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Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**First Semester M.A. Degree Examination, May 2023**

**English Language and Literature**

**Core Course I : Paper I**

**EL 511 : BRITISH LITERATURE I**

**(2022 Admission)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

I. Answer **any five** of the following questions in about **50** Words:

1. What is the theme of "Death Song"?
2. Who is Ralph Hytholday?
3. Comment on the opening statement of Bacon's "Of Truth"?
4. Who is Don Andrea?
5. Why does Donne refer to God as "three person'd"?
6. What is meant by metaphysical wit?
7. What is a heroic couplet?
8. Explain the title "The Rape of the Lock".

**(5 × 2 = 10 Marks)**

P.T.O.



II. Answer **any five** of the following questions in about **100 Words**:

9. What is the theme of Sir Patrick Spens?
10. What is the structure of 'Farewell Love'?
11. Examine "Prothalamion" as a marriage song
12. Why does Milton consider Jesus as a "second Adam"?
13. What are the speaker's insights in "An elegy written in a Country Churchyard"?
14. Explain the term Comedy of Manners?
15. Justify the subtitle *Virtue Rewarded*.
16. Attempt a character sketch of Victor Frankenstein.

**(5 × 5 = 25 Marks)**

III. Answer **any two** of the following questions in about **300 words** choosing one from each group.

#### SECTION A

17. Analyse *The legend of Good Women* as a dream vision.
18. Examine *The Spanish Tragedy* as a Revenge Play.
19. Discuss the major literary works of the Anglo Saxon period.

#### SECTION B

20. *The Rape of the Lock* underscores the ridiculousness of a society in which values have lost all proportion, and the trivial is handled with the gravity and solemnity that ought to be accorded to truly important issues. Elucidate.
21. Examine "An Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" as a lyric poem lamenting over the death of the unrecognized.
22. Analyse *The School for Scandal* as a satirical comedy.

**(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)**



IV. Answer **any one** of the following questions in about **150** words.

23. Present the main arguments in the given passage in not more than two sentences and attempt a one page critical note on the passage.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning, by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the Less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books. else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man: conference a ready man: and writing an exact man.

24. He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. Certainly the best works, and of greatest merit for the public, have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men; which both in affection and means have married and endowed the public. Yet it were great reason that those that have children should have greatest care of future times unto which they know they must transmit their dearest pledges. Some there are, who though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times impertinences. Nay, there are some other that account wife and children but as bills of charges. Nay more, there are some foolish rich covetous men that take a pride in having no children, because they may be thought so much the richer. For perhaps they have heard some talk, *Such an one is à great rich man*, and another except to it. *Yea, but he hath a great charge of children*: as if it were an abatement to his riches. But the most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially in certain self-pleasing and humorous minds, which are so sensible of every restraint, as



they will go near to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants; but not always best subjects: for they are light to run away: and almost all fugitives are of that condition. A single life doth well with churchmen; for charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a pool. It is indifferent for judges and magistrates: for if they be facile and corrupt. you shall have a servant five times worse than a wife.

25. Discuss the major works of the Anglo Saxon period.

(1 × 10 = 10 Marks)

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