

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

ASSIGNMENT

English Literature

M.A Sem-I

Paper ENG101 – Language and Communication Skills – I

Attempt ONE question from each unit.

Unit I

1. Describe concepts and notions prescribed in your syllabus with examples
2. Explain the function of each element- Subject, verb, object, complement and adverbial with suitable examples.

Unit II

- 3 Explain the significance of Passive voice in written and spoken English Language .
- 4 Explain the rules of changing direct speech into indirect speech with suitable examples.

Unit III

- 5 Evaluate the prominent themes of Victorian Age .
- 6 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 archaeological 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 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

Unit IV

- 7 Write a letter to your friend describing in detail your future plan .
- 8 Write a job application for the post of English Teacher

Unit V

- 9 Do we really need research in literature? If so , how can we justify the research work ?
10. Explain the meaning and significance of a research paper

Paper ENG102 – Age of Revival I (Elizabethan)

Attempt ONE question from each unit

Unit I

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?

Q- 2: 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?

Unit II

Q-3 : 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?

Q-4: 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?

Unit III

Q-5: 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?

Q-6: Explore the depiction of familial relationships in *King Lear*. How do the dynamics between parents and children drive the tragic elements of the play?

Unit IV

Q-7 : 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?

Q-8 : 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?

Unit V

Q-9: 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-10: 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?

Paper ENG103 – Pre-Romantic and Romantic Age 1

Attempt ONE question from each unit

Unit I

1. Discuss the role of French Revolution on Romantic Movement in literature.
2. Discuss William Collins as a Pre- Romantic poet.

Unit II

3. Discuss the role of nature in Tintern Abbey.
4. Critically analyze the poem Ode on intimations of Immortality.

Unit III

5. Discuss the use of supernatural by S.T Coleridge (in the poems prescribed in your syllabus).
6. Critically analyze the poem Kubla Khan .

Unit IV

7. Justify the title “Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus” written by Mary Shelley.
8. Discuss the character of “Victor Frankenstein” from “Frankenstein

Unit V

9. Discuss the plot of “The Good- Natured Man”.
10. Discuss Oliver Goldsmith as representative writer of 18th century.

Paper ENG104 – Victorian Age I

Attempt ONE question from each unit

Unit I

1. What do you mean by Industrial Revolution? Explain.
2. Write the main characteristics of Oxford Movement.

Unit II

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”.

Unit III

- 5 Write a critical appreciation of the poem “The Scholar Gypsy”.
- 6 Analyse Mathew Arnold as Victorian Poet

Unit IV

- 7.What types of conflicts did you notice in A Tale of Two Cities?
8. Justify the title of A Tale of Two Cities

Unit V

- 9.Discuss the main themes of Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte.
10. Analyse Wuthering Heights as novel of passion and revenge

ASSIGNMENT

English Literature

M.A Sem-III

Paper ENG 301 – Literary Criticism and Theory – I

Attempt ONE question from each unit

Unit I

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?

Unit II

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?

Unit III

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?

Unit IV

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?

Q- 8: 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?

Unit V

Q- 9: 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.

Q10 : 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 ONE question from each unit

Unit I

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.

Unit II

3. Analyze how existentialist philosophy influences Waiting for Godot.
4. Discuss the thematic implications of Pygmalion.

Unit III

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. Critically evaluate the poem Byzantium by W.B. Yeats.

Unit IV

7. Assess the treatment of 'gender and sexuality' in The Waste Land.
8. Determine how Eliot's fragmented narrative affects the reader's interpretation of The Waste Land.

Unit V

9. 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?
10. Critically evaluate the theme of A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

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

Attempt ONE question from each unit

Unit I

1. Compare and contrast the two characters –Nikhil and Sandip Babu of the novel Home and The World .
2. How would you interpret the end of the novel Home and The World ?

Unit II

3. Do you think that 'Patience' is the motif of the poem – ' Poet, Lover and Birdwatcher'. Substantiate your answer with example.
4. Critically appreciate the poem –'Hunger' by J. Mahapatra

Unit III

5. How does Kamala Das challenge societal norms and gender roles through her exploration of female identity, desire, and autonomy in her poetry?
6. Write a critical appreciation of the poem The Grandmother's House

Unit IV

7. "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 .
8. Write a critical appreciation of the poem The Black Hen

Unit V

9. What role does the character of Indrajit play in challenging societal expectations in Evam Indrajit?
10. Examine the role of narrator in Evam Indrajit.

American Literature I Assignment

Attempt one question from each unit.

Unit 1

1) What are the influences on scholar, according to Emerson? How does nature influence the right mind?

What are the main features of American Transcendentalism? Cite examples from the prescribed texts.

Unit 2

2) What is the significance of 'Grass' in Walt Whitman's Preface to Leaves of Grass.

The Preface to Leaves of Grass defines American identity as a "race of races," celebrating the nation's multiculturalism and diverse people as the foundation for its "fullest poetical nature". Justify

Unit 3

3) Explain how Dickinson instills doubt in the speaker's stated philosophy in "Tell all the Truth but tell it Slant –"

Write a critical appreciation for A Bird came down the Walk by Emily Dickinson.

Unit 4

4) How does young Goodman Brown change throughout the story? Why is "You Goodman Brown" considered an allegory?

Write character analysis of Dupin in The Purloined Letter.

Unit 5

5) How is All My Sons a domestic tragedy? The role and significance of money in All My Sons.

How does the play explore the theme of social responsibility versus private gain in All

My Sons

Paper ENG C01 (Gender and Literature – I)

Attempt ONE question from each unit

Unit I

1. Discuss how Maya Angelou's poems "Still, I Rise" and "Phenomenal Woman" challenge patriarchal notions of femininity and celebrate women's empowerment.
2. "Maya Angelou's works are deeply rooted in the intersection of race, gender, and identity." Analyze this statement with reference to *A Brave and Startling Truth*.

Unit 2

3. How does Ismat Chughtai's *The Crooked Line* depict the struggles of women in navigating personal desires against societal expectations?
4. Examine the narrative style of Ismat Chughtai and how it reflects her feminist stance in *The Crooked Line*.

Unit 3

5. Analyze *A Temporary Matter* as a story of silence, communication, and the complexities of gender roles within marriage.
6. Discuss the representation of cultural identity and gendered experiences in Lahiri's *Interpreter of Maladies*.

Unit 4

7. How does Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* challenge the concept of "woman as the Other"? Illustrate with examples from the text.
8. "A woman must have money and a room of her own if she is to write fiction." Discuss Virginia Woolf's statement in the context of women's literary tradition.

Unit 5

9. How does *Wide Sargasso Sea* reimagine the story of Bertha Mason from *Jane Eyre* through a feminist and postcolonial lens?
10. Analyze the theme of displacement and female identity in Jean Rhys's *Wide Sargasso Sea*.