



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 10544350

Roll No. 24026000592
Total Mark 54/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A040701T - ENGLISH LITERATURE 14TH - 17TH CENT

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 2/3 8 10/12

1B 2/3 9A 0/3

1C 2/3 9B 0/3

1D 2/3 9C 0/3

1E 2/3 9D 0/3

1F 2/3

1G 2/3

1H 2/3

1I 2/3

2A 3/6

2B 3/6

2C 0/6

3 10/12

4 0/12

5 0/12

6 0/12

7 10/12

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam : 11-01-2025 Shift : Morning - Room No. 16
 Paper Code: A040701T Subject: English Year/Sem. : 1/1

Name of Candidate: **ASHIKA SINGH**

Roll No. **24026000592**


 Signature of Candidate

 Signature of Investigator

 Signature of Examiner

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures							Max. Marks			
Total Marks in Words										


A040701T
 Paper Code


 Signature of Evaluator

Course: **M-A (English literature)**

Session: **2024-2025** Year/Semester: **1/1**

Subject: **English literature (14th-17th C)**

Paper Code: **A040701T**

Exam Date: **11/01/2025**

Name of Candidate: **ASHIKA SINGH**

Father's Name: **HARMENDRAP. SINGH**

महाविद्यालय का कोड
 College Code

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
 Exam Centre Code

परीक्षा का प्रकार
 Type of Exam

KNOI A A ● 0 0 E B 1 ● 1 F D 2 2 2 H J 3 3 3 ● K 4 4 4 L L 5 5 5 R M 6 6 6 S ● 7 7 7 U T 8 8 8 V 9 9 9 W	KNOI A A ● 0 0 E B 1 ● 1 F D 2 2 2 H J 3 3 3 ● K 4 4 4 L L 5 5 5 R M 6 6 6 S ● 7 7 7 U T 8 8 8 V 9 9 9 W
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Regular Ex-Student
 Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

10544350

A040701T
 Paper Code



Enrollment Number: **C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 9 6 6 3**

परीक्षा का प्रकार
 Candidate's Roll Number

परीक्षा का कोड
 Paper Code

24026000592

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A040701T

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E	1	3	3	3	3	3	●		
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 Signature of Candidate

 Signature of Investigator

 CS Facsimile

 COE Facsimile

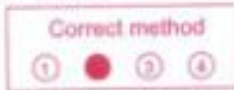
1. परीक्षा को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि उत्तर देने से पूर्व पाठ पर अधिक लची निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कोड में त्रुटि होने का प्रतिनिधि सभी तारों में शुद्ध की जाए। 3. पत्रों को काले या नीले सॉल्वेन से भरा जाए।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनावें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्षा में निम्न वस्तुएं साधन न लाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइटफिक कैल्कुलेटर से जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकावें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three colour



Paper-1.

Section-A

(A) Renaissance Humanism was a cultural and artistic movement of the Renaissance Period in Europe. The movement emphasized on man's potential for greatness and focused on individual identity and dignity. The humanist scholars emphasized on education that included ancient Greek and Roman texts. They emphasized on the study of subjects like poetry, history, rhetoric, and philosophy also known as *Studia Humanitas*. Renaissance humanism was all about a shift in the worldview from ~~geo~~-centric to anthropocentric.

(B) Although most of the 17th century was marked by the dominance of male writers, some of the women rose above the restrictions placed upon them by the society and carved out the way for the upcoming generations of female writers. Some of the popular female writers of 17th century include:

- **Aphra Ben:** Aphra Ben was one of the most well-known writers of the 17th century. She was one of the first females to earn her living by writing.
- **Marie Cavendish:** Marie Cavendish was one of the first female writers to write under her own name. She wrote scientific works and



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works that explores the position of women in society
Other prominent female writers of 17th century include

- Aphra Behn
- Mary Wollstonecraft
- Mary Wollstonecraft, etc...

(c) John Milton's *Areopagitica* was written in response to the Licensing Order of 1643. The act was aimed at curbing the spread of ideas that were deemed as seditious or dangerous, especially those against Puritan ideals or supporting royalists.
key themes of *Areopagitica* include:

① Defense of speech: John Milton's *Areopagitica* is a passionate defense of the freedom of speech by John Milton. Milton believed in the individual liberty which he saw as aligned with the Puritan ideal of personal conscience.

Milton believed for a person to truly understand God's will, he must be open to all ideas, even the erroneous ones.



② True knowledge.

Milton believed that true knowledge can only be attained through open discourse.

③ Importance of books.

Milton called books as "a lifeblood of a masterspirit" that preserves ancient knowledge.

④ The Tempest, written by William Shakespeare around 1610-1611, is considered to be one of the last and original works by William Shakespeare. The play revolves around the story of Prospero and Miranda who are stuck on an isolated island. Prospero was betrayed by his own brother Antonio, twelve years ago, and now as Prospero sees Antonio's ship returning from Alonso's daughter's wedding, he sees an opportunity to take revenge on his usurpers. So he calls on his diary spirit called Ariel to create an illusionary tempest. So Tempest refers to the physical tempest created by Prospero to avenge his wrong-doers as well as on a metaphorical level. Tempest also refers to the conflicting emotions as the characters undergo a moral transformation and guilt by the end of the play. Hence the title The Tempest is utterly apt to the play.



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(E). The Duchess of Malfi written by John Webster is a Jacobean Revenge Tragedy. Jacobean Revenge Tragedies were the tragedies written during the reign of King James I (1603-1625). The play usually revolve around the themes of revenge, betrayal, moral corruptness, death, and tragic ending. There is a vivid description of violence, gore, and darker aspect of human nature in Jacobean Revenge Tragedy.

(F) Doctor Faustus, written by Christopher Marlowe, is one of the most famous tragedies written during the Renaissance period. Doctor Faustus is the tragic hero in the play who, dissatisfied with all forms of knowledge, turns to necromancy. He performs a ritual to call on Mephistopheles, servant of Lucifer, to serve him for a period of twenty-four years. Mephistopheles assists Doctor Faustus and serves him. He helps him visit the whole world and answer all the doubts that he has except a few. He also assists him in his petty and trivial tricks.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



(G) Mirabell wishes to marry Millamant because he loves her, but Millamant's aunt, Aunt Wishford, doesn't want them to get married because Mirabell pretended to love Wishford just to access entry in her house. Mirabell's witty plans and Wishford's final acceptance leads to their happy reunion and then marriage.

(H) Francis Bacon's work 'New Atlantis' reflects his vision for the future of human discovery and knowledge. It is a utopian knowledge that revolves around a futuristic fictional island called Bensalem. Bensalem's key feature is the Salomon's House. It is called to be the very eye of the kingdom.

At Salomon's House, they use Baconian method to explore the truths of nature. It is a scientific institution that embodies Bacon's vision of an ideal society based on reason, empiricism, and observation.

He combines science and religion, and lays a way for people to be virtuous and moral by presenting people of Bensalem who are brave, virtuous, and chaste.



Paper Code

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06

(7) Edmund Spenser was a famous poet and author from the Renaissance period. He is most popularly known for his epic work called: 'The Faerie Queene'; the work celebrated Tudor Dynasty and the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

Spenser is also known to introduce a new Sonnet form in English literature, known as Spenserian Stanza, which follows a rhyme scheme of: ABBAABBAC. It is a nine-line stanza form where last line is an Alexandrine (a twelve-syllabled line).

Apart from this Spenser has also contributed widely to Sonnets in his sonnet collection 'Amoretti' which is a collection of 89 Sonnets.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Section-BQues)

a) These lines are taken from John Milton's epic poetry Paradise Lost. These lines lay down the themes of Paradise Lost which talks about man's first disobedience. Milton draws heavily from the Book of Genesis which describes the creation of the world by God. When God made the first human beings, Adam and Eve, he placed them in the Garden of Eden. They were immortal and were in a state of Innocence, they were called God's greatest creation. However, God just forbade them one thing and that was the eating of a forbidden tree, called the tree of knowledge. But Satan, once the favourite son of God, angered by God's decision to throw them into hell, decides to aim his favourite creation so he turned his eyes upon Adam and Eve. Disguised as Satan, he took the form of an "Infernal serpent" and whispered into the ears of Eve to eat that forbidden fruit. Eve is lured by Satan and she eats the fruit and disobeys the command of God. Adam also eats alongside Eve and thus God curses them to become mortal. He curses Adam to



tail for food and Eve to give birth through pain. Their disobedience to God brought death, pain, and sufferings in the life of mankind.

(b) The following lines are taken from George Herbert's poem called 'Virtue'. George Herbert was a famous metaphysical poet of the 17th century, known for his deeply spiritual and devotional verse. Henry Vaughan, his contemporary and also a metaphysical poet, called him as "the most glorious saint and seer."

The following lines reflect the main theme of the poem which is the importance of forming a virtuous soul. A virtuous soul, Herbert says, is immortal. He says that although the beauty of day, beautiful rose, and fleeting Spring may pass away, the beauty of a virtuous soul is immortal. It is eternal. It lives even when the whole world turns to coal. It is compared to a season'd Amber, that is durable and



lasting, emphasizing on the eternal and lasting beauty of having a virtuous soul.

Quest

Paradise Lost, written by John Milton, is an epic poetry written during the phase of maturity of Milton's life. It was a time when Milton had got completely blind and went into exile as monarchy was restored in England and the government of Oliver Cromwell fell.

First, Paradise Lost follows the epic tradition of a grand narrative and is written in a dignified manner. The language is elevated language and it also follows the convention of an "epic simile" which is implied throughout the poem while comparing Satan and his followers to several Greek monsters. Then Paradise Lost, like Homer's Odyssey, Virgil's Aeneid, is divided into twelve books. Most of the epics are divided into several books.

Next important feature of Paradise Lost



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as an epic poetry is that it begins 'In media res'. In media res is a Greek term that means in the middle of the things. So Paradise Lost starts in the middle course of action, and not from the beginning of the creation of world by God. It directly starts from the fall of Lucifer from Heaven.

Paradise Lost also has supernatural elements which are an important feature of an epic poetry. The figures described in the poem are no ordinary figures, rather they are larger than life figures. Such as God, Satan, and numerous angels that are present. The destruction of Hell is ethereal and also of heaven, which is no earthly space.

And also, the themes dealt in Paradise Lost are no trifle themes. It deals with important themes like the role of free will versus predestination, consequences of disobeying God's authority, hubris, overreaching ambitions etc.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Hence, Paradise Lost is a perfect epitome of an epic poetry that follows all the conventions of an epic poetry.

It also begins with the invocation of the muse.

Section-C

Answer 7)

The Duchess of Malfi is the prototype of the women in the age in which the play was written. She is a young widow and her brothers named Ferdinand and Cardinal doesn't want her to marry. Because of personal gains. However, the Duchess's decision to marry secretly to her steward reflects her rebellious spirit and not to succumb to the norms of the society that forbids women to follow their own will.

She is innocent, young, and beautiful who falls in love with her steward, Antonio. She is a dutiful wife and also a loving wife. She had three children with Antonio. When Ferdinand finds out about her relationship with Antonio, she is



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tortured both physically and mentally, and finally Basola strangles both her and her kids to death. This scene reflects the consequences of breaking the patriarchal norms set by the society and transgressing the boundaries as Arundhati Roy said rules laid by society "who is supposed to love who, how, and for how much"

Her tragic fate reflects the sad condition of the women of her time who had no autonomy and control over her life and decisions.

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Ans 8)

Virtue, by George Herbert, is a metaphysical poem written during the 14th century. The poem stresses on the need of keeping a virtuous soul. George Herbert was a famous metaphysical poet who was known for his highly devotional and spiritual verses.

The poem begins by celebrating the beauty of the day which is said to be calm and peaceful but at the end the poet mentions the fact that "thou must die".

Similarly poet praises the transitory beauty of a rose, a beautiful spring comparing it to "a box of chocolates" but ends it with a refrain that "thou must die". This constant reiteration of the fact that thou must die highlights on the transitory beauty of the material world and finally the poem ends by Herbert's declaration on the importance of having a virtuous soul because the beauty of a virtuous soul is permanent and eternal.



" Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like Season'd timber, never gives;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives.

Thus, the poem virtue celebrates the beauty of a virtuous soul that is ever-lasting and permanent in the world of fleeting beauty. The poem presents a contrast between the fleeting beauty of the day, sunset, and spring to the permanent beauty of a virtuous soul.

The poem is filled with metaphysical elements such as comparisons of day and night with human emotions associated with marriage. This elevates the sense of beauty to also spiritual level. The poem uses various similes and extended metaphors to convey its meaning to the readers.

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Paper Code

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15

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Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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16

X



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17

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Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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18

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19

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Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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23

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24

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