

2021**ENGLISH****[HONOURS]****Paper : V**

Full Marks : 100

Time : 4 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.***Answer all the questions.**1. Answer any **five** of the following questions:

1×5=5

- a) Who is the author of *Sir Thomas More*?
- b) Give the title of Wordsworth's collection of sonnets published in 1807.
- c) Which novel of Sir Walter Scott features Jeanie Deans's epic walk to London?
- d) Name the novel in which Thomas Love Peacock caricatures Wordsworth and Southey.
- e) Which poem of Coleridge is an address to Charles Lamb?
- f) Name the poem which was a model for Keats's *Endymion*.
- g) Mention the verse-satire of Byron which was prompted by a critical attack by the *Edinburgh Review*.
- h) Which poem of Shelley is inspired by his disgust at the "Peterloo" massacre?

[Turn over]

2. Answer any **ten** of the following questions :

2×10=20

- a) Describe how Shelley likens the skylark to "a poet".
- b) Describe the objects which were like an "appetite" to Wordsworth.
- c) "I had perpetually a dread of some crisis." Describe the "crisis" that haunted the author even in his sleep.
- d) Who, according to Hazlitt, is the only imitator of Old English style and why?
- e) What is the distinction between "the gownsmen and the townsmen" as mentioned by Charles Lamb?
- f) What are the points of similarity in the address to the river in Wordsworth's 'Tintern Abbey' and Hazlitt's 'On Going a Journey'?
- g) What prompts Wordsworth's "thoughts of grief"?
- h) How does Shelley describe "the leaves dead" as they are driven by the west wind?
- i) What does the mastiff bitch of Sir Leoline do regularly?
- j) Who smiled to see his "work" and what did he create?
- k) How does Keats describe his longing for "a draught of vintage"?
- l) What is the "word" that Shelley refuses to profane?

3. a) Answer any **three** of the following questions :

6×3=18

- i) Shelley's west wind "heralds destruction of an old world and creation of a new". Analyse the validity of the statement with a close reading of the poem.
- ii) *Essays of Elia* may be "read as a kind of autobiography". Justify this statement with reference to either 'Dream Children: A Reverie' or 'The Superannuated Man.'
- iii) Comment on Wordsworth's delineation of "things seen and things remembered" in '*Tintern Abbey*'.
- iv) What does Hazlitt require when he visits foreign countries and why?

b) Explain with reference to the context :

6×2=12

- i) What the hammer? What the chain?
In what furnace was thy brain?
What the anvil? What dread grasp
Dare its deadly terrors clasp?

OR

With thy clear keen joyance

Languor cannot be —

Shadow of annoyance

Never came near thee;

Thou lovest — but ne'er knew love's sad
satiety.

- ii) Certainly, I do not know any borrowed
pencil that has more power or felicity of

execution than the one of which I have
here been speaking.

OR

The servitor's gown (worse than his school
array) clung to him with Nessian venom.

4. Answer the following :

15×1=15

- a) The Romantic poets were preoccupied with the
tension between permanence and mutability.
Discuss with reference to 'Ode to a
Nightingale' and 'To a Skylark'.

OR

- b) How does Keats create this "fairy enthrallment"
in 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci'?

5. Answer any **one** of the following questions:

15×1=15

- a) *Pride and Prejudice* explores women's
dependence on the considerations of class, rank
and money. Elucidate.
- b) Both Elizabeth and Darcy are victims of
'prejudice' and 'pride'. Do you agree? Give
reasons for your answer.

6. Answer any **one** of the following questions:

15×1=15

- a) Write an essay on the Romantics' treatment of
Nature with particular reference to Wordsworth
and Shelley.
- b) The "Gothic" romances of the early nineteenth
century are less experimental. Discuss with
reference to Charles Maturin and Mary Shelley.