

Enrollment No.

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Program Name B.A English Hons. With Research

I Semester / I Year Examination

Subject Name English Prose and Writing Skills

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

[01×15=15]

I The epic poem *Savitri* by Sri Aurobindo is based on —

- a) A Greek legend b) A story from the Mahabharata
c) Buddha's life d) The Upanishads

II The way an author reveals characters' personalities is called —

- a) Characterization b) Imagery c) Narration d) Tone

III The atmosphere created by the author is known as —

- a) Tone b) Mood c) Imagery d) Analogy

IV The order in which a story's events are told is part of its —

- a) Diction b) Plot structure c) Theme d) Aphorism

V An autobiography is written —

- a) By another person about someone's life
b) By the person about their own life
c) By a historian
d) As fiction

VI A memoir focuses primarily on —

- a) Facts and dates
b) The entire life of a person
c) Specific personal experiences and reflection
d) Fictional stories

VII Bacon's prose style is famous for —

- a) Simplicity and humour b) aphoristic style
c) Emotional intensity d) Romantic imagination

VIII A. P. J. Abdul Kalam's essay *Patriotism Beyond Politics & Religion* urges Indians to —

- a) Join political parties
b) Place nation above religion and politics
c) Embrace Western culture
d) Avoid education

IX Amartya Sen's *Tagore and His India* focuses on —

- a) Tagore's poetry b) Tagore's humanism and nationalism
c) Tagore's economic ideas d) Tagore's paintings

(P.T.O.)

- X** A travelogue differs from a memoir because it —
 a) Focuses on places not emotions b) Includes imaginative stories
 c) Has no personal tone d) Is fictional
- XI** A memoir often uses —
 a) Historical tone b) nostalgic tone
 c) Scientific tone d) Journalistic tone
- XII** What is a distinctive feature of Sri Aurobindo's literary work?
 a) Combining Indian spirituality with English expression
 b) Exploring urban themes
 c) Focusing on historical events
 d) Using simple language
- XIII** Where does the story "Under the Banyan Tree" take place?
 a) Malgudi b) Somal
 c) Both a and b d) None of the above
- XIV** Who is the main character in the story Under the Banyan Tree?
 a) Nambi b) R.K. Narayan c) The goddess d) The villagers
- XV** What is the significance of the banyan tree in the story?
 a) It's a sacred place b) It's a spot for storytelling
 c) Both a and b d) None of the above

2. Answer in long (any three)

[10×3=30]

- I** What do you mean by 'point of view' in literature, and what are the different types of point of view commonly employed by authors?
- II** Define Short story and its elements in literary writings.
- III** How English language introduced in India? Describe its journey.
- IV** Explain the novel and its types.

3. Answer in short (any five)

[5×5=25]

- I** How has Indian writing in English evolved over the period of time in India?
- II** What is non-fiction, and what genres fall under this category?
- III** Write a short note- on - formal essays, personal essays, periodical essays, and travelogues.
- IV** How does Mulk Raj Anand use satire addressing caste issues in works like "The Barber's Trade Union"?
- V** What are two key elements that constitute a short story, and how do they contribute to its narrative impact?
- VI** Describe the character of Nambi in the story "Under the Banyan Tree".
- VII** How does characterization function in literature, and what are the various methods authors use to develop characters?

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Program Name: B.A. English Honours

1st Semester / 1st Year Examination

Subject Name: Introduction to Phonetics

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note: 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.**1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****[01×15=15]****I** How many sounds are there in English?

- a) 20 b) 24 c) 40 d) 44

II /tʃ/ in "church" is:

- a) Plosive b) Affricate c) Fricative d) Nasal

III The two common problem sounds for Indian learners are ____.

- a) /θ/ and /ð/ b) /u:/ and /ʊ/
c) /t/ and /d/ d) None of these

IV Which of the following is considered a consonant sound?

- a) /a/ b) /u:/ c) /f/ d) /ɛ/

V The sound /f/ is an example of a ____.

- a) Plosive b) Fricative
c) Nasal d) Approximant

VI Total number of consonant sound in English is ____.

- a) 12 b) 8 c) 20 d) 24

VII There are __ Diphthongs in English.

- a) 4 b) 6 c) 8 d) 12

VIII The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is a system for ____.

- a) Spelling words in English
b) Transcribing the sounds of all languages
c) Organising words by theme
d) Writing poetry

IX "/p/" and "/b/" are produced at which place of articulation?

- a) Alveolar b) Bilabial c) Dental d) Velar

X Which of the following is the study of the physical properties of the sound waves of human speech?

- a) Articulatory phonetics b) Acoustic phonetics
c) Auditory phonetics d) Applied phonetics

(P.T.O.)

- XI** What is phonetics?
- a) The study of grammar and syntax
 - b) The study of how speech sounds are produced, transmitted, and received
 - c) The study of word origins
 - d) The study of sign language

- XII** What is the primary function of the speech organs?
- a) Breathing
 - b) Speech production
 - c) Digestion
 - d) Hearing

- XIII** What is the role of the vocal cords in speech?
- a) Produce airflow
 - b) Create sound vibrations
 - c) Modify vowel quality
 - d) Control nasal airflow

- XIV** What is a phoneme?
- a) A written symbol that represents a sound
 - b) The smallest unit of speech that distinguishes one word from another
 - c) A complete word
 - d) A syllable

- XV** What is the correct term for sounds like /m/ and /n/?
- a) Fricatives
 - b) Plosives
 - c) Nasals
 - d) Bilabials

2. Answer in long (any three) [10×3=30]

- I** Differentiate between voiced and voiceless sounds with the help of examples.
- II** Describe five common English diphthongs with examples.
- III** Explain the speech mechanism with reference to respiration, phonation, and articulation.
- IV** Discuss manner of articulation with examples.

3. Answer in short (any five) [5×5=25]

- I** Why is IPA important in learning English pronunciation?
- II** Differentiate between phoneme and allophone.
- III** Differentiate between Plosive and Fricative.
- IV** What is mother-tongue influence?
- V** Differentiate between short and long vowels.
- VI** Why is English pronunciation challenging for Indian students?
- VII** Discuss three main articulators in speech.

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Program Name - B.A. Hindi Hons. With Research

1st Semester / I Year Examination

Subject Name - गौरवशाली भारतीय संस्कृति

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note: 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

[01×15=15]

- I निम्नलिखित में से कौन प्राचीन भारतीय सामाजिक संरचना की इकाई नहीं थी?
 (a) वर्ण व्यवस्था (b) आश्रम व्यवस्था
 (c) पितृसत्तात्मक परिवार (d) आधुनिक पूंजीवादी वर्ग
- II 'वेद' शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ क्या है?
 (a) कर्मकांड (b) ज्ञान (c) पूजा (d) मोक्ष
- III प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में 'गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा' किस पर आधारित थी?
 (a) केवल लिखित परीक्षा (b) मौखिक प्रवचन और अभ्यास
 (c) शुल्क का भुगतान (d) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम
- IV 'शिल्प' और 'स्थापत्य' कला का अध्ययन भारतीय कला एवं वास्तुशास्त्र की किस शाखा के अंतर्गत किया जाता है?
 (a) ललित कला (b) मूर्तिकला (c) चित्रकला (d) वास्तुकला
- V प्राचीन भारत की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में 'गणराज्य' का क्या तात्पर्य था?
 (a) राजा का निरंकुश शासन (b) वंशानुगत सम्राट द्वारा शासन
 (c) लोगों या कुलीनों के समूह द्वारा शासन (d) विदेशी शासकों का नियंत्रण
- VI शून्य की अवधारणा और दशमलव प्रणाली का विकास किस प्राचीन भारतीय विज्ञान के अंतर्गत हुआ?
 (a) उन्नत धातु विज्ञान (b) गणित (c) खगोल विज्ञान (d) आयुर्वेद
- VII महर्षि चरक किस विषय के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं?
 (a) योग सूत्र (b) अर्थशास्त्र (c) चिकित्सा (आयुर्वेद) (d) व्याकरण
- VIII प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा का लक्ष्य था:
 (a) केवल व्यवसायिक ज्ञान (b) केवल धार्मिक ज्ञान
 (c) चारों वेदों का पूर्ण ज्ञान तथा दर्शन (d) केवल भाषा ज्ञान
- IX भारतीय कला और वास्तुकला का 'स्वर्ण युग' किस काल को माना जाता है?
 (a) मौर्य काल (b) गुप्त काल (c) चोल काल (d) ब्रिटिश काल
- X ललित कलाओं में इनमें से कौन सी कला शामिल नहीं है?
 (a) चित्रकला (b) मूर्तिकला (c) पाककला (Cooking) (d) काव्यकला

- XI 'बंगाल स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट' का विकास किसने किया?
 (a) पाब्लो पिकासो (b) अवनीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर और ई. बी. हैवेल
 (c) राजा रवि वर्मा (d) रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर
- XII किस मुगल सम्राट का काल चित्रकला का 'स्वर्ण काल' माना जाता है?
 (a) अकबर (b) हुमायूँ (c) औरंगजेब (d) जहाँगीर
- XIII गणित और खगोलशास्त्र के क्षेत्र में महान योगदान देने वाले प्राचीन भारतीय विद्वान कौन थे?
 (a) कणाद (b) आर्यभट्ट (c) नागार्जुन (d) सुश्रुत
- XIV आयुर्वेद और शल्य चिकित्सा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान के लिए कौन जाने जाते हैं?
 (a) आर्यभट्ट और चरक (b) चरक और सुश्रुत
 (c) भास्कराचार्य और कणाद (d) ब्रह्मगुप्त और नागार्जुन
- XV दिल्ली का लौह स्तंभ किस उन्नत भारतीय विज्ञान का मूक गवाह है?
 (a) रसायन विज्ञान (b) धातु विज्ञान (c) खगोल विज्ञान (d) भौतिक विज्ञान

2. Answer in long (any three) [10×3=30]

- I भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में 'वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्' और 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः' के मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण की व्याख्या कीजिए।
- II प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के प्रमुख लक्ष्यों एवं उद्देश्यों का वर्णन कीजिए। वर्तमान शिक्षा में इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- III प्राचीन भारतीय वास्तुकला और मूर्तिकला के विकास में गुप्त काल के योगदान की विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए।
- IV प्राचीन भारत में गणित एवं खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में आर्यभट्ट और ब्रह्मगुप्त के महत्वपूर्ण योगदानों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

3. Answer in short (any five) [5×5=25]

- I वैदिक युग की वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
- II भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में प्रकृति के प्रति चेतना पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए।
- III षड्विध आस्तिक दर्शनों में वेदान्त दर्शन के विशिष्ट स्थान को समझाइए।
- IV प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख विश्वविद्यालयों (जैसे नालंदा, तक्षशिला) की शैक्षिक महत्ता का वर्णन कीजिए।
- V 'ललित कला' से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।
- VI भारतीय चित्रकला की मुगल और पहाड़ी शैली की विशेषताओं को संक्षेप में बताइए।
- VII प्राचीन भारतीय उन्नत धातु विज्ञान के प्रमुख उदाहरणों (जैसे- दिल्ली का लौह स्तंभ) का उल्लेख कीजिए।

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Program Name: BA English Hons. With Research

I Semester / I Year Examination

Subject Name- LSRW Skills -I

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note: 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**[01×15=15]****I Which word is related to travel?**

- a) Book b) Chair c) Passport d) Food

II What does "Monsoon" refer to in the context of seasons?

- a) A hot season b) A cold season
c) A rainy season d) A sunny season

III . What does "excited" mean in the context of feelings?

- a) Feeling very happy or enthusiastic about something
b) Feeling sad about something
c) Feeling tired
d) Feeling bored

IV What are the three factors that affect how you greet someone?

- a) Time, Place, and Weather b) Time, Place, and Formality
c) Time, Weather, and Formality d) Place, Weather, and Formality

V Which sentence ends correctly with a full stop?

- a) Where are you b) She is my friend
c) She is my friend. d) She is my friend!

VI Which punctuation mark is used for exclamatory sentences?

- a) . (Full stop) b) , (Comma)
c) ? (Question mark) d) ! (Exclamation mark)

VII Where do people often go to watch movies?

- a) Park b) Cinema c) Library d) Market

VIII Listening is a __ process.

- a) Passive b) Active c) Mechanical d) Physical

IX Which of the following falls under the stages of listening?

- a) Receiving b) Understanding c) Responding d) All three

X The key difference between hearing and listening is —

- a) Listening involves understanding b) Hearing is selective
c) Hearing is intentional d) Listening is physical only

XI Effective listening requires —

- a) Interrupting frequently b) Paying full attention
c) Talking continuously d) Avoiding eye contact

XII Which of these is an example of a formal phrase?

- a) "Hey, what's up?" b) "Good morning, how are you?"
c) "Yo, dude!" d) "Cool, thanks."

XIII A good listener should —

- a) Multitask during the talk b) Ask questions politely
c) Look disinterested d) Correct the speaker constantly

(P.T.O.)

XIV What should every sentence have?

- a) Only adjectives
- b) Subject and verb
- c) Question words
- d) Colorful words

XV Which of these sentences shows a strong feeling?

- a) She likes apples.
- b) What a lovely flower!
- c) Please close the door.
- d) The flower is red.

2. Answer in long (any three)

[10×3=30]

I Read the passage carefully and answer the given question.

Technology has significantly transformed the education system in recent years. With the rise of digital tools, online learning platforms, and smart classrooms, students can now access a vast amount of information with just a few clicks. Teachers use multimedia presentations and interactive software to make learning more engaging and effective. Moreover, educational apps help learners study at their own pace and according to their individual needs.

While

technology offers many benefits, it also presents challenges, such as the need for digital literacy and the risk of over-dependence on gadgets. Despite these concerns, technology continues to reshape education in powerful ways.

Questions:

1. How has technology changed the way students access information?
2. Name two benefits of using technology in the classroom.
3. What is one challenge mentioned in the paragraph regarding the use of technology?
4. What does the phrase “study at their own pace” mean in the context of the paragraph?
5. Do you think technology is more helpful or harmful to education? Give a reason for your answer.

II Mention the key components of reading comprehension in detail.

III Discuss various types of reading and explain when each type is used.

IV Explain each types of listening—active, empathetic, critical, informational, and appreciative—with suitable examples.

3. Answer in short (any five)

[5×5=25]

I Define reading comprehension and explain its importance.

II Define listening in your own words. What is the difference between hearing and listening?

III What are the key stages of the listening process?

IV What is the difference between hearing and listening?

V Describe any two techniques used to improve reading comprehension with Example.

VI Describe various types of speaking. How it can be developed?

VII What are the common barriers to listening and how can they be Overcome?

[illegible]

Subject Name: English Use in Advertising

[Max. Marks : 70]

[01×15=15]

d) Poetic and abstract

d) Rhyme

d) Stylistics

d) Metaphor

d) Geoffrey Leech

d) Hyperbole

d) Mythos

d) regional dialects

d) Nike's Just Do It

d) Rhyme

(P.T.O.)

- XI** Which advertising theory says consumers buy decisions?
a) Narrative theory b) Semiotics
c) Consumer Culture Theory d) Critical Discourse Analysis

- XII** Which of the following is NOT an ethical issue in advertising?
a) Stereotyping b) Targeting children
c) Overconsumption d) Repetition

- XII** Which body regulates misleading ads in India?

- I** a) TRAI b) ASCI c) WTO d) SEBI

- XI** Coaching center ads promoting "Spoken English = Success" highlight:

- V** a) Globalization b) Class aspiration
c) Gender equality d) Meme culture

- XV** A pun works by:

- a) Using rhyme b) Playing on double meanings
c) Using repetition d) Creating neologisms

- 2. Answer in long (any three)** [10×3=30]

- I** Critically analyze the advantages and criticisms of using English in Indian advertising, with examples from print, TV, and digital media.
II Explain Aristotle's persuasion techniques. Give one example each of ethos, pathos, and logos in Indian advertising.
III Analyze the use of figures of speech in at least three ad slogans, showing how they make ads memorable.
IV Do a case study of an ad of your choice. Explain its digital, tv and print campaigns. Explore how it helps promote the product.

- 3. Answer in short (any five)** [5x5=25]

- I** Give two examples of how English is used differently in luxury vs. mass-market ads.
II Give an example of cultural erosion caused by English dominance in ads
III What role does code-switching play in making ads culturally relatable?
IV Why do memes make ads more relatable on social media?
V Critically analyze how ads represent gender/caste/class identities through English. Use examples.
VI Give two examples of how English is used differently in luxury vs. mass-market ads.
VII 8. What role does code-switching play in making ads culturally relatable?

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Program Name: B.A. English Honours

1st Semester / 1st Year Examination

Subject Name: Conversational English

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note: 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**[01×15=15]**

- I** Which part of a speech should grab the audience's attention?
 (a) Ending (b) Middle (c) Beginning (d) Title only
- II** What should you say when someone helps you?
 (a) Thanks! (b) Ignore them
 (c) Nothing (d) Next time
- III** Which of these words shows politeness?
 (a) Go (b) Sorry (c) Okay (d) Do
- IV** Which of the following is an example of a polite expression?
 (a) Give me water. (b) I want water.
 (c) Can I have some water, please? (d) Water now.
- V** Which of these is NOT a feature of conversational English?
 (a) Polite expressions (b) Everyday vocabulary
 (c) Serious tone (d) Simple and short sentences
- VI** What is the best way to avoid stage fear?
 (a) Run away from the stage
 (b) Memorise everything word for word
 (c) Practice regularly and stay calm
 (d) Speak very fast
- VII** What would you say at a shop if you want to buy something?
 (a) How much is this? (b) I will take it.
 (c) Give it to me. (d) I don't want it.
- VIII** What is the appropriate response to "Thank you"?
 (a) Bye (b) Yes (c) You're welcome (d) Why?
- IX** What should you say first when you meet a visitor?
 (a) Sit down. (b) Who are you?
 (c) Good morning! Welcome to our office. (d) Why are you here?
- X** Which of the following is a polite greeting?
 (a) Hey you! (b) Hello, how are you?
 (c) What's up? (d) Come here!

- XI** Who is known as the "Nightingale of India"?
- a) Nayantara Sehgal
 - b) Kamala Markandaya
 - c) Sarojini Naidu
 - d) Anita Desai
- XII** A. P. J. Abdul Kalam's essay Patriotism Beyond Politics & Religion urges Indians to —
- a) Join political parties
 - b) Place nation above religion and politics
 - c) Embrace Western culture
 - d) Avoid education
- XIII** The protagonist's struggle with external forces is called —
- a) External conflict
 - b) Internal conflict
 - c) Comic relief
 - d) Mood
- XIV** 'The Guide' was written by-
- A) R.k Narayan
 - b) Mulk Raj Anand
 - c) Sarojini Naidu
 - d) Sri Aurobindo
- XV** Who developed the Integral Yoga Philosophy?
- a) Sri Aurobindo
 - b) Swami Vivekanand
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) Rabindranath Tagore
- 2. Answer in long (any three) [10×3=30]**
- I Elaborate what is nonfiction, and what genres fall under this category?
 - II Outline the summary, themes, and significance of Charles Lamb's essay "Dream Children"?
 - III How did Bhabani Bhattacharya contribute to Indian English literature?
 - IV What is diction, its types, and why does it matter in literature?
- 3. Answer in short (any five) [5x5=25]**
- I Describe the following genres of prose fiction: Romance, Science fiction, Meta-fiction.
 - II What is imagery in literature, and what are the different types of imagery authors use to evoke sensory experiences in readers?
 - III What is an Anecdote, what are its key features in writing?
 - IV Discuss characterization, its function in ,and the various methods authors use to develop characters?
 - V What are the major themes explored in Anita Desai's short story "Games at Twilight"?
 - VI Describe character sketch of Ravi in Anita Desai's "Games at Twilight", highlighting his traits and significance in the narrative.
 - VII Who was Rabindranath Tagore, and what are his major contributions to literature?

Enrollment No.

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Program Name B.A English Hons. With Research

First Semester / First Year Examination

Subject Name English Prose and Writing Skills

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**[01×15=15]**

- I** Where does the story "Under the Banyan Tree" take place?
a) Malgudi b) Somal c) Both a and b d) None of the above
- II** Why does Nambi take a vow of silence?
a) He loses his voice
b) He is tired of storytelling
c) He realizes that a storyteller must know when to stop
d) None of the above
- III** What is the title of Tagore's poetry collection that won the Nobel Prize?
a) Gitanjali b) Savitri c) The Guide d) None of the above
- IV** Which of the following novels is NOT part of R.K. Narayan's trilogy?
a) Swami and Friends b) The Bachelor of Arts
c) The English Teacher d) The Guide
- V** Who wrote the novel "Untouchable"?
a) Mulk Raj Anand b) R.K. Narayan
c) Sri Aurobindo d) Rabindranath Tagore
- VI** The title of Mulk Raj Anand's debut novel was-
a) Coolie b) Untouchable
c) The Village d) None of the above
- VII** What does the "Angel in the House" symbolize in Woolf's essay?
a) The perfect homemaker b) The spirit of rebellion
c) The intellectual woman d) The professional teacher
- VIII** How does Nambi's storytelling ability change over time?
a) It improves b) It remains the same
c) It declines d) None of the above
- IX** What do the villagers assume when Nambi calls them to the banyan tree for the last time?
a) That he has lost his power of storytelling
b) That he has a wonderful story to tell
c) That he wants to teach them something
d) None of the above
- X** "Savitri" epic poem was written by-
a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Sri Aurobindo
c) Mulk Raj Anand d) R. K. Narayan

(P.T.O.)

XI Who is known as the "Nightingale of India"?
a) Nayantara Sehgal
b) Kamala Markandaya
c) Sarojini Naidu
d) Anita Desai

XII A. P. J. Abdul Kalam's essay Patriotism Beyond Politics & Religion urges Indians to —
a) Join political parties
b) Place nation above religion and politics
c) Embrace Western culture
d) Avoid education

XIII The protagonist's struggle with external forces is called —
a) External conflict
b) Internal conflict
c) Comic relief
d) Mood

XIV 'The Guide' was written by—
A) R. K. Narayan
B) Mulk Raj Anand
C) Sarojini Naidu
D) Sri Aurobindo

XV Who developed the Integral Yoga Philosophy?
a) Sri Aurobindo
b) Swami Vivekanand
c) Mahatma Gandhi
d) Rabindranath Tagore