

**BA ENGLISH
FIRST SEMESTER
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND-I
BEN-103(REPEAT)**
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- Who introduced the printing press in England?
a. William the Conqueror
b. William Caxton
c. Johannes Gutenberg
d. King Arthur
- The line which introduces a "turn" of sentiment or thought in a sonnet is known as
a. Iambic pentameter
b. Couplet
c. Volta
d. Octave
- Which of the following was not a part of the "heptarchy" during the Anglo-Saxon Age?
a. Northumbria
b. Mercia
c. Somerset
d. Kent
- When was Feudalism introduced in England?
a. During the Anglo-Saxon Age
b. During the Renaissance
c. After the Norman Conquest
d. Feudalism never existed in Britain till the 18 th century
- Who introduced the sonnet in England?
a. Petrarch
b. Dante
c. Shakespeare
d. Wyatt and Surrey
- What does the term "Pax Romana" stand for?
a. Roman Peace
b. Roman Pacts of War
c. The Roman Empire in Britain
d. The Roman withdrawal from Romania
- The word "Renaissance" means____
a. Rebirth
b. Re-animate
c. Revival of a country
d. Art
- Who wrote the plays "Doctor Faustus" and "The Jew of Malta"?
a. William Shakespeare
b. Ben Jonson
c. John Dryden
d. Christopher Marlow
- When was monarchy re-established in England?
a. 1660
b. 1661
c. 1662
d. 1670
- "The Pilgrim's Progress" was written by____
a. John Dryden
b. John Milton

- c. John Bunyan
d. Ben Jonson
11. Paradise Lost comprised _____ books
a. 6
b. 8
c. 10
d. 15
12. Name the novel written by Aphra Behn
a. Lady Susan
b. Oroonoko
c. Pamela
d. Utopia
13. Which of the following is an important characteristic of metaphysical poetry?
a. 14 lined structure
b. Metaphysical conceit
c. Classical imagery
d. Presence of a noble hero
14. Which of the following is not a metaphysical poet?
a. John Donne
b. Andrew Marvell
c. George Herbert
d. John Milton
15. The collection of metaphysical poems written by John Donne in 1633 is called____
a. Songs
b. Songs and Sonnets
c. Sonnets
d. Prayers and Amore
16. The play "The Rover" was written by _____
a. Aphra Behn
b. John Dryden
c. William Shakespeare
d. Ben Jonson
17. Everyman is an example of _____.
a. mystery
b. miracle
c. morality
d. ballad
18. Which of the following is not a work by Geoffrey Chaucer?
a. Parliament of Fowles
b. Book of the Duchess
c. Sir Gawain and the Green Knight
d. The Canterbury Tales
19. The Restoration period refers to the period between _____
a. 1661-1771
b. 1660-1700
c. 1561-1660
d. 1660-1770
20. During whose time were the theatres closed in England?
a. Elizabeth-I
b. Charles-I
c. Oliver Cromwell
d. Charles-II

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Explain the Restoration Age with reference to the writers of the time. 10
Or
Discuss the Renaissance and its impact on Europe.
2. Write short notes on any two: 5+5=10
 1. Anglo Saxon Age
 2. Beowulf
 3. The arrival of the Normans
3. Write short notes on the following: 5+5=10
 - a. Wycliffe and the Lollards
 - b. Caxton and the Impact of Printing
4. Write a note on the influence of mysteries, miracles and moralities in the development of English Literature 3+3+4=10
0
5. Discuss the contribution of William Shakespeare as a dramatist and poet in the 16th century England. 5+5=10
6. What were the three different matters of "romance" in Medieval England? Explain each. 3+3+4=10
0
7. Explain the Black Death and the impact of Black Death on English society. 4+6=10
8. Write short notes on : 5+5=10
 - a. Geoffrey Chaucer
 - b. John Dryden
 - c. John Milton

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