

## Paper-VIII

### 1) Answer 1 (one) question from either Group-A or Group-B– 15x1=15

#### Group-A

- i. Estimate the *Murder in the Cathedral* as a religious play.
- ii. Comment on the role of chorus in the *Murder in the Cathedral*.
- iii. What according to Eliot is 'dissociation of sensibility'?
- iv. Briefly comment on '-telescoping of images', 'dislocation of language into its meaning', 'modern poetry to be good must be difficult'.

Or

#### Group-B

- i. Write a note on Milton's use of epic simile in *Paradise Lost*.
- ii. Write a note on the character of Satan in *Paradise Lost*.
- iii. Do you think that *La Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* are complementary to each other?
- iv. Write a note on the use of symbolism in *La Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*.

### 2) Answer 2 (two) questions, both from either Group-A or Group-B– 6x2=12

#### Group-A

- i. *The Preludes* though written over a period of time are thematically unified. Justify.
- ii. In the *Hollow Men* Eliot presents the predicament of modern men. Illustrate.
- iii. Estimate the *Rhapsody on a Windy Night* as a modernist poem.
- iv. The journey in the *Journey of the Magi* describes a spiritual journey. How far do you agree with this view?
- v. Comment on the significance of the four Tempters in the *Murder in the Cathedral*.
- vi. Briefly discuss the relevance of the interlude in the context of the play.
- vii. What does Eliot say about Milton and Dryden in the *Metaphysical Poets*.

Or

#### Group-B

- i) Describe the second speech of Satan and its importance.
- ii) Describe the presentation of Hell in *Paradise Lost*.
- iii) Discuss the role of Delilah in *Samson Agonistes*
- iv) Discuss the role of Irony in *Samson Agonistes*

### 3) Answer 4 (four) questions, all four from either Group-A or Group-B– 4x2=8

#### Group-A

- i. What cinematic technique is employed by Eliot in the 2nd Prelude?
- ii. What is the 'infinitely gentle, infinitely suffering thing' in the *Preludes*?
- iii. Locate the two epigraphs in the *Hollowmen*.
- iv. What is the significance of the broken lines at the end of the *Hollowmen*?
- v. Explain the allusion in 'falls the shadow'.
- vi. What is a 'rhapsody'?
- vii. Explain the image : "Like a madman shaking a dead Geranium".
- viii. How does Eliot present the moon in *Rhapsody*?

#### Group-B

- i) In what respect, Milton's invocation is different from that of the classical poets?
- ii) Why does Milton call his song adventurous in *Paradise lost*?
- iii) "Infernal spirit"..... who is called so? Why is he so called?
- iv) How is hell described in *Paradise Lost*?
- v) 'Better to reign in hell than serve heaven' ..What does the speaker mean to say here?
- vi) Who are 'Corydon' and 'Thyrsis' in *L' Allegro*?

- vii) Who are Bacchus and Hebe?
- viii) Why is Eurydice considered 'half-regained' in the *L' Allegro*?
- ix) How does the sun appear in the poem *L' Allegro*?
- x) "The fickle pensioners of Morpheus' train"... bring out the comparison implied here.
- xi) Why is Saturn called solitary in *Il Penseroso*?
- xii) What is the 'fiery-wheeled throne' in *Il Penseroso*?

**4) Critically analyze any one of the following: 15x1=15**

a) Lift not the painted veil which those who live  
 Call Life: though unreal shapes be pictured there,  
 And it but mimic all we would believe  
 With colours idly spread,--behind, lurk Fear  
 And Hope, twin Destinies; who ever weave  
 Their shadows, o'er the chasm, sightless and drear.  
 I knew one who had lifted it--he sought,  
 For his lost heart was tender, things to love,  
 But found them not, alas! nor was there aught  
 The world contains, the which he could approve.  
 Through the unheeding many he did move,  
 A splendour among shadows, a bright blot  
 Upon this gloomy scene, a Spirit that strove  
 For truth, and like the Preacher found it not.

Or

b) Whether it be the middle ages or modern times, it has always been clear that religion has caused problems for society. It causes major arguments, prejudices and sometimes even wars, which leaves us with some questions that have plagued mankind for many, many years. First I would like to explain the origins of religion and why it can be good for some individuals. Throughout the entire history of man, we have always believed that there is some sort of higher power that created us and is watching over us (though we may not always agree on what this higher power is), and this is the basis of every religion. As man evolved we began to believe that this higher power was judging us on our faults and other qualities, and depending on how we acted in life decided on which type of afterlife we are sent to, we also made up stories as to how this higher power created man and earth.

Throughout the centuries, and despite the conflicts that it causes, religion has always been a source of hope for mankind. It has given people something to believe in, and has helped them feel better about themselves, their personal situations, and the world in general. It can also bring families and friends together through their faith, but of course, the downside to religion far outweighs the upside. Religion causes prejudice, especially in the middle ages when life and society was basically all based on religion. Since everyone believed so deeply and greatly in their religions it was much harder to accept anyone else's beliefs, and so people of different cultures formed prejudices against each other. Even today, very religious people still have prejudices against each other, just for having a different way of thinking.

Another downside to religion is that no matter where you go, you have religions that are being imposed on you. During the colonization period this was especially true, when the Americas were first discovered and when Africans began being used as slaves, the Europeans would try to impose their religions on them by building churches and preaching God's word to them. Even now in modern times, anyone who doesn't have a religion is being pressured to take one. Religion has even become so commercial that people go door to door to impose views on their fellow human beings. Some of these differences and prejudices can lead to very serious conflicts and sometimes even wars, which now leaves us with the question: "Can religion co-exist with the modern world?" To answer that question, it can, but only under some conditions that are very hard to fulfill.