

2021

(CBCS)
(5th Semester)

ENGLISH

FIFTH PAPER
[Drama – I]

Full Marks: 75

Time: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*

[Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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FIFTH PAPER

[Drama – I]

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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

(Marks: 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. How does Everyman react to Death initially?
 - (a) He tries to outrun death
 - (b) He seduces death
 - (c) He tries to scare death away
 - (d) He tries to bribe death
2. How does the messenger describe the play Everyman in the Prologue?
 - (a) Morality play
 - (b) Tragedy
 - (c) Treatise
 - (d) Drama
3. Everyman is
 - (a) A tragedy
 - (b) An allegory
 - (c) An elegy
 - (d) An epic

4. What does God say will happen if he leaves people alone?
- (a) They will die
 - (b) They will become worse than beasts
 - (c) They will have endless fun
 - (d) They will stop going to church
5. Who said this line?
- “In faith, Everyman, farewell now at the end;
For you I will remember that parting is mourning.”
- (a) Kindred
 - (b) Confession
 - (c) Knowledge
 - (d) Fellowship
6. What does Death say Everyman’s mind is focused on when he first enters?
- (a) Singing and dancing
 - (b) Treasure
 - (c) Fleshly lusts and his treasure
 - (d) Fleshly lusts
7. Dr. Faustus is written in
- (a) Iambic Pentameter
 - (b) Trochaic pentameter
 - (c) Dactylic hexameter
 - (d) Pyrrhic trimeter
8. What is the meaning of the word that appear on Faustus’ arm in Latin?
- (a) ‘Prince of Darkness’
 - (b) ‘Fly, man’
 - (c) ‘You are doomed’
 - (d) ‘Coward’
9. Who doubts Faustus’ powers?
- (a) Frederick
 - (b) Robin
 - (c) Benvolio
 - (d) Martino

10. Why does Mephistopheles refuse to answer the question of who made the world?
- (a) He says that the answer is “against our kingdom”
 - (b) He does not know the answer
 - (c) He thinks that the answer is too terrifying for Faustus to hear.
 - (d) He thinks that God will strike him down if he answers the questions.
11. To which Greek mythological character is Faustus compared to in the Prologue?
- (a) Hercules
 - (b) Perseus
 - (c) Icarus
 - (d) Theseus
12. How does Faustus explain the means by which he was able to obtain grapes for the Duchess during winter?
- (a) Faustus does not give an explanation and leaves it as a mystery
 - (b) Faustus tell the Duke and Duchess that he has the power to conjure anything they desire.
 - (c) Faustus explains that he has minions that follow his every command
 - (d) Faustus explains that the year is divided into two circles over the whole world
13. “I am like ___ flea; I can creep into every corner of a wrench”
- (a) Virgil’s
 - (b) Ovid’s
 - (c) Horace’s
 - (d) Nikos’
14. The Earl of Gloucester is blinded by
- (a) The Duke of Albany
 - (b) The Duke of Cornwall
 - (c) Edmund
 - (d) Oswald
15. Who disguises himself as Caius?
- (a) Curan
 - (b) Edgar
 - (c) Kent
 - (d) Fool

16. When King Lear announces that he is retiring, what does he want to do with his lands?
- (a) Choose one of his daughters to be Queen
 - (b) Divide them equally amongst his daughters
 - (c) Give them equally to his sons-in-law.
 - (d) Reward his youngest daughter with the lands.
17. When Lear tells Regan that Goneril has wronged him, what does Regan advise him to do?
- (a) Kill himself
 - (b) Banish Goneril
 - (c) Make Regan the sole Queen
 - (d) Go to Goneril and ask her forgiveness
18. Which of these events is proof of Lear's madness and delirium?
- (a) The trial he holds for Goneril and Regan with the fool and poor Tom as judges
 - (b) He speaks to Cordelia all day long even though she is not there
 - (c) He will not get in Gloucester's livery for Dover because he thinks it is a plot against him.
 - (d) He no longer trusts Caius but gives all of his loyalty to his fool
19. What did Charles do when he was offered a chance to sell the portrait of his uncle?
- (a) He sold it for 20 pounds
 - (b) He sold it for 30 pounds
 - (c) He refused to sell it
 - (d) None of the above
20. Mr. Crabtree is the uncle of
- (a) Sir. Benjamin Backbite
 - (b) Charles and Joseph Surface
 - (c) Maria
 - (d) Trip
21. During an argument, Lady Teazle told Sir Peter that if he wanted to have authority over her, he should have
- (a) Taken her as a maid
 - (b) Adopted her as a daughter
 - (c) Not marry her at all
 - (d) Mention his intention at the start

22. Joseph Surface said Sir Benjamin can be compared to the god of
-
- (a) Gossip
 - (b) Love
 - (c) Poetry
 - (d) Scandal
23. Who said that drinking is a test by which a lover can judge his true feelings in matters of love?
- (a) Sir Peter Teazle
 - (b) Joseph Surface
 - (c) Sir. Benjamin
 - (d) Charles Surface
24. Why did Snake turn against Lady Sneerwell in the end?
- (a) It was his inherent nature to betray people and he couldn't help himself
 - (b) He was afraid Charles Surface would beat him up if he knew the truth
 - (c) He decided to change his nature and become a better man
 - (d) He was offered twice the amount of money given to him by Lady Sneerwell to speak the truth
25. Another title of the play, *All for Love* is
- (a) Love and Honour
 - (b) Anthony and Cleopatra
 - (c) The World Well Lost
 - (d) An Honest Tale
26. The first wife of Antony is
- (a) Octavia
 - (b) Fulvia
 - (c) Cleopatra
 - (d) Charmion
27. Whose name is fatal to Cleopatra's love?
- (a) Antony
 - (b) Caesar
 - (c) Dolabella
 - (d) Octavia

28. What almost convinced Antony to return to Rome with his wife?
- (a) The appearance of his two daughters in Egypt
 - (b) He had lost interest in loving Cleopatra
 - (c) The Oracle told him that it was time to leave
 - (d) He fell back in love with his wife
29. Why did Cleopatra wear her royal robes before she committed suicide at the end of "All for Love"?
- (a) She wanted to look unbothered even in death
 - (b) She wanted her servants to find her in a grand manner
 - (c) She wanted to establish her royalty even in death
 - (d) She felt like dressing up for the occasion
30. What argument does Cleopatra make to Octavia to proclaim her love for Antony?
- (a) Her love has made her mad enough to give up her kingdom
 - (b) Her love has made her unable to enjoy the pleasures and glory of her hey days
 - (c) Her love has made her lose her family and friends and she does not mind it at all
 - (d) Her love has made her lose her honour, fame and glory and she has been branded a mistress.

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

Unit I

1. Why is death sent by God to summon Everyman?
2. What is the role of the messenger in Everyman?
3. Why is Everyman's journey referred to as a 'pilgrimage'?
4. Discuss Everyman as an allegorical representation of human destiny.

Unit II

5. Is there justice in the ending of the play *Doctor Faustus*?
6. What are some of the Biblical references in the play *Dr. Faustus*?
7. Discuss the tragic flaw of *Dr. Faustus*.
8. Draw an analogy between Faustus and Icarus.

Unit III

9. Why does Cordelia wage war against England?
10. What message does Goneril's letter to Edmund contain?
11. Explain briefly the relationship between madness and identity using Lear's descent into madness?
12. What is the significance of the storm in *King Lear*?

Unit IV

13. Write a short note on the title "All for Love" by John Dryden.
14. What is unique about the relationship between Antony and Donabella?
15. Give a character sketch of Octavia.
16. Do you think the title *All for Love* is apt? Give reasons.

Unit V

17. Write a brief note on the witty dialogue in *School for Scandal*.
18. Write a short note on any one of the women characters in *School for Scandal*.
19. Analyze *School for Scandal* as a Comedy of Manners.
20. *School for Scandal* is a masterful satire on contemporary society. Discuss.

***** End of Question *****

2021

(CBCS)
(5th Semester)
ENGLISH

SIXTH PAPER
[Women's Writing]

Full Marks: 75

Time: 2 hours

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(5th Semester)
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[Women's Writing]

Full Marks: 75
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SECTION A : - OBJECTIVE

(Marks : 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Nanda Kaul's husband was a
 - (a) policeman
 - (b) politician
 - (c) Vice-Chancellor
 - (d) Social Worker
2. Raka means the
 - (a) moon
 - (b) star
 - (c) sunlight
 - (d) sunset
3. Colonel MacDougall's wife was called
 - (a) Tara
 - (b) Alice
 - (c) Miss David
 - (d) Ila Das
4. What does the party at the club remind Raka of?
 - (a) A story she has read
 - (b) Her father coming home drunk
 - (c) A dream she had
 - (d) Nanda Kaul's recollections

5. All of the following are themes of *Fire on the Mountain* except
- (a) patriarchy
 - (b) nature
 - (c) withdrawal
 - (d) religion
6. The eagle in *Fire on the Mountain* symbolises all of the following, except
- (a) domesticity
 - (b) power
 - (c) freedom
 - (d) Autonomy
7. What is the name of Mr. Rochester's dog?
- (a) Pilot
 - (b) Daisy
 - (c) Boo Boo
 - (d) Dingo
8. Jane lives with her aunt at
- (a) Thornfield hall
 - (b) Gateshead hall
 - (c) Marsh End
 - (d) Morton village
9. "Reader, I married him" is said by
- (a) Miss Temple
 - (b) Rosamond Oliver
 - (c) Jane Eyre
 - (d) Hannah
10. How does St. John discover Jane's true name?
- (a) He sees it on a scrap of paper
 - (b) She tells him while drunk
 - (c) He finds her passport
 - (d) He looks through her belongings
11. According to Charlotte Bronte, "Conventionality is not morality. Self righteousness is not _____."
- (a) faith
 - (b) devotion
 - (c) religion
 - (d) affection

12. What might Bertha Mason's imprisonment symbolise in Victorian England?
- (a) The treatment of the insane
 - (b) The status of wealthy women
 - (c) The status of women in marriage
 - (d) The treatment of beautiful women
13. How many children do Mr. & Mrs. Ramsey have?
- (a) Eight
 - (b) Seven
 - (c) Nine
 - (d) Ten
14. Who asks to go to the lighthouse in *To the Lighthouse*?
- (a) Andrew
 - (b) Nancy
 - (c) James
 - (d) Cam
15. In 'Time Passes', what happens to Prue in summer?
- (a) She gets married
 - (b) She publishes poetry
 - (c) She renovates the summerhouse
 - (d) She dies
16. Who tells Lily that women can never paint nor write?
- (a) Mr. Ramsey
 - (b) Augustus Carmichael
 - (c) Charles Tansley
 - (d) Andrew
17. What does the sea and its waves broadly represent in *To The Lighthouse*?
- (a) The Passage of Time
 - (b) Political intrigue
 - (c) Nothing
 - (d) The war
18. What literary device does Virginia Woolf use to convey the inner thoughts of the characters?
- (a) Stream of consciousness
 - (b) Italics
 - (c) Prose-poem
 - (d) Alliteration

19. Estha and Rahel were _____ twins.
- (a) identical
 - (b) dizygotic
 - (c) monozygotic
 - (d) Siamese
20. The primary setting for *The God of Small Things* is
- (a) Cochin
 - (b) Kottayam
 - (c) New Delhi
 - (d) Ayemenem
21. The name of Rahel and Estha's great-grandfather was
- (a) Comrade Pillai
 - (b) Pappachi
 - (c) Reverend E. John Ipe
 - (d) Chacko
22. What do Ammu and Velutha focus on when they are together?
- (a) The children
 - (b) 'Big things'
 - (c) 'Small things'
 - (d) How to remain together in the daylight
23. How old was Ammu when she died?
- (a) 32
 - (b) 34
 - (c) 27
 - (d) 31
24. What is unique about Estha and Rahel's relationship as children?
- (a) They are separated until the age of seven
 - (b) They ally with one another against Baby Kochamma
 - (c) Rahel can read into Estha's thoughts and experiences
 - (d) Rahel is the favourite child, while Estha is shunned
25. What is the name of Celie's stepfather?
- (a) Albert
 - (b) Alfred
 - (c) Alphonso
 - (d) Albright
26. Which of Nettie's travel destinations impresses her because of its high black culture?
- (a) The Olinka Village
 - (b) Alabama
 - (c) Cape Town
 - (d) Harlem

27. How does Shug suggest Celie reimagine God?
- (a) As a white bearded man
 - (b) As an 'it'
 - (c) As the color purple
 - (d) As a black bearded man
28. What is Shug's real name?
- (a) Margaret
 - (b) Lillie
 - (c) Lillet
 - (d) Lilibet
29. Alice Walker uses _____ to indicate the liberation of various characters' experience.
- (a) Letters
 - (b) Bright colors
 - (c) Church hymns
 - (d) Rural settings
30. What does Alice Walker use as a symbol of the community of love that surrounds Celie?
- (a) Church
 - (b) Celie's pants store
 - (c) A quilt
 - (d) Celie's farm

SECTION B : SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

Unit I

1. Who is Raka? Why does she come to Carignano?
2. What happens to Ila Das after leaving Nanda Kaul's house?
3. What is Nanda Kaul's role as a Vice-Chancellor's wife?
4. Was Nanda Kaul truly a recluse by choice? Support your answer with textual evidence.

Unit II

5. Why does Mrs. Reed make Jane stay in the Red room?
6. What does Jane do with her inheritance?
7. Why does St. John ask Jane to go to India as his wife?
8. Write a short note on the position of women in Charlotte Brontë's time.

Unit III

9. Describe Mrs. McNab, the caretaker.
10. What idea does Lily have for painting during the dinner party?
11. Who is Lily Briscoe and what do her paintings symbolise?
12. What is the symbolic significance of the lighthouse in *To the Lighthouse*?

Unit IV

13. How did Ammu die?
14. Why did Estha and Rahel confess to being kidnapped by Velutha?
15. What is Baby Kochamma's role in *The God of Small Things*?
16. What are the 'small things' in *The God of Small Things*?

Unit V

17. Why did Sofia go to jail?
18. What does the color 'purple' signify in *The Color Purple*.
19. What happened to Nettie after she left Mr. ____'s house?
20. Write a short note on racial and gender oppression in *The Color Purple*.

***** End of Question *****

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(CBCS)
(5th Semester)

ENGLISH

SEVENTH PAPER
[Literary Theory and Criticism]

Full Marks: 75

Time: 2 hours

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SEVENTH PAPER
[Literary Theory and Criticism]

Full Marks: 75

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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

(Marks: 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Plato banishes poets on two grounds –
 - a) Metaphysical and philosophical
 - b) Metaphysical and spiritual
 - c) Metaphysical and ethical
 - d) Metaphysical and theological
2. The result of *Katharsis* is emotional balance, or ____
 - a) pleasure
 - b) equilibrium
 - c) coherence
 - d) rationality
3. Longinus' sublimity consists in ____
 - a) distinction in revelation
 - b) excellence in experience
 - c) excellence in expression
 - d) excellence in knowledge
4. Members of the '*Classical Triumvirate of Criticism*' are
 - a) Plato, Aristotle and Longinus
 - b) Aristotle, Plato and Horace
 - c) Aristotle, Longinus and Horace
 - d) Plato, Horace and Longinus

5. Plato believes that 'reality' exists in
 - a) The external world
 - b) The world of reason
 - c) The realm of pure forms
 - d) The world of imagination
6. The word "Criticism" is derived from
 - a) Latin
 - b) Hebrew
 - c) Anglo Saxon
 - d) Greek
7. The study of versification and scansion of poetry is known as
 - a) Prosody
 - b) Rhetoric
 - c) Metre
 - d) Allegory
8. Grammar in Medieval Theory was based on a division in which the function of literature was to
 - a) Inspire interest in the scripture and religious doctrines
 - b) Help an individual become a better Christian
 - c) Promote religious fervour
 - d) Enable people to understand meanings
9. Grammar in the Medieval Age means
 - a) Science of correct spelling
 - b) Science of writing
 - c) Science of correct acting
 - d) Science of correct speaking
10. The earliest surviving English lyrics of the medieval period is
 - a) Obiter dicta
 - b) The Owl and the Nightingale
 - c) Divina Commedia
 - d) Canterbury Tales

11. The focus of interest in study shifted to _____ in the Renaissance period.
- a) Man
 - b) Nature
 - c) Arts
 - d) Emotions
12. "An Apology for Poetry" was a reply to
- a) Sir Philip Sidney
 - b) Stephen Gosson
 - c) Matthew Arnold
 - d) T.S. Eliot
13. Neoclassical Criticism was concerned with what poets
- a) Have done
 - b) Ought to do
 - c) Will be doing
 - d) Might do
14. Dryden confessed that his chief endeavour was to _____ the age in which he lived.
- a) To instruct
 - b) To please
 - c) To delight
 - d) To reform
15. According to Samuel Johnson the aim of criticism is to establish laws with which to
- a) Make an estimation of excellence in
 - b) Make an assessment of people's understanding
 - c) Count the credibility of the subject chosen
 - d) Make known the hidden meanings in words
16. Alexander Pope aimed largely at improving the _____, and establishing exacting standards.
- a) Literary compositions
 - b) Critical principles
 - c) Literary taste
 - d) Dramatic techniques

17. The Age of Dryden is
- a) 1500-1600
 - b) 1700-1800
 - c) 1600-1700
 - d) 1800-1900
18. In Johnson's *Lives*, the lives of the poets are arranged in the order of the
- a) Dates of their death
 - b) Dates of their birth
 - c) Dates of their publication
 - d) The arrangement is random with no particular order
19. Coleridge is the founding father of all modern criticism according to
- a) I.A. Richards
 - b) William Wordsworth
 - c) John Dryden
 - d) Johnson
20. Matthew Arnold's Approach to Literary Criticism is
- a) Religious
 - b) Vague
 - c) Moralistic
 - d) Indifferent
21. The literary criticism of Wordsworth effects a formal break with the
- a) Classical tradition
 - b) Neoclassical tradition
 - c) Medieval tradition
 - d) Elizabethan tradition
22. Coleridge's key terms are unity and _____
- a) Rhythm
 - b) Emotion
 - c) Wholeness
 - d) Objectivity

23. For Matthew Arnold, poetry that does not possess _____ cannot be ranked as great poetry.
- a) Truth and knowledge
 - b) Truth and high senses
 - c) Truth and beauty
 - d) Truth and high seriousness
24. Wordsworth in his Preface spoke as a representative man speaking to
- a) His fellow men
 - b) Kings
 - c) Noblemen
 - d) poets
25. Eliot says that a critic must have a highly developed sense of
- a) Taste
 - b) Fact
 - c) Texts
 - d) Reality
26. I.A. Richards says that the aesthetic state is _____
- a) Not a happy state of mind
 - b) Nothing but a resolution of mental conflicts
 - c) Not any different from the ordinary state in our life
 - d) Very different from the ordinary
27. Both Russian Formalism and New Criticism had their roots deeply planted on the idealism of
- a) Rene Wellek
 - b) Immanuel Kant
 - c) Roman Jakobson
 - d) Martin Heidegger
28. A critic who is synonymous with archetypal criticism and who might be considered its founding father
- a) Northrop Frye
 - b) Carl Jung
 - c) Leslie Fiedler
 - d) J.G. Frazer

29. 'Syuzhet' refers to

- a) Plot
- b) Theme
- c) Symbols
- d) Meter

30. Archetypal Criticism marks the transition from New Criticism to

- a) Imperialism
- b) Culturalism
- c) Euphemism
- d) Structuralism

SECTION : B - SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

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Unit I

1. Write a short note on Plato's doctrine of forms.
2. Give the definition of the 'Hamartia'.
3. What is the three-fold structure of Horace's 'Ars Poetica'?
4. What according to Longinus are the sources of sublimity?

Unit II

5. What does the term Renaissance mean?
6. What are the characteristics of Medieval Criticism?
7. Write a short note on Sir Philip Sidney's *An Apology for Poetry*.
8. Give a list of the broad period division of Medieval Criticism.

Unit III

9. What are the main aims of Neoclassical Criticism?
10. What are the major issues discussed in Dryden's *'Essay of Dramatic Poesy'*?
11. Discuss the flaws of critics as pointed out by Alexander Pope.
12. Give a comment on Johnson's Biographical Criticism.

Unit IV

13. What are Wordsworth's views on Poetic Diction?
14. How did S.T. Coleridge classify imagination?
15. How does Arnold define poetry?
16. Which non-literary writings influenced public opinion at the dawn of the Romantic Period?

Unit V

17. Explain the Russian Formalists use of the term 'defamiliarisation'.
18. What does T.S. Eliot mean by '*historical sense*'?
19. Write a short note on Archetypal Criticism.
20. What does I.A. Richards mean by the term '*synaesthesia*'?

***** End of Question *****

2021

(CBCS)
(5th Semester)
ENGLISH

EIGHTH PAPER
[Popular Studies]

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(Marks: 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

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1. The song *Born to be Wild* espouses
 - (a) Breaking free from conventions and restrictions
 - (b) Freedom for the African-Americans
 - (c) The end of all wars
 - (d) The idea of living life in peace
2. *Born to be Wild* has been described as the first heavy metal song because of its inclusion of the lyrics
 - (a) rock and roll thunder
 - (b) heavy metal ride
 - (c) heavy metal thunder
 - (d) wild
3. *Blowin' in the Wind* contains a powerful message against people who remain _____ to the injustice around them by pretending they cannot see or hear.
 - (a) Neutral
 - (b) Opposed
 - (c) Violent
 - (d) Agreeable

4. "How many times must the _____ before they're forever banned?"
(a) planes fly
(b) bombs fly
(c) cannonballs fly
(d) doves fly
5. *The Sound of Silence* by Simon and Garfunkel explores man's
(a) lack of communication
(b) lack of commitment
(c) lack of sympathy
(d) greed
6. The song *Sound of Silence* was recorded three months after the death of President _____
(a) Richard Nixon
(b) Ronald Reagan
(c) John F. Kennedy
(d) Lyndon B. Johnson
7. When Roger Waters wrote the song *Time* he realized he was ...
(a) no longer preparing for anything in life
(b) deeply anxious about the future
(c) angry for not realizing the swift passage of time
(d) contemplating over his past life
8. "The sun is the same in a relative way, but you're older Shorter of breath and one day _____."
(a) closer to heaven
(b) closer to death
(c) closer to the end
(d) closer to die
9. The line "*You may say I'm a dreamer/ But I'm not the only one*"
(a) Promotes dreaming
(b) urges everyone to dream
(c) invites everyone to join Lennon's dream
(d) acknowledges the existence of other dreamers

10. When John Lennon wrote the song *Imagine* he was
- (a) still a member of The Beatles
 - (b) no longer in The Beatles
 - (c) angry with members of The Beatles
 - (d) trying to leave The Beatles
11. The idea for the song *Let It Be* by Paul McCartney came from a dream about
- (a) his mother Mary
 - (b) Virgin Mary
 - (c) his lover Mary
 - (d) his sister Mary
12. Paul McCartney wrote *Let It Be* during a bleak period caused by
- (a) the breakup of The Beatles
 - (b) the death of his mother
 - (c) the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.
 - (d) His breakup with his girlfriend
13. *The Inscrutable Americans* is a satire on the _____
- (a) Stereotypes of Indian migrants in America
 - (b) Indian English and accent
 - (c) Americans' treatment of foreigners
 - (d) Indian mentality towards Americans
14. Gopal thinks that the Americans are 'inscrutable' because _____
- (a) He does not like them
 - (b) They are racist
 - (c) He is unable to understand them
 - (d) He thinks they are incomparable
15. When the baggage handler at the airport tells Gopal, "Watch your ass!", Gopal thinks he is referring to _____
- (a) Gopal's bemused attitude at the airport
 - (b) Gopal bumping into him
 - (c) The two donkeys that his family had purchased recently
 - (d) A stain at the back of Gopal's pants

16. In *The Inscrutable Americans*, the author contrasts the cultural differences between
- (a) the West and the North
 - (b) the East and the West
 - (c) Asia and the South
 - (d) Asia and Europe
17. The one thing Gopal admired about the Americans was that they were _____
- (a) Not concerned with material possessions
 - (b) Friendly and open
 - (c) Not dirty
 - (d) Transparently honest
18. Gopal goes to America to study _____.
- (a) Computer engineering
 - (b) Chemical engineering
 - (c) Biochemistry
 - (d) Architecture
19. Maya marries Ranjan to escape her middle class life in Calcutta and live in glamorous
- (a) Delhi
 - (b) Pune
 - (c) Mumbai
 - (d) Calcutta
20. The novel *Second Thoughts* deals with the underlying problem of the
- (a) Indian Class Division
 - (b) Indian Judicial System
 - (c) Indian Caste System
 - (d) Indian Marital System
21. In *Second Thoughts* Shobhaa De satirizes the concept of beauty in India which is determined by a person's
- (a) Skin tone
 - (b) Figure
 - (c) Education
 - (d) Hair

22. Maya was an educated person who had a degree in
- (a) Software Designing
 - (b) Fashion Designing
 - (c) Textile Designing
 - (d) Interior Designing
23. Ranjan's family disapproved of Maya's intention to
- (a) wear pants after marriage
 - (b) continue studying
 - (c) cook Bengali cuisine
 - (d) work after marriage
24. After meeting Nikhil, Maya wanted to _____ her husband Ranjan.
- (a) love
 - (b) harm
 - (c) divorce
 - (d) hug
25. The novel *One Night at the Call Center* deals with various issues faced by
- (a) Indian teenagers
 - (b) Indian Youths
 - (c) NRIs in India
 - (d) Indian Parents
26. One of the main themes in the novel *One Night at the Call Center* is
- (a) The theme of love
 - (b) The theme of sex
 - (c) The theme of revenge
 - (d) The theme of prejudice
27. In her off time Esha often approached agencies to get into
- (a) Business
 - (b) Modelling
 - (c) Painting
 - (d) acting
28. Varun Malhotra is nicknamed Vroom because of his love for
- (a) Formula 1 racing
 - (b) Motorbikes
 - (c) street racing
 - (d) anything on wheels

29. The train journey in the beginning of *One Night @ the Call Centre* is from
- (a) Kanpur to Delhi
 - (b) Jaipur to Delhi
 - (c) Delhi to Nagpur
 - (d) Delhi to Jaipur
30. The literary technique used by Chetan Bhagat to resolve conflict in *One Night @ the Call Centre* is
- (a) foreshadowing
 - (b) *dues ex machine*
 - (c) soliloquy
 - (d) monologue

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

Unit I

1. What motivated the counter-culture movement of the 1960s in America?
2. What is the main theme of *Born to be Wild* ?
3. What question does *Blowin' in the Wind* raise ?
4. Why is silence likened to 'cancer' in *The Sound of Silence* ?

Unit II

5. Explain with reference to the context the line : *I hope someday you'll join us, And the world will be as one*
6. Who or what is 'Mother Mary' that Paul McCartney refers to in *Let It be* ?
7. Explain with reference to the context the line :
Every year is getting shorter never seem to find the time
8. What is the 'English way' according to Roger Waters in the song *Time* ?

Unit III

9. Why was Gopal unsuccessful with girls in America?
10. What was Gopal's assessment of the American lifestyle?
11. Discuss briefly the comic elements in *The Inscrutable Americans*.
12. Describe how Gopal discovered the ugly side of America.

Unit IV

13. How did Shobhaa De represented the male characters in her novel *Second Thoughts*?
14. What prevented Maya from returning to her parents while experiencing a difficult marriage?
15. Describe the significance of the novel *Second Thoughts*.
16. What happened to Nikhil at the end of *Second Thoughts*?

Unit V

17. Provide a short analytical contrast between the male and female characters of *One Night at the Call Center*.
18. Which character best represent the angst of the Indian Youth in *One Night at the Call Center*. Explain.
19. Describe the reason behind the breakup of Priyanka and Shyam.
20. Discuss in brief the difference in Indian and American culture as depicted by Chetan Bhagat.

***** End of Question *****