Set 1

FIRST SEMESTER MA EXAMINATION(Online) December-2024
ENGLISH
HC 1.5: Comparative Drama I

Note: ***All sections are compulsory.*** **Max. Marks: 80**
Time: 1 hour 30 mins

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions **(25x2=50)**

1. _____ is considered as the "Father of Greek Tragedy".
a. Aeschylus b. Sophocles
c. Euripides d. Aristophanes
2. Who foretells Agamemnon's murder?
a. The Chorus of the old man b. Electra
c. Cassandra d. The herald
3. For how long has Agamemnon been at war in Troy?
a. Ten years b. Seven years
c. Five years d. One years
4. After Agamemnon's murder, who claims the throne?
a. Electra b. Menelaus
c. Aegisthus d. Orestes
5. Which beast symbolizes both Agamemnon and his brother Menelaus?
a. The Eagle b. The Bull
c. The Hare d. The Fox
6. In *Oedipus Rex*, whose death must be avenged in order to put end to Thebes' plague?
a. Creon's b. Polybus's
c. Laius's d. Polynices'
7. In *Oedipus Rex,* where did Oedipus send Creon at the opening of the play?
a. Exiled from Thebes b. To the Pythian Oracle
c. To a Crossroads d. To Corinth
8. How does Oedipus react when Tiresias accuses him of killing Laius?
a. He accuses Creon of killing Laius
b. He calls Tiresias a blind fool
c. He accuses Tiresias of conspiring with Creon
d. All of the above
9. What is the central theme of *Oedipus Rex?*
a. Love and betrayal b. Fate and free will
c. Power and corruption d. Comedy and satire
10. Euripides was a citizen of _____.
a. Troy b. Sparta
c. Athens d. Mycenae

11. Medea was the princess of _____.
a. Xia, a kingdom in present day China
b. Corinth, a city-state of Greece
c. Colchis, a kingdom on the eastern edge of the Black sea
d. Sheba, a kingdom in present day Ethiopia
12. Medea helped Jason to win _____.
a. The Lost Ark
b. The Golden Fleece
c. The Apples of Hesperia
d. The Trojan Horse
13. Creon, ruler of Corinth, decides to _____.
a. Make Medea his Consort
b. Exile Medea and her children
c. Imprison Medea
d. Execute Medea's children
14. Aristophanes was a/an _____ dramatist.
a. American
b. French
c. British
d. Greek
15. Which Greek God is the protagonist in *The Frogs*?
a. Poseidon
b. Dionysus
c. Zeus
d. Apollo
16. In *The Frogs*, where does Dionysus look for a great author?
a. Athens
b. Sparta
c. Hades
d. Mount Olympia
17. Heracles suggest all the modes of suicide except _____.
a. Drowning
b. Jumping off a tower
c. Hemlock
d. Hanging
18. Where is the play set in *Phaedra*?
a. Athens
b. Troezen
c. Crete
d. Rome
19. "He's here. Blood rushes to my heart: I'm weak/ And can't recall the words I meant to speak". Whose statement is this?
a. Aricia
b. Oenone
c. Phaedra
d. Hippolytus
20. How does Hippolytus die?
a. He is eaten alive by vulture's
b. Theseus stabs him
c. He stabs himself
d. He is dragged to death in his chariot
21. In the last scene of Act V, after Phaedra's and Hippolytus' deaths, what does Theseus do to Aricia?
a. He kills her
b. He declares her his daughter
c. He rapes her
d. He keeps her enslaved in his place
22. In Tartuffe, Orgon was drawn to all of the following except:
a. Tartuffe's groans
b. Tartuffe's sermons
c. Tartuffe's kissing of the floor
d. Tartuffe's deep sighs
23. What does Orgon instruct Mariane to do in *Tartuffe*'s Act II?
a. Not marry anyone
b. Marry Valere
c. Marry Tartuffe
d. Become a Nun

24. Tartuffe, the protagonist of Moliere's play promotes moral behaviour but fails to practice it himself. What is Tartuffe's temptation?

a. Riches
b. Orgon's house
c. Orgon's family
d. Orgon's wife, Elmire

25. What literary device is used in Moliere's *Tartuffe*,

a. Satire
b. Deus ex machina
c. Comedy of manners
d. hyperbole

SECTION - B

Answer any **four** questions: **(4x5=20)**

1. Discuss *Agamemnon* as a study of guilt and sin.
2. Comment on the significance of the Herald scene in *Agamemnon*.
3. "In *Oedipus Rex*, a noble man is finally destroyed by his quest of the truth". Elucidate.
4. Discuss the significance of irony and faith in *Oedipus Rex*.
5. Describe how *Medea* portrays the idea of passion and revenge.
6. Briefly explain Medea as a heroic character.
7. Comment on the symbolic significance of the title, *The Frogs*.
8. Explain the political ideology of *The Frogs*, which is "old ways good, new ways bad".

SECTION -C

Answer any **one** question: **(1x10=10)**

1. Explain how Aphrodite, Artemis, and Phaedra contributed to Hippolytus's death.
2. Examine the conflict between lust and chastity in the play, *Phaedra*.
3. Consider the theme of power and control in *Tartuffe*.
4. Delineate the character of Orgon in *Tratuffe*.

Set 2

FIRST SEMESTER MA EXAMINATION(Online) December-2024

ENGLISH

HC 1.5: Comparative Drama I

Note: ***All sections are compulsory.***

Time: 1 hour 30 mins **Max. Marks: 80**

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions **(25x2=50)**

1. What is the chorus' role in Greek dramas?
a. To give comedic relief
b. To interact with the actors
c. To offer commentary and reflection
d. To serve as stagehands

2. When did Clytemnestra kill Agamemnon?
a. When he is in the bathtub
b. After he returns to his palace of Argos
c. He informs Clytemnestra about his acts while he was absent
d. When he finds Clytemnestra with her lover

3. Why was Agamemnon away from home?
a. He went hunting with Orestes
b. He was conducting a religious ritual at Delphi
c. He fought in the Trojan War
d. He was visiting a family in Athens

4. Who is the legitimate heir to the kingdom after Agamemnon's death?
a. Orestes
b. Aegisthus
c. Menelaus
d. Electra

5. Why did Clytemnestra murder Agamemnon?
a. He sacrificed their daughter, Iphegenia
b. An oracle informed her she had to do it
c. He cheated on Clytemnestra with Helen
d. Aegisthus threatened to murder Iphigenia if she refused to kill Agamemnon.

6. What is Oedipus's tragic flaw in the play, *Oedipus Rex*?
a. Arrogance
b. Ignorance
c. Greed
d. Kindness

7. Who reveals the truth about Oedipus's identity to him?

a. The Chorus
b. The Messenger from Corinth
c. The Sphinx
d. Jocasta

8. What is the name of Oedipus and Jocasta's son in *Oedipus Rex?*
a. Antigone
b. Ismene
c. Polyneices
d. Eteocles

9. What is the ultimate message or moral lesson of *Oedipus Rex*?
a. The pursuit of knowledge can lead to destruction
b. Fate is unavoidable and inescapable
c. Blindness is a physical handicap
d. Exile is the worst punishment

10. What sacrifice for Jason had Medea made in the past?
a. Killed her brother to help Jason escape
b. Gave up her kingdom
c. Willingly estranged herself from her family to marry him
d. Her youth and beauty to bear his sons

11. For what does Medea beg Creon?
a. To let Jason divorce his daughter
b. To kill her rather than let live in the state he suggests
c. Forgiveness
d. One more day to find a home for her sons

12. What does Medea ask of Aegeus, in exchange for her spell to reverse his childlessness?
a. Money
b. Sanctuary
c. Kill Jason
d. That Medea marry her

13. After Aegeus leaves, Medea reveals her plans to _____
a. Kill Creon
b. Kill the Princess
c. Kill her own children
d. All of the above

14. Who is the God of theatre and wine in *The Frogs*?
a. Pluto
b. Dionysus
c. Heracles
d. Charon

15. The play *The Frogs* was written amidst _____.
a. The Trojan war
b. The Great war
c. The Punic wars
d. The Peloponnesian wars

16. Dionysus compares his longing for Euripides with a longing for _____.
a. Meat
b. Minestrone
c. Wine
d. Grapes

17. What does Dionysus want from Heracles in *The Frogs?*
a. Advice about the journey to Hades
b. To attain his blessing
c. Insight into Euripides's character
d. Money

18. In Racine's play *Phaedra*, who rules Athens?
a. Aricia
b. Phaedra
c. Theseus
d. Hippolytus

19. What is the name of Phaedra's nurse and confidante?
a. Panope
b. Oenone
c. Ismene
d. Her name is not given; she is addressed as Nurse

20. Who is the object of Hippolytus' affections in *Phaedra?*
a. Theramenes
b. Aricia
c. Phaedra
d. Oenone

21. How does Phaedra die?
a. She hangs herself
b. She stabs herself
c. She poisons herself
d. She throws herself out of a palace window

22. Orgon adopts Elmire's plan to expose Tartuffe's hypocrisy because:
a. Cléante tells him that this strategy is required
b. He believes Elmire has been unfaithful
c. He is convinced Tartuffe is evil
d. He wishes to prove Tartuffe's innocence

23. Tartuffe believes that 'sin only offends heaven when…':
a. To avoid a scandal
b. It can act condemned by the Church
c. The sinner's motive is pure
d. The sin is performed in front of others

24. In Molière's *Tartuffe*, why does Orgon disinherit his son Damis?
a. He has accumulated a lot of debt
b. Damis accuses Tartuffe of trying to seduce Elmire
c. He plans to get rid of his father
d. He married a young lady below his socioeconomic status

25. Who characterizes Tartuffe as "a base usurper with a power tyrannic"?
a. Elmire
b. Damis
c. Cleante
d. Dorine

SECTION - B

Answer any **four** questions: **(4x5=20)**

1. Comment on the role of Clytemnestra in *Agamemnon*.
2. Describe the significance of prophecies in *Oedipus Rex*.
3. Briefly explain the dramatic irony in *Oedipus Rex*.
4. Discuss the concept of 'Destiny is character' in Greek Tragedies.
5. Discuss how citizenship and race are dealt within the play, *Medea*.
6. Describe the relationship between Jason and Medea.
7. Discuss Aristophanes' *The Frogs* as a social satire.
8. Comment on the significance of the opening scene in *The Frogs.*

SECTION -C

Answer any **one** question: **(1x10=10)**

1. Comment on the relationship between Phaedra and Oenone in *Phaedra*.
2. Discuss the irony in Racine's *Phaedra*.
3. "Molière exposes hypocrisy through comedy and satire in *Tartuffe*". Elucidate.
4. Discuss the theme of family and society in Molière's *Tartuffe*.

Set 3

FIRST SEMESTER MA EXAMINATION(Online) December-2024

ENGLISH

HC 1.5: Comparative Drama I

Note: ***All sections are compulsory.***

Time: 1 hour 30 mins **Max. Marks: 80**

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions **(25x2=50)**

1. Who assists Clytemnestra in plotting the murder of Agamemnon?
A) Cassandra
B) The Watchman
C) Aegisthus
D) The Chorus

2. What is the primary reason Clytemnestra gives for murdering Agamemnon?
A) His arrogance as a king
B) His sacrifice of their daughter, Iphigenia
C) His infidelity during the war
D) A prophecy foretelling his death

3. _____in Agamemnon is known for having prophetic vision.
A) Clytemnestra
B) The Watchman
C) Cassandra
D) Aegisthus

4. What does the purple cloth symbolize when Agamemnon walks on it?
A) His impending doom and defiance of the gods
B) Victory in the Trojan War
C) His royal status
D) The wealth of Argos

5. What is the primary purpose of the chorus in Greek tragedy?
A) To introduce comic relief
B) To serve as the main protagonist
C) To engage in battle scenes
D) To comment on the action and provide reflections on the themes

6. Who first reveals to Oedipus that he is the cause of Thebes' suffering?
A) Creon
B) Jocasta
C) Tiresias
D) The Chorus

7. What does Oedipus do when he discovers the truth about his identity and his actions?
A) Flees Thebes immediately
B) Denies the accusations and continues ruling
C) Blinds himself and exiles himself from Thebes
D) Marries another queen to secure his rule

8. _____ defines Oedipus as a tragic hero?
A) His physical strength
B) His prophetic powers
C) His ability to forgive easily
D) His relentless pursuit of the truth, leading to his downfall

9. Who acts as the voice of reason and advises Oedipus to stop seeking the truth about his birth?
A) Jocasta
B) The Messenger
C) Creon
D) Tiresias

10. What is the primary reason for Medea's rage against Jason in Euripides' Medea?
A) He has taken another wife, Glauce
B) He banished her from Corinth
C) He ignored her prophecies
D) He betrayed her to Creon

11. Who tries to offer protection to Medea in the face of her banishment?
A) Creon
B) Aegeus
C) The Nurse
D) Jason

12. Who serves as a confidant and voice of reason, attempting to dissuade Medea from carrying out her plans?
A) The Tutor
B) The Nurse
C) Aegeus
D) Creon

13. What thematic element is most prominent in *Medea*?
A) The power of forgiveness
B) The plight of women and the consequences of betrayal
C) The futility of war
D) The joy of motherhood

14. What is the significance of the chorus in the play, *The Frogs*?
A) They sing a song that mocks Dionysus' quest
B) They represent the voice of traditionalists opposing change
C) They symbolize chaos and confusion in the Underworld
D) They add comedic elements and break the tension of the main action

15. What significant contest takes place in the underworld in the play, *The Frogs*?
A) A battle of wits between philosophers
B) A musical contest judged by Dionysus
C) A debate between Aeschylus and Euripides to determine the superior tragedian
D) A race to the river Styx
16. In *The Frogs*, who judges the debate between Aeschylus and Euripides?
A) The god Apollo
B) Dionysus
C) Pluto
D) The chorus

17. What literary device is most prominently used in Aristophanes' The Frogs to convey political and social commentary?
A) Allegory
B) Irony
C) Satire
D) Assonance

18. Who represents innocence and virtue in *Phaedra*?
A) Phaedra
B) Theseus
C) Hippolytus
D) Oenone

19. What leads to the tragic downfall of *Phaedra*?
A) Her ambition to rule Athens
B) Her uncontrolled jealousy and love for Hippolytus
C) A curse from the gods
D) Her loyalty to Theseus

20. What action does Oenone take that accelerates the tragic outcome of the play?
A) She persuades Phaedra to accuse Hippolytus of making advances.
B) She confesses her guilt to Theseus.
C) She warns Hippolytus of Theseus' arrival.
D) She plots to kill Aricia.

21. How does Theseus' character contribute to the development of the tragic plot in *Phaedra*?
A) He acts as a neutral observer throughout the play.
B) He encourages Phaedra's feelings for his son.
C) He supports Hippolytus unconditionally.
D) His rash judgments and impulsive nature lead to devastating consequences

22. What is Aricia's role in *Phaedra*?
A) A rival to Phaedra's love for Hippolytus
B) The rightful heir to the throne of Athens
C) A messenger between Theseus and Phaedra
D) A servant loyal to Oenone

23. What is Tartuffe's main method of manipulating Orgon and his family?
A) Through acts of violence
B) By displaying false piety and religious devotion
C) By bribing them
D) Through his vast knowledge of law

24. How is Tartuffe ultimately defeated in the play?
A) Elmire exposes him publicly in the town square.
B) The King intervenes and nullifies the deed due to Tartuffe's past misdeeds.
C) Orgon challenges him to a duel and wins.
D) Damis uncovers Tartuffe's schemes in court.

25. The central theme of *Tartuffe* is _____
A) The critique of religious hypocrisy
B) The triumph of love over obstacles
C) The virtues of loyalty and bravery
D) The perils of overindulgence

SECTION B

Answer **any four** questions **(4x5-20)**

1. Attempt a character analysis of Clytemnestra in Agamemnon.
2. Discuss *Oedipus Rex* a quintessential Greek tragedy.
3. Explain the theme of revenge in Euripides' *Medea* and how it drives the plot?
4. Discuss the theme of literary and artistic excellence as depicted in *The Frogs*.
5. Comment on the significance of the opening scene in Agamemnon.
6. Discuss the theme of knowledge versus ignorance in *Oedipus Rex.*
7. Bring out the distinctive features of Greek tragedy.
8. Assess the character of Jason in Medea.

SECTION C

Answer **any one** question **(1x10=10)**

1. Discuss the major themes in Molière's *Tartuffe*.
2. Examine Racine's *Phaedra* as a tragedy.
3. Comment on the theme of hypocrisy in *Tartuffe*.
4. Discuss the role of fate in Racine's *Phaedra.*

Set 1

FIRST SEMESTER MA EXAMINATION(Online) December-2024
ENGLISH
HC 1.1: English Literature from Chaucer to Milton

Note: ***All sections are compulsory.*** **Max. Marks: 80**
Time: 1 Hr. 30 mins

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions **(25x2=50)**

1._____ is the 'Father of English poetry'.
a. Shakespeare b. Milton
c. Blake d. Chaucer

2. John Milton's *Lycidas* is known as;

a). Elegy b). Ballad c). Ode d). Epic

3._____ is the form of verse used in *The General Prologue*.

a. Sonnet b. Ballad

c. Royal Rhyme d. Blank verse

4. What is the main concern of the Wife of Bath in *The General Prologue*?

a. Importance of Money b. Evils of marriage

c. Rights of women d. Virtues of poverty

5. *The Pilgrim's Progress* was composed by John Bunyan when he was _____.

a. In prison b. On a pilgrimage

c. On a social mission d. In a church

6. What is Christian's first obstacle in *The Pilgrim's Progress*?

a. The Slough of Despond b. Vanity Fair

c. The River of Death d. The Swamp of Despair

7. What is the subject of Milton's epic poem, *Paradise Lost Book-I*?

a. The life of Jesus Christ b. The fall of man from Paradise

c. The story of the Trojan War d. The adventures of King Arthur

8. Identify the famous quote from John Milton's *Paradise Lost Book-I.*

a. All the world is a stage

b. To be, or not to be, that is the question

c. I wandered lonely as a cloud

d. The mind is its own place, and in itself can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven

9. John Donne's "The Good Morrow" shows an evolution of feelings from

a. Body to min b. Lust to love

c. Mind to soul d. All of these

10. In "The Good Morrow", after falling in love the poet compares themselves with -

a. Stars b. Another planet

c. Two hemisphere d. None of these

11. In Donne's "The Canonization" the phrase 'stamped face' refers to

a. Face in a stamp b. Coin

c. Holy face d. Real face

12. What is the meaning of "The Canonization"?

a. Accepter of canon b. Having a gun

c. To attend sainthood d. A priest

13. What is the theme of the poem, "A Valediction Forbidding Mourning"?

a. The inevitability of death b. The beauty of nature

c. The importance of physical touch d. The power of love

14. What metaphor does Donne use to depict the couple's love in "A Valediction Forbidding Mourning".

a. A rose b. A bird in flight

c. A compass d. A tree

15. What is the theme of John Donne's poem "Death, be not Proud"?

a. The inevitability of death b. The fear of death

c. The acceptance of death d. The triumph over death

16. In "Death, be not Proud", the speaker compare death to _____

a. Eternal sleep b. A powerful adversary

c. Endless suffering d. Joyful existence

17. What is the significance of the final stanza of the poem, “The Collar”?

a. The speaker enters the monastery
b. A return to regional devotion
c. A continued period of religious doubt
d. A speaker kills himself

18. What is the tone of Herbert’s poem, “Discipline”?

a. Religious
b. Confessional
c. Sarcastic
d. Hopeful

19. What does Marvell prefer over the rude pleasures of society in his poem “Thoughts in a Garden”?

a. Getting married
b. Being in solitude
c. Going on a pilgrimage
d. Praising God

20. “Lycidas” is an elegy on the death of _____.

a. John Milton
b. Martin Luther King
c. Charles Dickens
d. Edward King

21. In which famous sonnet did John Milton write, “When I consider how my light is spent”?

a. “On His Blindness”
b. “Lycidas”
c. *Paradise Lost Book-I*
d. *Paradise Lost Book-II*

22. Who delivered the famous line, “Was this the face that launched a thousand ships”?

a. Faustus
b. Mephistopheles
c. Helen of Troy
d. The Chorus

23. What is the name of the devil disguised as a Franciscan friar in *Doctor Faustus*?

a. Mephistopheles
b. Beelzebub
c. Belial
d. Asmodeus

24. Whom does Celia throw a handkerchief at in *Volpone*?

a. Scoto Mantua, disguised as Volpone
b. Volpone, disguised as Mosca
c. Volpone, disguised as Scoto Mantua
d. Mosca, disguised as Scoto Mantua

25. Which of the following vices, does *Volpone* Primarily satarize?

a. Lust
b. Gluttony
c. Sloth
d. Greed

SECTION - B

Answer any **four** questions: **(4x5=20)**

1. How does *The General Prologue* provide a glimpse into Medieval England?
2. Attempt a character analysis of the Monk in *The General Prologue*
3. Analyse *The Pilgrim's Progress* as an allegory.
4. Comment on Milton's portrayal of Satan in *Paradise Lost Book I*.
5. Examine the distinctive features of metaphysical poetry in Donne's "The Good-Morrow".
6. Comment on the theme of conflict and resolution in Herbert's "Discipline".
7. Discuss the symbolic significance of 'Time's winged chariot' in "To His Coy Mistress".
8. Comment on Milton's philosophy of life in "On His Blindness".

SECTION -C

Answer any **one** question: **(1x10=10)**

1. Trace the rise and fall of Doctor Faustus in Marlow's *Doctor Faustus.*
2. "*Doctor Faustus* explores the renaissance spirit". Elucidate.
3. Attempt a character analysis of Mosca in *Volpone*.
4. Discuss *Volpone* as a satire on human greed and deceit.

Set-1

FIRST SEMESTER MA EXAMINATION(Online) December-2024
ENGLISH

HC 1.3: Restoration and 18th Century English Literature

Note: ***All sections are compulsory.*** **Max. Marks: 80**
Time: 1 hour 30 mins

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions **(25x2=50)**

1. Whose plays introduced the character of the fop into the theatre?
a. Wycherly b. Dryden
c. Congreve d. George Etherege

2. Who wrote *The Conquest of Granada*?
a. Thomas Shadwell b. Dryden
c. George Ferquhar d. Vanburgh

3. Who called Congreve plays as 'blasphemy'?
a. Dryden b. Wycherly
c. Collier d. D'Urfey

4. Who established the 'Kit Kat club'?
a. Wycherly b. Dryden
c. Vanburgh d. Congreve

5. Which of the following poet is not a Graveyard poet?
a. Edward Young b. Robert Southey
c. Thomas Gray d. William Collins

6. *The Tale of a Tub* is a satire by _____.
a. Swift b. Goldsmith
c. Steele d. Defoe

7. Which novel is considered as the first Seventeenth century novel?
a. *Shamela* b. *The Pilgrim's Progress*
c. *Tom Jones* d. *Moll Flanders*

8. In the novel *Tom Jones*, Tom is madly in love with _____.
a. Seagrim b. Mrs. Waters
c. Lady Bellaston d. Sophia

9. To whom Sophia offers a job in her house?
a. Molly b. Mrs. Waters
c. Mrs. Miller d. Miss. Western

10. *Moll Flanders* is considered as a _____.
a. Gothic novel b. Psychological novel
c. Picaresque novel d. Historic novel

11.Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders* first appeared in _____.
a.1711 b. 1719
c.1729 d. 1722

12. *Gulliver's Travels* belongs to the literary genre known as_____.
a. Imaginary Voyage b. Psychological novel
c. Realistic novel d. Historical novel.

13. Through the Portrait of Lilliputians Swift satirizes the _____of man.
a. witty nature b. Moral Pettiness
c. Kindness d. selflessness

14. Who created the immortal comic character, Sir Roger de Coverley in their prosaic works?
a. Steele and Addison b. Fielding
c. Defoe d. Bunyan

15. Who is considered as a black character in *The Vicar of Wakefield*?
a. Mr. Jenkinson b. George
c. Burchell d. Thornhill

16. Which of the following character plays a lead role in Pope's *The Rape of the lock*?
a. Belinda b. Cassandra
c. Helen d. Arabella

17. Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* is considered as _____ allegory.
a. Historical b. Cultural
c. Political d. Religious

18. Who casts satanic role in *Absalom and Achitophel?*
a. Zimri b. Shimei
c. Absalom d. Achitophel

19. Who commented that Pope could not be called as a great poet in spite of his wit?
a. Joseph Warton b. Edward Young
c. Johnson d. Gray

20. What is the central theme of the poem, *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*?
a. Love b. Death
c. Marriage d. Power

21. *The School for Scandal* is a comedy written by_____
a. Sheridan b. Marlowe
c. Johnson d. Webster

22. Who is called as 'man of sentiment similarly to the creation of Iago as 'honest Iago' in the play, *The School for Scandal*?
a. Sir Peter Teazle b. Charles Surface
c. Joseph Surface d. Mr. Oliver

23. The famous 'Screen Scene' appears in which of the following plays?
a. *She Stoops to Conquer* b. *The School for Scandal*
c. *The Rivals* d. *The Way of the World*

24. *The Way of the World* is the finest example for_____
a. Restoration Tragedy b. Historical Play
c. Political Allegory d. Restoration Comedy

25. The 'Proviso Scene' in *The Way of the World* portrays the reconciliation between the following characters:
a. Waitwell & Foible b. Mr. Fainall & Mrs. Fainall
c. Mirabell & Millamant d. Lady Wishfort & Sir Rowland

SECTION - B

Answer any **four** questions: **(4x5=20)**

1. Delineate the character of Jenny Jones in *Tom Jones*.
2. "*Moll Flanders* is about Moll's morality". Discuss.
3. Is Moll Flanders a victim of circumstances? Discuss.
4. Comment on the portrayal of the land of Houyhnhnms.
5. Consider *The Vicar of Wakefield* as a social criticism.
6. Consider the *Rape of the Lock* as a Mock epic.
7. Discuss *Absalom and Achitophel* as a political satire.
8. Discuss how Gray glorifies common men in his Elegy.

SECTION -C

Answer any **one** question: **(1x10=10)**

1. Consider *The School for Scandal* as Comedy of Manners.
2. Analyze the character of Charles Surface in *The School for Scandal*.
3. Critically examine Mirabell - Millamant relationship in *The Way of the World*.
4. Describe the significance of the title, *The Way of the World.*

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Set 1

FIRST SEMESTER MA EXAMINATION(Online) December-2024

ENGLISH

HC-1.2 Shakespeare

Note: ***All sections are compulsory.*** **Max. Marks: 80**

Time: 1 Hr. 30 mins

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions **(25x2=50)**

1. What is the central theme of *Macbeth*?
   A. Ambition and power
   B. Friendship and loyalty
   C. Love and betrayal
   D. Justice and mercy

2. In *Hamlet*, who delivers the famous soliloquy "To be, or not to be"?
   A. Claudius
   B. Polonius
   C. Hamlet
   D. Laertes

3. _____ is the supernatural event that occurs in *Julius Caesar* before Caesar's assassination.
   A. Appearance of Caesar's ghost
   B. Lion walks through the streets
   C. Caesar dreams of his death
   D. The skies rain blood

4. Who helps Antonio to procure the loan from Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*?
   A. Gratiano
   B. Bassanio
   C. Lorenzo
   D. Nerissa

5. In *As You Like It*, where do the characters flee to from persecution?
   A. Forest of Arden
   B. Forest of Ephesus
   C. Windsor Forest
   D. The Island of Prospero

6. In *Measure for Measure*, who disguises himself as a friar?
   A. Angelo
   B. Claudio
   C. The Duke
   D. Lucio

7. What magical power does Prospero possess in *The Tempest*?

A. Control over the seas
B. Power to summon spirits
C. Ability to shapeshift
D. Eternal youth

8. _____ is the primary conflict in *Richard II*.

A. Greed for power
B. Rebellion against Richard's rule
C. Richard's exile from England
D. Richard's rivalry with Bolingbroke

9. Who convinces Macbeth to believe in the witches' prophecies?

A. Banquo
B. Lady Macbeth
C. The Porter
D. Macduff

10. In *Hamlet*, what does the ghost of King Hamlet reveal to Prince Hamlet?

A. The existence of the afterlife
B. Claudius murdered him
C. Gertrude's betrayal
D. Hamlet's future destiny

11. Who delivers the funeral oration for Caesar in *Julius Caesar*?

A. Cassius
B. Brutus
C. Mark Antony
D. Octavius

12. In *The Merchant of Venice*, _____is the penalty that Shylock demands if Antonio fails to repay the loan.

A. His house
B. A pound of flesh
C. A golden casket
D. A lifetime of servitude

13. In *As You Like It*, Rosalind disguises herself as;

A. A shepherdess
B. A knight
C. A court jester
D. A young man

14. In *Measure for Measure*, _____is sentenced to death for impregnating Juliet.
    A. Claudio
    B. Angelo
    C. Lucio
    D. Escalus

15. What does Prospero renounce at the end of *The Tempest*?
    A. His claim to the throne
    B. His magical powers
    C. His anger towards Antonio
    D. His position as Duke

16. What vision does Macbeth see before killing Duncan?
    A. A crown on his head
    B. Banquo's ghost
    C. A dagger floating in the air
    D. Blood on his hands

17. Who is the ruler of Denmark at the beginning of the play, *Hamlet*?
    A. King Hamlet
    B. Claudius
    C. Polonius
    D. Fortinbras

18. What warning does the soothsayer give to Caesar in *Julius Caesar*?
    A. "Beware the Ides of March"
    B. "The crown is your curse"
    C. "Rome shall fall"
    D. "Trust no friend"

19. Why does Shylock refuse to accept money in *The Merchant of Venice*?
    A. He desires revenge against Antonio
    B. He has already forgiven the debt
    C. He believes Antonio can pay later
    D. He wants the casket trial instead

20. What role does the character Touchstone play in *As You Like It*?
    A. A villain
    B. A court jester
    C. A knight
    D. A noble duke

21. In *Measure for Measure*, who is Angelo engaged to but refuses to marry?
    A. Isabella
    B. Juliet
    C. Mariana
    D. Lucio

22. What is Ariel's role in *The Tempest*?
    A. A shipwrecked sailor
    B. A magical spirit serving Prospero
    C. The ruler of the island
    D. A rival to Caliban

23. What act causes *Richard II* to lose favour with his nobles?
    A. His lavish spending
    B. His refusal to lead the army
    C. His seizing of Bolingbroke's inheritance
    D. His exile of York

24. Who murders Banquo in *Macbeth*?
    A. Macbeth himself
    B. Hired murderers
    C. Lady Macbeth
    D. Macduff

25. What is the fate of Ophelia at the end of the play, *Hamlet*?
    A. She marries Laertes
    B. She is exiled
    C. She drowns herself
    D. She ascends to the throne

SECTION -B

Answer any **four** questions **(4x5=20)**

1. Write a note on the Roman Mob in *Julius Caesar*.
2. Comment on Lady Macbeth's soliloquy.
3. Attempt a character analysis of Portia in *The Merchant of Venice*.
4. Comment on the opening scene in *Macbeth*.
5. Delineate the character of Ophelia in *Hamlet*.
6. Write a note on the Quarrel scene in *Julius Caesar*.
7. Discuss the importance of the Casket scene in *The Merchant of Venice*.
8. Describe the Forest of Arden as visualized in *As You Like It*.

SECTION -C

Answer any **one** question: **(1x10=10)**

1. Comment on the theme of appearance versus reality in *Measure for Measure.*
2. Bring out the significance of the title, *Measure for Measure.*
3. Attempt a character analysis of Caliban in *The Tempest*.
4. Compare and contrast Richard II and Bolingbroke.

Set 3

FIRST SEMESTER MA EXAMINATION (Online), December-2024
ENGLISH

HC 1.3: Shakespearean Sonnets and Criticism

Note: ***All sections are compulsory.*** **Max. Marks: 80**
Time: 1 hour 30 mins

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions **(25x2=50)**

1. What according to A.C. Bradley in *The Substance of Shakespearean Tragedy*, is a defining characteristic of Shakespeare's tragic heroes?

   a. They possess supernatural abilities
   b. They are entirely virtuous and flawless
   c. They have a fatal flaw that leads to their downfall
   d. They are immune to the influence of fate

2. In Shakespeare's "Sonnet 129", what does the poet suggest about the nature of lust?
   a. It is fulfilling and brings long-lasting happiness
   b. It is deceptive and leads to regret
   c. It is a divine emotion celebrated by all
   d. It is harmless and easily controlled

3. _____ is the central theme of Shakespeare's "Sonnet 15"?
   a. The fleeting nature of beauty and youth
   b. The power of unchanging love
   c. The betrayal by a close friend
   d. The contrast between love and lust

4. What is the structure of a Shakespearean sonnet?
   a. Two quatrains followed by a sestet
   b. Three quatrains followed by a couplet
   c. An octave followed by a sestet
   d. Four quatrains with no concluding couplet

5. In Shakespeare's Sonnet 29, what causes the speaker's mood to shift from despair to contentment?

   a. The realization of his own talents
   b. The memory of his beloved's love
   c. Observing nature's beauty Receiving praise from others
   d. Lust

6. In Shakespeare's Sonnet 30, what does the speaker ultimately find that helps him overcome his sorrow for past losses?
   a.The wisdom gained from age
   b. The solace found in solitude
   c. The thought of a dear friend
   d. The beauty of nature

7. How does the poet describe true love in “Sonnet 116”?
    a. As a fleeting and temporary emotion
    b. As an unchanging and steadfast force
    c. As a whimsical and unpredictable feeling
    d. As something that can be altered by external factors

8. In Shakespeare's Sonnet 71, what does the speaker request of his beloved after his death?
    a. To honour him with constant remembrance
    b. To forget him and move on to avoid sorrow
    c. To write poems in his memory
    d. To visit his grave frequently
9. In Shakespeare's Sonnet 138, how does the speaker describe the relationship between himself and his lover?
    a. As a relationship based on youthful passion
    b. As one where both are truthful and open
    c. As one built on mutual deception and acceptance
    d. As a simple and innocent love
10. In Shakespeare's Sonnet 116, what is true love compared to in the poet’s description?
    a. A guiding star that remains constant
    b. A beautiful rose that blooms and fades
    c. A fleeting shadow that cannot be grasped
    d. A river that changes with the seasons

11. What according to A.C. Bradley, does fate or destiny typically play in Shakespearean tragedies?
    a. It acts as an irrelevant background force
    b. It reinforces the hero's control over their own destiny
    c. It serves as an external force that contributes to the hero's downfall
    d. It is completely absent from the narrative

12. In Sonnet 138, why does the speaker choose to believe his lover's lies?
    a. Because he is unaware of her deception
    b. To test her loyalty and faithfulness
    c. To preserve the illusion of youthful love
    d. To show that trust is more important than truth

13. What characterizes Shakespeare's plays, according to Coleridge?
    a. All elements are strictly planned and rigidly structured
    b. Every aspect of his plays follows classical traditions
    c. His plays are characterized by growth and natural evolution
    d. His dramas are purely imaginative without any realistic elements

14. What aspect of Shakespeare’s characters is often highlighted in Wilson Knight's *On the Principles of Shakespeare Interpretation*?
    a. Their superficial traits and actions
    b. Their symbolic representation of universal human experiences
    c. Their lack of complexity and predictability
    d. Their rigid adherence to social norms
15. Which critic from the seventeenth century praised Shakespeare as *“not of an age, but for all time”*?
    a. Ben Jonson
    b. Alexander Pope
    c. John Dryden
    d. Dr. Samuel Johnson

16. ‘Character is destiny’ applies to _____ plays.
    a) Roman Plays
    b) Greek Plays
    c) Shakespearean Plays
    d) None of the above

17. In Sonnet 18, ‘The eye of heaven’ refers to _____.
    a. The Moon
    b. The Sun
    c. The Poet
    d. The Flower

18. In Shakespeare's Sonnet 146, the speaker's main concern is _____.
    a. The beauty of nature
    b. The loyalty of friends
    c. The fleeting nature of fame
    d. The struggle between the soul and the physical body

19. In Shakespeare's Sonnet 73, what season does the speaker use as a metaphor for his aging?
    a. Spring
    b. Summer
    c. Autumn
    d. Winter

20. According to Dr. Samuel Johnson, what was one of the main reasons for Shakespeare's choice of plots for his plays?
    a. To appeal to the tastes of an audience emerging from barbarity and illiteracy
    b. To adhere strictly to classical literary traditions
    c. To showcase his original storytelling skills
    d. To create stories that praised the aristocratic class
    e.

21. What was Caroline F. Spurgeon’s main interest in her analysis of Shakespeare’s imagery, as highlighted in *Shakespeare’s Iterative Imagery* (1931)?
    a. Comparing Shakespeare’s imagery to classical sources
    b. Understanding Shakespeare’s language in a historical context
    c. Discovering Shakespeare’s personality through “clusters of certain associated ideas”
    d. Analyzing the influence of other playwrights on Shakespeare’s works

22. Who in the eighteenth century acknowledged Shakespeare’s natural genius but criticized him for not adhering to the classical unities?
    a. Ben Jonson
    b. Dr. Samuel Johnson
    c. Alexander Pope
    d. John Dryden

23. What aspect of traditional critical theory did Dr. Samuel Johnson challenge in his *Preface to Shakespeare*?
    a. The portrayal of Shakespeare as a poet of learning
    b. The need for detailed character analysis
    c. The inclusion of moral lessons in Shakespeare's plays
    d. The importance of adhering to the unities of time and place

24. In Shakespeare's Sonnet 18, how does the poet suggest his beloved's beauty will achieve immortality?

a) By comparing it to a perfect summer day
b) Through the natural cycle of seasons
c) By preserving it in his verse
d) Through divine intervention

25. What did Caroline Spurgeon identify as a recurring element in Shakespeare's imagery?

a. Imagery based on ancient mythology
b. Visual representations of growth and decay
c. Repeated references to religious themes
d. Complex mathematical metaphors

SECTION B

Answer **any four** questions **(4x5-20)**

1. Write an appreciation of Shakespeare's Sonnet 30.
2. Discuss Coleridge's contribution to Shakespeare Criticism?
3. Discuss the theme of time, death and immortality in Shakespearean sonnets.
4. Describe A. C. Bradley's views on Shakespearean Tragedies.
5. Elaborate on the concept of 'Character is destiny' in Shakespearean Tragedies.
6. Comment on the theme of justice in Shakespearean Tragedies.
7. How does Macbeth become tragic hero in spite of his crime?
8. Explore the theme of friendship in Shakespearean sonnets.

SECTION C

Answer **any one** question **(1x10=10)**

1. Attempt a critical analysis of Dr. Johnson's *Preface to Shakespeare*.
2. In what ways did Caroline Spurgeon argue that Shakespeare's imagery reflected his personal worldview and the social context of his time?
3. Discuss how Johnson defends Shakespeare's mixing of tragedy and comedy?
4. Critically evaluate Caroline Spurgeon's "The Subject Matter of Shakespeare Images".

Set 1

FIRST SEMESTER MA EXAMINATION (Online) December-2024

EL 1.1: Inter-Disciplinary Course I (Open Elective)

Indian Literature- I

Note: All questions are compulsory. **Max. Marks: 40**

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions **(20x2=40)**

1. _____is commonly referred as the "Indian Shakespeare"?

a. Kalidasa b. Bhasa

c. Bhavabhuti d. Bharavi

2. Which of the following represents the emotion of love in Indian Aesthetics?

a. Bhayanaka Rasa b. Hasya Rasa

c. Shringara Rasa d. Karuna Rasa

3. What is carved on the King's ring presented to Shakuntala?

a. The Royal seal b. Dushyanta

c. Shakuntala d. The mark of heart

4. What is the curse on Shakuntala?

a. The person she is thinking about will become a female

b. The person she is thinking about will disappear

c. The person she thinks about will die

d. The person she is thinking about will forget her

5. Shakuntala and her friends rest on the bank of _____ river.

a. Tapti b. Kalindi

c. Padma d. Malini

6. Who is the son of Charudatta in 'Mrichchakatika'?

a. Vasantasena b. Sarvadamana

c. Rohasena d. Maitreya

7. *Mrichchakatika* consists of _____ Acts.

a. Ten b. Nine

c. Eight d. Seven

8. What is the name of the prostitute Vasantasena befriends?

a. Vidhushaka b. Rohini

c. Sharvilaka d. Charudatta

9. Who is the grandfather of Jawaharlal Nehru?

a. Motilal Nehru b. Gangadhar Nehru

c. Nandlal Nehru d. Uma Nehru

10. Where did Jawaharlal Nehru live between 1934 and 1935, when he wrote *An Autobiography*?

a. In India b. In prison

c. In England d. In Cambridge

11. "Many have written autobiographies, but few have had the courage to let them appear during their lives". Name the critic who remarked on Nehru's *Autobiography*.

a. Everton Brydges b. Nehru himself

c. Gandhiji d. Ruskin Bond

12. Who of the following wrote a letter to Lord Amherst advocating of an English education?

a. Lord Bentinck b. Ram Mohan Roy

c. Lord Minto d. Lord Lytton

13. Lord Amherst came to India as _____

a. Ambassador b. Commissioner in general

c. Minister in General d. Governor General

14. In which year "Letter to Lord Amherst" was presented?

a. 1723 b. 1823

c. 1623 d. 1523

15. Which language did Macaulay recommend as the medium of instruction in schools?

a. English b. Hindi

c. Sanskrit d. Persian

16. '"Indian learning was inferior to European learning," which was true at the time in terms of physical and social sciences. Who said this?

a. Ram Mohan Roy b. Lord Macaulay

c. George Eliot d. Edgar Allan Poe

17. What was the main purpose of Macaulay's Educational reforms in India?

a. Promoting traditional Indian languages

b. Preserving ancient Indian texts

c. Creating a class of English-educated Indians

d. Establishing vocational schools

18. Swami Vivekananda pitied upon _____.

a. Those who believe in religion

b. Those who believe only their religion will survive at the cost of others

c. Those who believe in universal harmony

d. Those who believe in unity and brotherhood

19. What message did “Parliament of Religions” convey to the world?

a. Assimilation and not destruction, is the best way forward

b. Holiness and purity are not exclusive to any one religion

c. All religions have produced men and women of exalted character

d. All the above

20. “Hinduism has taught the world _____”. Said Swami Vivekananda.

a. Tolerance and universal acceptance b. Kindness and forgiveness

c. progressive ideas and modernity d. All of the above