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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.A.(Eng)-Hons-2023

Course Name – British Romantic Literature

Course Code - BEN30106

(Semester III)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :
 - (i) Statement I: Romantic Age is believed to have started with the publication of Lyrical Ballads in 1789. Statement II: Lyrical Ballads was written by Wordsworth in collaboration with Byron. Identify the correct combination.
 - a) I is right but II is wrong
 - b) I is wrong but II is right
 - c) Both I and II are right
 - d) Both I and II are wrong
 - (ii) Statement I: The idea of 'romanticism' is derived from the Romanesque architecture of medieval Europe. Statement II: One of the tenets of romantic literature is revival of medievalism. Analyze the two statements and identify the correct combination.
 - a) I is right but II is wrong
 - b) I is wrong but II is right
 - c) Both I and II are right
 - d) Both I and II are wrong
 - (iii) Statement I: Tintern Abbey is a philosophical poem. Statement II: The relation between man and nature, the place of man in the universe and the mystic realisation of Supreme Power form the central core of the poem. Analyze the two statements and choose the correct option.
 - a) Both I & II are correct but II is not a proper explanation of I
 - b) Both I & II are correct and II is a proper explanation of I
 - c) I is correct but II is wrong
 - d) Both I & II are wrong
 - (iv) Statement I: Keats is the first aesthete among English poets, the model of Rossetti and Walter Pater. Statement II: Keats is primarily known for the great ballads of the Romantic Age. Evaluate the two statements and choose the correct option.
 - a) I is right but II is wrong
 - b) I is wrong but II is right
 - c) Both I and II are wrong
 - d) Both I and II are right
 - (v) Infer what is meant by the following lines of 'The Tyger': "On what wings dare he aspire? What the hand, dare seize the fire?"
 - a) The hand of the tyger is a fiery image seized by the mind of the poet and put into the narrative
 - b) The poet wonders what mighty creator can seize and create the fiery look in the eyes of the tyger.

- c) The poet was considers writing to be an Promethan act that purges and transforms the world.
- d) The poet wants to avoid the fiery gaze of the tiger
- (vi) Which of the following can be considered to be true for Mary Shelley's Frankenstein? Identify the correct answer.
- a) It was based on Polidori's account of the insanities of electrophysiology
- b) The idea for the novel emerged out of a horror story telling session at Byron's Geneva home
- c) It took Shelley about 2 years to complete
- d) All of the above
- (vii) Recall how many years later the speaker visits Tintern Abbey.
- a) One year
- b) Two years
- c) Three years
- d) Five years
- (viii) What does the poem's reference to the lamb's "clothing of delight" suggest about the lamb's nature? Select the correct alternative.
- a) cold and unfeeling
- b) adorned with beautiful clothing
- c) innocent and joyful
- d) loving and caring
- (ix) Identify the tone of the poem, The Tyger.
- a) Fearful and angry
- b) joyful and gentle
- c) questioning and enigmatic
- d) loving and caring
- (x) What does the poem "The Tyger" suggest about the nature of creation and the creator? Select the correct alternative.
- a) The creator is loving and gentle
- b) The creator is indifferent to the world
- c) The creator is powerless and weak
- d) The creator is fearsome and destructive
- (xi) How does the poem "Ode to a Nightingale" reflect the Romantic emphasis on the transcendent power of art and imagination? Choose the correct alternative.
- a) By portraying art and imagination as unimportant in human life
- b) By suggesting that art and imagination are limited by mortality
- c) By celebrating the ability of art and imagination to transcend the limitations of the human condition
- d) By dismissing the role of art and imagination in the speaker's life
- (xii) Identify, in the poem Ode to Autumn, what the image of the "mossed cottage-trees" suggests about the season.
- a) Autumn is a season of decay and ruin
- b) Autumn is a time of cozy and rustic charm
- c) Autumn is a time of intense heat and drought
- d) Autumn is a season of cold and frost
- (xiii) Identify which of the following sounds cannot be heard in Autumn.
- a) wailful choir of gnats
- b) bleating of lambs
- c) twittering of swallows
- d) humming of bees
- (xiv) Examine what Wordsworth means when he refers to poetry as "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings".
- a) Poetry should only be written during emotional outbursts
- b) Poetry should be carefully planned and structured
- c) Poetry should convey genuine and heartfelt emotions
- d) Poetry should be devoid of any emotional content
- (xv) In the "Preface" to the Lyrical Ballad, Wordsworth discusses the concept of the "language of common men." How does this concept influence his poetry? Choose the correct option.
- a) Wordsworth's poetry uses archaic language to appeal to a wider audience.
- b) Wordsworth's poetry uses complex vocabulary to challenge his readers.
- c) Wordsworth's poetry employs everyday language to connect with readers on an emotional level.
- d) Wordsworth's poetry avoids using language altogether to emphasize visual imagery.

Group-B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Examine Shelley's use of symbolism with reference to "Ode to the West Wind." (3)
3. Discuss the treatment of supernatural elements in Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan'. (3)
4. How does Wordsworth establish the notion of poetry in his 'Preface' to the Lyrical Ballads? (3)
5. Write a short note on the biblical elements in 'The Lamb'. (3)
6. Justify the epigraph used by Shelley in *Frankenstein* with reference to the novel. (3)

OR

How does Keats develop the picture of autumn in the first stanza of his poem? (3)

Group-C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Would you consider Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* as a science fiction or gothic romance? Justify. (5)
8. What image of God is created by Blake in 'The Tyger'? Explain. (5)
9. Describe the features of Romantic literature. (5)
10. Discuss Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" as a dream fragment. (5)
11. Explain how "Dream Children: A Reverie" blurs the boundary between the real and the imaginary. (5)
12. Estimate Wordsworth as a worshipper of nature with reference to 'Tintern Abbey'. (5)

OR

Evaluate the escapist attitude of Keats in his 'Ode to a Nightingale'. (5)
