

FYUGP/1st Sem/25(NEP)New

2025

Four Year Under Graduate Programme (FYUGP)

1st Semester Examination (Under NEP)

(New Session 2024-25)

ENGLISH (Major)

Paper Code : ENGMJ DC-101

[Foundations of English Literature and Language]

Full Marks : 50

Time : Two Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers
in their own words as far as practicable.*

Module - I

1. Write short notes on any *four* of the following topics in about 150 words each : $4 \times 4 = 16$

(a) Ballad

(b) Comedy

(c) Epic

(d) Ode

(e) Autobiography

(f) Poetic Drama

P.T.O.

- (g) Pastoral
- (h) Dramatic Monologue

Module - II

2. Identify and explain any *four* figures of speech of the following :

2×4=8

- (a) As idle as a painted ship,/ Upon a painted ocean.
- (b) Camel is the ship of desert.
- (c) United we stand, divided we fall.
- (d) I had a sleepless night.
- (e) Death lays his icy hands even on kings.
- (f) Ten thousand saw I, at a glance.
- (g) High on a hill a hermit hummed.
- (h) We live to learn and learn to live.

3. Scan any *one* of the following mentioning the meter and indicate variations, if any :

8×1=8

(a) Hail to thee, blithe Spirit!

Bird thou never wert,

That from Heaven, or near it,

Pourest thy full heart

In profuse strains of unpremeditated art.

- (b) Ever let the Fancy roam,
Pleasure never is at home:
At a touch sweet Pleasure melteth,
Like to bubbles when rain pelteth;
Then let winged Fancy wander
Through the thought still spread beyond her:

Module - III

4. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

1×10=10

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

P.T.O.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

(I) What was the primary contribution of Marie and Pierre Curie to the medical field?

(A) The discovery of penicillin

(B) The discovery of uranium

(5)

- (C) The discovery of radium for cancer treatment
 - (D) The invention of the X-ray machine
- (II) Where was Marie Curie born?
- (A) Paris, France
 - (B) Warsaw, Poland
 - (C) Berlin, Germany
 - (D) London, England
- (III) Why did Marie Curie leave her homeland to study at the Sorbonne?
- (A) She wanted to study under Pierre Curie.
 - (B) The University in Warsaw did not admit women.
 - (C) She received a scholarship to study in France.
 - (D) Her father was a professor at the Sorbonne.
- (IV) In what year did Marie Curie enter the Sorbonne?
- (A) 1867
 - (B) 1891
 - (C) 1895
 - (D) 1911

P.T.O.

(V) How did Pierre Curie die?

- (A) From long exposure to radiation
- (B) From a fatal illness
- (C) In a horse-drawn wagon accident
- (D) During a laboratory explosion

(VI) What did Marie Curie first achieve at the Sorbonne?

- (A) She was the first woman to earn a doctorate.
- (B) She was the first woman to be given a professorship.
- (C) She was the first student to graduate in physics.
- (D) She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize in two fields.

(VII) Marie Curie received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911 for :

- (A) The discovery of Uranium
- (B) Her collaboration with Pierre Curie
- (C) Unlocking the secrets of the atom
- (D) Isolating radium

(VIII) Which word best describes Marie's personality as a child, according to the text?

- (A) Blithe and brilliant
- (B) Disgruntled and defiant
- (C) Desolate and despondent
- (D) Disillusioned and heartbroken

(IX) Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Marie Curie died due to her heart-breaking anguish after her husband's death.
- (B) Marie Curie died in an accident.
- (C) Marie Curie died in an explosion in laboratory.
- (D) Marie Curie died due to long exposure to radium.

(X) The synonym of the word 'exuberance' is :

- (A) Happiness
- (B) Anguish
- (C) Enthusiasm
- (D) Desolation

P.T.O.

Module - IV

Answer any *two* questions : $4 \times 2 = 8$

5. Define any *two* of the following : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(i) Hard palate

(ii) Tongue

(iii) Teeth ridge

(iv) Lips

6. Write the three-term label descriptions for any *two* of the following sounds : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(i) /r/ in rose

(ii) /b/ in basket

(iii) /t/ in tomb

(iv) /i:/ in teeth

7. Answer any *one* of the following questions : $4 \times 1 = 4$

(i) Discuss various functions of intonation citing suitable examples.

(ii) Differentiate between primary and secondary stress with suitable examples.

8. Give the phonetic transcription of any *four* of the following : $1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) English

- (ii) Orange
 - (iii) Paper
 - (iv) Button
 - (v) Visual
 - (vi) Trouble
 - (vii) Chair
 - (viii) Weather
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