

2016

**ENGLISH (Honours)**

[New Syllabus]

Paper Code : I-A

Full Marks : 20

Time : Thirty Minutes

***Important Instructions for OMR Sheet***

1. Write / Fill your Roll number, Registration number and Session in the space provided on the top of the OMR Sheet.
2. Write / Fill your correct Subject Code & Paper Code in the space provided on the top of the OMR sheet (Subject Codes are given on the back of the OMR sheet & Paper Code in the Question Paper.)
3. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
4. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet given inside the Paper Booklet only**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
5. If you write your Name, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
6. You have to return the OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen. Use of any mobile phone, calculator or log table etc. in examination hall, is prohibited.

### OMR Sheet-এর জন্য জরুরী নির্দেশাবলী

- ১। OMR Sheet এর নির্দেশিত স্থানে নিজের রোল নম্বর, রেজিস্ট্রেশন নম্বর এবং শিক্ষাবর্ষ (session) লিখতে/পূরণ করতে হবে।
- ২। OMR Sheet এর নির্দেশিত স্থানে সঠিক Subject Code এবং Paper Code লিখতে/পূরণ করতে হবে। OMR Sheet এর পিছনের পাতায় Subject Code গুলি দেওয়া আছে এবং Paper Code টি প্রশ্নপত্রে উল্লেখ আছে।
- ৩। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে চারটি করে সম্ভাব্য উত্তর, যথাক্রমে (A), (B), (C) এবং (D) করে দেওয়া আছে। পরীক্ষার্থীকে সঠিক উত্তরের গোল ঘরটি নীল/কালো কালিতে পূরণ করতে হবে।
- ৪। সঠিক উত্তর কেবলমাত্র উত্তর পত্র অর্থাৎ OMR Sheet-এর নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে গোল ঘর পূরণ করেই দিতে হবে। অন্য কোনো উপায়ে দেওয়া উত্তরের মূল্যায়ন হবে না।
- ৫। পরীক্ষার্থীর পরিচয় প্রকাশ পাবে এইরূপ কোনো বিশেষ দাগ, ফোন নম্বর, নাম ইত্যাদি OMR Sheet এর কোনো অংশে লেখা যাবে না। কোনোরূপ অবাঞ্ছিত শব্দ লেখা বা দুর্নীতির আশ্রয় নিলে পরীক্ষার্থী নিজেই তার জন্য দায়ী থাকবে।
- ৬। পরীক্ষা শেষে উত্তর পত্র (OMR Sheet) সংশ্লিষ্ট তত্ত্বাবধায়কের নিকট জমা দিয়ে পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে বেরোতে হবে এবং কোনোভাবেই পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে OMR Sheet টি আনা যাবে না।
- ৭। শুধুমাত্র নীল/কালো বল পয়েন্ট কলম ব্যবহার করতে হবে। পরীক্ষাকক্ষে মোবাইল ফোন, ক্যালকুলেটর অথবা লগ-টেবিল ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার নিষিদ্ধ।

Answer *all* the questions in OMR sheet.

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The Norman Conquest took place in —  
 (A) 1032  
 (B) 1040  
 (C) 1066  
 (D) None of the above
2. Chaucer is called —  
 (A) The Father of the English poetry  
 (B) The forerunner of Renaissance  
 (C) The poet laureate  
 (D) None of the above
3. 'Pearl' is a —  
 (A) Love poem  
 (B) Dream poem  
 (C) Satirical poem  
 (D) Heroic poem
4. 'Everyman' is a —  
 (A) Problem play  
 (B) Morality play  
 (C) Mystery play  
 (D) Interlude

Turn Over

5. Chaucer's poetry falls into \_\_\_\_\_ periods.

- (A) Four
- (B) Three
- (C) Two
- (D) Five

6. Anglo-Saxon 'Paraphrase' is the story of —

- (A) Genesis, Exodus and a part of Daniel
- (B) Genesis, Exodus
- (C) Paradise
- (D) Nature

7. 'Andreas' and 'Elene' are the epic poems by —

- (A) Alfred
- (B) Chaucer
- (C) Cynewulf
- (D) Shakespeare

8. Alfred, the Anglo-Saxon King is chiefly known as a —

- (A) Poet
- (B) Historian
- (C) Novelist
- (D) Translator

9. Layamon's 'Brut' is a —

- (A) Chronicle
- (B) History in the form of doggerel verse
- (C) Poem
- (D) History

10. \_\_\_\_\_ marks the beginning of Hundred Years' War.

- (A) 1402
- (B) 1308
- (C) 1342
- (D) 1338

11. Geoffrey's "Historia Regum Britanniae is —

- (A) History
- (B) A melody of pagan and Christian legends
- (C) Amalgamation of history and imagination
- (D) Chronicle

12. "The Canterbury Tales" belongs to Chaucer's —

- (A) First Period
- (B) Second Period
- (C) Third Period
- (D) Fourth Period

13. In the "Prologue" Chaucer introduces the readers to various —
- (A) Places
  - (B) Rulers
  - (C) Religions
  - (D) Characters
14. The Lollards were followers of —
- (A) King Alfred
  - (B) Longland
  - (C) Abbess Hilda
  - (D) Wycliffe
15. Stanza form of seven decasyllabic lines rhyming ababbcc is called —
- (A) Rhyme Royal
  - (B) Villanelle
  - (C) Blank Verse
  - (D) Ottava rima
16. Out of the four chief dialects that flourished in the pre-Chaucerian period, the one that became the standard English in Chaucer's time is —
- (A) The Northern
  - (B) The East-Midland
  - (C) The West-Midland
  - (D) The Southern
17. Which of the following was a characteristic feature of Medieval literature ?
- (A) A large body of personal literature
  - (B) Realism in representation of time and space
  - (C) Absence of illiteration in poetry
  - (D) The popular genre of the bird and beast fable
18. In Chaucer's time the Peasant Revolt resulted in the —
- (A) Dethorment of the king
  - (B) Demolition of Church as an institution
  - (C) End of serfdom
  - (D) Rise of nationalism
19. The Black Death that swept over England when Chaucer was about nine years old is another name for —
- (A) The Great Plague
  - (B) The Great Flood
  - (C) The Great Drought
  - (D) The Great Revolt
20. Langland's Piers Ploughman is —
- (A) A medieval alliterative romance
  - (B) Heroic poem
  - (C) Allegorical narrative poem
  - (D) Anglo-Saxon elegiac poem

P - I (1+1+1) H / 16 (N)

2016

ENGLISH (Honours)

Paper Code : I-B

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three Hours Thirty Minutes

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Group - A

1. Answer any *four* of the following in about 100 words each : 4×5=20

- (a) Biography
- (b) Lyric
- (c) Mockepic
- (d) Sonnet
- (e) Dramatic Monologue
- (f) Short Story
- (g) Tragicomedy
- (h) Pastoral
- (i) Poetic Drama
- (j) Elegy

2. Answer any *three* of the following : 3×5=15

- (a) Explain the function of any *two* of the following speech organs involved in the articulation of speech sound —
  - (i) Lips
  - (ii) Tongue

(iii) Velum

(iv) Palate

(v) Vocal cords.

(b) Define any *two* of the following sounds :

(i) |P| as in pot

(ii) |θ| as in three

(iii) |ʃ| as in second

(iv) |n| as in nest

(v) |u:| as in fool

(c) Distinguish between voices and voiceless sounds with examples.

(d) Attempt phonetic transcription of the following :

(i) judge

(ii) cat

(iii) knowledge

(iv) cotton

(v) honorable

(e) Define 'word-stress' with suitable examples.

3. Answer any *one* of the following in about 300 words : 1×10=10

- (a) Why is the speaker in "The Seafarer" so restless and unhappy? Why is he forced to travel "the paths of exile"?
- (b) How would you define the tone of "The Ruin"? Does it change during the course of the poem? Elucidate with sufficient examples from the text.
- (c) Is *Beowulf* an epic? What values does the poem promote and how does it promote them?

Turn Over

- (d) Wealtheow, Hygd, Hildeburh, Grendel's mother — What do the female characters in *Beowulf* do? How do they offer alternative perspective on the heroic world of the poem?
4. Answer any *one* of the following in about 100 words : 1×5=5
- Why is the wife suffering in "The Wife's Lament" and why is this significant?
  - What is the message of "Deor's Lament"?
  - Comment on the opening of *Beowulf*.
  - What do the poets in 'Beowulf' sing about and what is the purpose of their performances?
5. Answer any *one* of the following in about 300 words : 1×10=10
- Solitude and companionship are mentioned in several places in "The Dream of the Rood". Explain the significance of each with suitable examples from the text.
  - Would you consider "The Dream of the Rood" as an Anglo-Saxon religious poem? Justify your answer.
  - Do you consider Sir Gawain a chivalrous character? Substantiate your answer with examples from the text.
  - 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight' is an alliterative medieval romance. Do you agree? Discuss.
6. Answer any *one* of the following in about 100 words : 1×5=5
- What is the role of the cross in the poem "The Dream of the Rood"?
  - Comment on the beginning of the dream. What are the alternating views the dreamer has of the cross, in the poem "The Dream of the Rood"?
  - What challenge does the Green Knight throw to King Arthur and his knights?

- (d) What ideals of medieval society can you infer from Sir Gav accept the challenge?

7. Answer any *one* in about 300 words : 1×10=10
- Trace the varieties and shades of allegory in "Piers Plowman" with suitable examples from the passages on your syllabus.
  - How does the Prologue act as an overture to the rest of "The Vision of Piers Plowman"?
  - Is "Everyman" a morality or a miracle play? Discuss.
  - What is the significance of the title of the play *Everyman*?
8. Answer any *one* in about 100 words : 1×5=5
- In "Piers Plowman", Langland personalized the sins. In this light describe the personalized characters in Passus 5 and Passus 6.
  - "Do well and have well, and God shall have your soul." Locate and explain.
  - What does Fellowship initially promise to Everyman? And how does Fellowship's attitude change when he discovers Everyman's intended destination?
  - "Here I lie, cold in the ground : Thy sins hath me sore bound / That I cannot steer." Who is the speaker? What made the speaker to speak thus?