballad ()

(iii) an elegy ()

(k) Printing was brought to England by

(i) Caxton ()

(ii) Chaucer ()

(iii) Spenser ()

(l) Browning is known for his

(i) dramatic monologue ()

(ii) metaphysical conceit ()

(iii) romanticism ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

2. Give short direct answers to the following questions :

3×5=15

(a) What is meant by Northumbrian literature?

Or

Describe *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

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(6)

(b) What are the main qualities of Spenser's poetry?

Or

What is meant by dramatic unities?

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(7)

(c) What is the chief object of satire?

Or

Name three poets of the eighteenth century who in their work illustrate the revival of Romantic poetry.

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(8)

(d) Give three points that make Coleridge's poetry remarkable.

Or

Why is Charles Lamb called the most human of essayists?

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(9)

(e) What are Dickens' favourite types of character?

Or

What is blank verse?

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