

S.S. JAIN SUBODH PG (AUTONOMOUS) COLLEGE,
JAIPUR

ASSIGNMENT

English Literature

M.A Sem-I

Paper ENG101 – Language and Communication Skills – I

Attempt any two questions :

1. Describe concepts and notions prescribed in your syllabus with examples.
2. Explain the significance of Passive voice in written and spoken English Language .
3. Evaluate the prominent themes of Victorian Age .
4. Comprehension

Archaeology as a profession faces two major problems.

First, it is the poorest of the poor. Only paltry sums are available for excavating and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites once excavated. Yet archaeologists deal with priceless objects every day.

Second, there is the problem of illegal excavation, resulting in museum-quality pieces being sold to the highest bidder.

I would like to make an outrageous suggestion that would at one stroke provide funds for archaeology and reduce the amount of illegal digging. I would propose that scientific archeological expeditions and governmental authorities sell excavated artifacts on the open market. Such sales would provide substantial funds for the excavation and preservation of archaeological sites and the publication of results. At the same time, they would break the illegal excavator's grip on the market, thereby decreasing the inducement to engage in illegal activities. You might object that professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money. Moreover, ancient artifacts are part of our global cultural heritage, which should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder. I agree. Sell nothing that has unique artistic merit or scientific value. But, you might reply, everything that comes out of the ground has scientific value. Here we part company. Theoretically, you may be correct in claiming that every artifact has potential scientific value. Practically, you are wrong.

I refer to the thousands of pottery vessels and ancient lamps that are essentially duplicates of one another. In one small excavation in Cyprus, archaeologists recently uncovered 2,000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs in a single courtyard, even precious royal seal impressions known as melek handles have been found in abundance — more than 4,000 examples so far.

The basement of museums is simply not large enough to store the artifacts that are likely to be discovered in the future. There is not enough money even to catalogue the finds; as a result, they cannot be found again and become as inaccessible as if they had never been discovered. Indeed, with the help of a computer, sold artifacts could be more accessible than are the pieces stored in bulging museum basements. Prior to sale, each could be photographed and the list of the purchasers could be maintained on the computer. A purchaser could even be required to agree to return the piece if it should become needed for scientific purposes. It would be unrealistic to suggest that illegal digging would stop if artifacts were sold in the open market. But the demand for the clandestine product would be substantially reduced. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance was known, and that was dated stratigraphically by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. What is the primary purpose of the passage ?
2. The author implies that all of the following statements about duplicate artifacts are true EXCEPT:
 - (A) A market for such artifacts already exists.
 - (B) Such artifacts seldom have scientific value.
 - (C) There is likely to be a continuing supply of such artifacts.
 - (D) Museums are well supplied with examples of such artifacts.
 - (E) Such artifacts frequently exceed in quality in comparison to those already cataloged in museum collections
3. What is the disadvantage of storing artifacts in museum basements as mentioned in the passage?
4. The author's argument concerning the effect of the official sale of duplicate artifacts on illegal excavation is based on which of the following assumptions?
 - (A) Prospective purchasers would prefer to buy authenticated artifacts.
 - (B) The price of illegally excavated artifacts would rise.
 - (C) Computers could be used to trace sold artifacts.
 - (D) Illegal excavators would be forced to sell only duplicate artifacts.
 - (E) Money gained from selling authenticated artifacts could be used to investigate and prosecute illegal excavators
5. The author anticipates which of the following initial objections to the adoption of his proposal?
 - (A) Museum officials will become unwilling to store artifacts.
 - (B) An oversupply of salable artifacts will result and the demand for them will fall.
 - (C) Artifacts that would have been displayed in public places will be sold to private collectors.
 - (D) Illegal excavators will have an even larger supply of artifacts for resale.
 - (E) Counterfeiting of artifacts will become more commonplace
5. Write a letter to your friend describing in detail your future plan .
6. Do we really need research in literature? If so , how can we justify the research work ?

7. Transform the following using indirect speech and Passive Voice wherever

Required:

Long years back , Sarah lived in a small town. She lost her precious necklace. She searched everywhere but couldn't find it. She asked Tom for help.

Sarah: "Tom, I lost my necklace. Have you seen it anywhere?"

Tom: "Oh no, Sarah! I haven't seen it, but I can help you look for it."

They both began searching around the house. After some time, Tom found something shining under the table.

Tom: "Look, Sarah! Is this your necklace?"

Sarah: "Oh, yes! That's it! Thank you so much for finding it!"

Tom: "I'm glad I could help. Always happy to assist a friend."

8. Estimate the difference in themes of Pre Romantic and Romantic poets. Do you think we need Romantic era again in present times?

Paper ENG102 – Age of Revival I (Elizabethan)

ANSWER ANY TWO

Q- 1: Analyze how Geoffrey Chaucer portrays different social classes in the "Prologue to The Canterbury Tales." How do the characters reflect the social, religious, and economic conditions of 14th-century England?

OR

Q- 1: Discuss Chaucer's use of irony and satire in the "Prologue to The Canterbury Tales." How does he use these literary techniques to critique the moral and ethical values of his time?

Q-2 : Explore the use of nature imagery in the first two stanzas of Edmund Spenser's *Epithalamion*. How does Spenser connect the natural world to the themes of love and marriage?

OR

Q-2: Discuss the role of mythological references in Spenser's *Epithalamion*. How do these allusions contribute to the poem's celebratory tone and its depiction of love?

Q-3: Examine the theme of power and corruption in *The Duchess of Malfi*. How does John Webster portray the consequences of unchecked ambition and authority through the characters and their actions?

OR

Q-3: Discuss the role of gender and autonomy in *The Duchess of Malfi*. How does Webster present the Duchess as a complex figure navigating the constraints of her social position?

Q-4: Analyze the theme of blindness, both literal and metaphorical, in *King Lear*. How does Shakespeare use this motif to comment on the nature of human folly and the consequences of misjudgment?

OR

Q-4: Explore the depiction of familial relationships in *King Lear*. How do the dynamics between parents and children drive the tragic elements of the play?

Q-5 : Discuss the theme of ambition and its consequences in Christopher Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*. How does Faustus' desire for knowledge and power lead to his downfall?

OR

Q-5 : Examine the role of morality and the concept of salvation in *Dr. Faustus*. How does Marlowe explore the tension between Renaissance humanism and Christian theology?

Q-6: Analyze the theme of self-restraint and control in Bacon's essay "Of Dissimulation." How does Bacon argue for the strategic use of dissimulation in personal and political life?

Q-7: Discuss Francis Bacon's views on revenge in his essay "Of Revenge." How does Bacon critique the act of revenge, and what moral or ethical arguments does he present against it?

Q-8: Explore the theme of love in John Donne's poem *The Canonization*. How does Donne elevate the experience of love to a spiritual and transcendent level, and what is his argument against societal judgment?

OR

Q-8: Analyze the use of metaphysical conceits in Donne's *A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning* and *The Flea*. How do these conceits shape the reader's understanding of love and relationships in Donne's poetry?

Paper ENG103 – Pre-Romantic and Romantic Age 1

Attempt any two of the following questions.

1. Discuss the role of French Revolution on Romantic Movement in literature.
2. Discuss William Collins as a Pre- Romantic poet.
3. Discuss the role of nature in Tintern Abbey.
4. Discuss the use of supernatural by S.T Coleridge (in the poems prescribed in your syllabus).
5. Justify the title “Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus “written by Mary Shelley.
6. Discuss the plot of “The Good- Natured Man”.
7. Discuss “ Ode on the death of a Favorite Cat” as a mock heroic.
8. Discuss the character of “Victor Frankenstein” from “Frankenstein”.

Paper ENG104 – Victorian Age I

Answer any two of the following questions:

1. What do you mean by Industrial Revolution? Explain.
2. Write the main characteristics of Oxford Movement.
3. Discuss “Ulysses” as a typical Victorian poem with the help of illustrations from the poem.
4. Write a critical appreciation of the poem “The Lotos-Eaters”.
5. Write a critical appreciation of the poem “The Scholar Gypsy”.
6. What types of conflicts did you notice in A Tale of Two Cities?
7. Discuss the main themes of Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte.
8. Justify the title of A Tale of Two Cities

ASSIGNMENT

English Literature

M.A Sem-III

Paper ENG 301 – Literary Criticism and Theory – I

ANSWER ANY TWO

Q- 1: Discuss Aristotle's concept of *mimesis* (imitation) in *Poetics*. How does he distinguish between different forms of artistic representation, and what role does *mimesis* play in tragedy?

Q- 2: Analyze Aristotle's theory of tragedy as outlined in *Poetics*. How do the elements of plot, character, and catharsis contribute to the effectiveness of a tragic work according to Aristotle?

Q- 3: Discuss the significance of *Rasa* (aesthetic flavor) as presented in Bharata's *Natyashastra*. How does the *Rasa* theory define the emotional experience of the audience in relation to art and performance?

Q- 4: Analyze the role of *Abhinaya* (acting or expression) in Bharata's *Natyashastra*. How does Bharata categorize the different types of *Abhinaya*, and what importance do they hold in dramatic performance?

Q- 5: In *An Essay on Criticism*, Pope emphasizes the importance of following nature in art. Discuss Pope's views on the relationship between nature and literary creation, and how this reflects the values of the Neoclassical period.

Q- 6: Analyze Pope's critique of critics in *An Essay on Criticism*. How does he portray the responsibilities of a good critic, and what dangers does he associate with faulty criticism?

Q- 7: Discuss Matthew Arnold's view of poetry as a "criticism of life" in *A Study of Poetry*. How does he argue for the moral and intellectual value of poetry in shaping human thought and society?

OR

Q- 7: Analyze Arnold's criteria for evaluating great poetry. What does he mean by "high seriousness," and how does he use this standard to differentiate between good and bad poetry?

Q- 8: In "Tradition and the Individual Talent," T.S. Eliot presents a complex view of the relationship between a poet and tradition. Discuss Eliot's argument that tradition is not inherited but earned, and how individual creativity interacts with the literary past.

OR

Q- 8: Analyze Eliot's theory of impersonality in poetry as presented in "Tradition and the Individual Talent." How does Eliot argue that the poet's personal emotions should be separated from the creation of a work of art?

Paper ENG 302 – Twentieth Century Literature – I

Attempt any two of the following questions.

1. Bring out the characteristics of the Irish movement.
2. Delve into how the ‘Theatre of the Absurd’ explores the concept of the absurdity of human existence.
3. Analyze how existentialist philosophy influences *Waiting for Godot*.
4. Discuss the thematic implications of *Pygmalion*.
5. How does Yeats incorporate mythological elements into his work, and what do these elements reveal about his views on Irish identity and cultural heritage? Incorporate your answer based on the text suggested for your study.
6. Assess the treatment of ‘gender and sexuality’ in *The Waste Land*.
7. Determine how Eliot’s fragmented narrative affects the reader’s interpretation of *The Waste Land*.
8. Explore the significance of Joyce’s ‘stream of consciousness’ technique in *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. How does this narrative style enhance the reader’s understanding of Stephen’s inner life and his artistic development?

Paper ENG 303 – Indian Writing in English and in Translation – I

Attempt any two questions:

1. Compare and contrast the two characters –Nikhil and Sandip Babu of the novel .
2. Do you think that ‘Patience’ is leitmotif of the poem – ‘ Poet, Lover and Birdwatcher’. Substantiate your answer with example.
3. Critically appreciate the poem –‘Hunger’ by J. Mahapatra
4. How does Kamala Das challenge societal norms and gender roles through her exploration of female identity, desire, and autonomy in her poetry?
5. “A.K. Ramanujan’s poetry often delves into the mundane, transforming it into a canvas for exploring identity, memory, and human relationships”. Elaborate upon the given statement .
6. What role does the character of Indrajit play in challenging societal expectations in Evam Indrajit?
7. How would you interpret the end of the novel Home and The World ?
8. Do you agree that the end of the poems of Kamala das (prescribed) suggest or convey emptiness and desolation? Explain.

Paper ENG B01 – American Literature–I

Attempt any two Questions of your choice.

1. What are the main characteristics and themes of R. W. Emerson's "The American Scholar"?
2. Critically analyze the text "The American Scholar" by R. W. Emerson.
3. Define Walt Whitman as a transcendentalist through the works prescribed in your syllabus.
3. Write a critical appreciation for Emily Dickinson's "A Bird came down the Walk".
4. Is Sylvia Plath "Daddy" is an expression against the voice of patriarchy? Justify the statement.
- 5.. How does "Young Goodman Brown" change throughout the story?
6. How is "Young Goodman Brown" an allegory? Justify.
7. Explain the role and significance of money in " All My Sons.
8. What are some examples of realism in "All My Sons" by Arthur Miller?

Paper ENG D01 – Postcolonial Literature–I

Attempt any two of the following questions.

Q1 Discuss the role of Gandhian ideology in *Kanthapura* and how it influences the characters and the narrative.

Q2 Analyze the significance of the title *Decolonizing the Mind* and its broader implications for postcolonial societies.

Q3 How does Chinua Achebe portray the conflict between tradition and change in *Things Fall Apart*?

Q4 Discuss the significance of the Sundarbans as a setting in *The Hungry Tide*. How does it shape the narrative and the characters' experiences?

Q5 How does Amitav Ghosh explore the relationship between humans and nature in *The Hungry Tide*?

Q6 Discuss the use of imagery and symbolism in *A City's Death by Fire*. How does Walcott portray destruction and renewal in the poem?

Q7 How does Agha Shahid Ali portray the theme of exile and longing in 'Postcards from Kashmir'?

Q8 How does 'Tonight' explore themes of love, separation, and yearning?