



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11471044

Roll No. 23263005400
Total Mark 56/75.00

Exam BA_V_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A040501T - Classical LiteratureAndHistory of English Lite

Question wise Mark Summary

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

1A 3/5

1B 4/5

1C 3/5

1D 4/5

1E 3/5

1F 4/5

1G 3/5

1H 4/5

1I 3/5

2 0/15

3 12/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 13/15

7 0/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 22/11/2025 Shift: III Room No. 24
 Paper Code: A040501T Subject: English Year/Sem: 5th
 Name of Candidate: Aditi Mishra
 Roll No. 23263005400

Signature of Candidate: *Aditi Mishra*
 Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

PART-II

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


A040501T
 Paper Code




PART-III

Course: BA Semester → 5th
 Session: 2025-2026 Year/Semester: 5th
 Subject: Classical Literature and History of English Literature
 Paper Code: A040501T
 Exam Date: 22/11/2025
 Name of Candidate: ADITI MISHRA
 Father's Name: AJAY KUMAR MISHRA

कॉलेज कोड का कोड College Code: KNO4
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: KNO4

A	A	0	0
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C	2	2	2
D	3	3	3
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H	7	7	7
I	8	8	8
J	9	9	9
K	0	0	0
L	1	1	1
M	2	2	2
N	3	3	3
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P	5	5	5
Q	6	6	6
R	7	7	7
S	8	8	8
T	9	9	9

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam: Regular Ex-Student
 Private Back paper Exam
ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 11471044
 Paper Code: A040501T


PART-IV

Enrollment Number: CSJMA23000121815
 Candidate's Roll Number: 23263005400
 Paper Code: A040501T

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Aditi Mishra
 Signature of Candidate

 Signature of Investigator
 CS Facsimile

 COE Facsimile

नोट: 1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्टा किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों से पूरा ध्यान पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कौनसे से भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सारी उत्तर से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. नोंदों को काले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरा जाएँ।

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 निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए हाथगज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही फेबरीली लेस साइट्रिफिक कॅल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपरे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। 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 पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कनिश्चक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा को कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. 8 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 scrip immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. 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 no 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 papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

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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7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits, Please leave first three columns.



Section - A

Short answer type questions :-

1. (A) An epic is a very long narrative poem written in verse which tells the story of a legendary hero or historical figure.

An epic is divided into multiple books or chapters.

Characteristics of Epic

- An Epic starts with Divine Invocation.
- An Epic has divine intervention or supernatural elements.
- An Epic starts from middle and then highlights past story.
- Epic has ornamented, elevated and decorated words.
- Epic also has exaggerated metaphors and similes.
- It takes place across long time spans and has vast setting covering multiple nations.

Examples of Epic

- Iliad and Odyssey by Homer
- Faerie Queen by Edmund Spenser
- Paradise Lost by John Milton
- The Divine Comedy by Dante.



(B) Comedy is a type of Drama which has a happy and peaceful ending. It also contains satires.

Origin of Comedy

Comedy was originated in Athens (Greece). In the month of March, Athenians used to celebrate a religious festival in honour of God Dionysus. They started playing dramas which gave rise to comedy and Tragedy as well.

Greek Comedian who was the most famous was Aristophanes.

Later, Romans adapted it and they added humour and satire to it. Gradually, it came to England. The first comedy of England was Ralph Roister Doister.

Comedy of Manners is a sub-type of comedy.

Examples



(c) Plato was a Greek philosopher who wrote 'The Republic' which is divided into many books.

In 375 BC he wrote Book VII 'The Allegory of Cave'. It is a Socratic dialogue between Socrates (Plato's mentor) and Glaucon (Plato's brother).

The purpose of the Allegory of Cave was to tell people about the difference between World of Ignorance and World of forms.

People in the world experiences multiple happenings around them through their senses which they think is real.

This allegory also highlights the importance of Education in turning of a soul. The journey of Education might be painful but it takes us in the real world where everything is constant. This means that Education enlightens a person and then he gets to know that objects are just like shadows. Education destroys all the false perceptions or beliefs.

It also tells that if a person gets enlightened through guidance, he should go back to the world of ignorances and free the people from the chains of false perceptions.



(D) 'The Illiad' is an epic which was written by Homer in 8th Century. It is based on 'Trojan war' which was fought between Greeks (Achaeans) and city of Troy.

The reason of this war was - The Prince of city of Troy (Paris) abducted the Queen of Greeks (Helen) who was the wife of King Menelaus and she was the most beautiful woman in the world.

In revenge, Achaeans attacked city of Troy but the entrance wall was so high that the soldiers of Achaeans started living by making camps. They started abducting girls of nearby areas.

So, Chryseis was a priest of Apollo when he got to know that his daughter had been kidnapped by Agamemnon (Commander in chief of Greeks). He went to Agamemnon and requested him to return his daughter but Agamemnon refused to do so.

So, Chryseis prayed to God Apollo to send a plague in Achaeans.

As priest was a devotee of God Apollo so he sent a plague upon Achaean camp.



(E) 'Oedipus Rex' was written by Sophocles. It is also titled as Oedipus The King.

The word Oedipus means 'swollen feet'. Oedipus was tried to be killed by King Laius and Queen Jocasta as there was a prophecy that he would kill his father and marry his mother. So they nailed his legs which caused his legs to swell.

This name is significant because Oedipus was trying to escape from his destiny but fate got fulfilled due to his own efforts.

He had to survive so he didn't die by the trials of King and Queen.

Oedipus was a brave and intelligent king but had excessive pride.



(F) Geoffrey Chaucer was a great English poet in Middle Ages in England.

The age of Chaucer (1340-1400) or 14th Century is called Chaucer's age.

Geoffrey Chaucer is also known as 'Father of English Poetry' and 'The Morning Star of Renaissance'. Chaucer was the first poet who introduced English in literature. This age witnessed social and political upheavals.

Hundred Years War (1337-1453) was

going on in this age. This war was fought between England and France.

This was the historical period which saw an 'upsurge of nationalism' because it was a prolonged conflict so people gradually started feeling that their language English should be made national language of England by removing foreign languages such as Latin and French.

They felt they will no more be under foreign influence.

English was installed in Parliament and all other institutions.



(G1) Neo-classical period in English literature spans from 1660 - 1798.

In Neo-classical literary theory, the word imitation means that writers of this age such as Alexander Pope, Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, Samuel Johnson was heavily influenced by ancient Greeks and classical literature.

So, these writers wrote in the same way as Greeks and Roman writers used to write.

They followed classical rules, order, accuracy, formal language, allusions, Heroic Couplets, Satires in their writings.

They had didactic themes in their works in order to give moral message to people.

They told that man is a limited being with limited power unlike Renaissance, where man was portrayed as universally perfect.

They satirised on contemporary society. Neo-classical age is divided into three periods -
• The Restoration Period • Age of Johnson
• Augustan Age



(H) Victorian age in English literature started from 1837 when Queen Victoria ascended the throne and continued till 1901.

It was an age of Urbanisation, Industrialization and Scientific / Technological advancements.

There was scientific progress all around.

Novelists

- Charles Dickens
- Thomas Hardy
- William Makepeace Thackeray
- Charlotte Bronte
- Emily Bronte

Poets

- Robert Browning
- Elizabeth Browning
- Lord Tennyson

Dominant literary form

'Novel' was the dominant literary form was because printing press had made production and binding of books easier. Moreover, audience was literate, they wanted written texts.

Novel writing was easy for writers and readers. Novels were centered around ordinary people and their everyday life experiences.



Paper Code

A 0 4 0 5 0 1 T



09

(I) Imagist movement was a literary movement it aimed in focusing of making images in the minds of reader by using simple, clear language.

It didn't have symbols or references.
Example → In a station of Metro by Ezra Pound.

This was the most important movement in poetry, Imagism was followed. When readers use to read poetries each word created images in their minds.



Section - B

Long answer type questions :-

Ans (3) Plato was a great Greek

Philosopher. He had written The Republic Book 7 in 375 BC. It was a Socratic dialogue between Socrates (Plato's mentor) and Glaucon (Plato's brother).

Explanation of The Republic Book 7

Socrates tells Glaucon to imagine a cave in which there are prisoners who have been imprisoned from their childhood.

Their legs, hands and necks are chained so that they could not move and turned around.

They could not even look at each other. The only thing they could see is a wall in front of them.

Behind them, a fire is lightened. And between them and fire there is a uprising pathway.

People come and go with objects in their hands and prisoners could see their shadows casted in front wall.



As they have never turned around so, they have never seen real people, real objects. They think shadows are real as they are moving and producing sound. But one day someone take them free from chains. And when the first prisoner gets free and he turns around he gets disturbed by fire as the light of fire irritating his eyes.

Then, somebody tells him that those shadows which he thought real are actually fake and these objects are true. But the freed prisoner donot believe and thinking that shadows are real. He is not ready to accept the reality.

Then somebody drags ^{him} out of the cave when he encountered 'The Sun' very first, he gets ^{blinded}. He gets irritated but he tries to adapt there.


At first, he sees shadows of objects, then reflections of objects in water, then he sees real objects and people, then moon and stars in night and finally he is able to see the Sun.

When the freed prisoner knows what reality is he decides to go back to the cave and tell other prisoners about reality. But when he enters inside the cave, he



again gets blind. Other prisoners think that reality is harmful or the outside world has made him like this they decides to kill the person who tries to make them free.

Symbolics

- The cave → 'World of Ignorance' or 'Physical World'
- Prisoners → People
- Chains and shadows → False perceptions and beliefs
- Outside world →  The World of forms
The Real World
- Sun → Knowledge
The Form of Goodness

Significance of The Allegory of Cave


This allegory aims in highlighting the importance or theory of Education. Education does not fill the soul with excessive knowledge infact it turns the



Soul or make it enlightened.

Education makes it possible to make the difference between Reality and false perceptions.

Journey of Education might be painful but it takes person to the height of enlightenment. Education makes person capable to see what the true knowledge is.

Education is a  successful tool by which a person knows what reality is.

This allegory is significant as it reveals what education does.

It educates the people that once a person gets enlightened he should also share his experiences with others as a guide.

The Allegory of Cave best represents the process of education.

It tells to come out of world of ignorance and go into the world of forms.

This allegory is a Symbolism of Education.

Through vivid symbols - cave, prisoners, chains, shadows, sun, it beautifully portrays what happens when person comes out of world of ignorance.



Section - C

Ans (6) Renaissance

Renaissance is a french word which means 'Rebirth or Revival'.

Renaissance was a movement (14th - 17th century) in which there was rebirth of ancient classical ^{Rom} and Greek writings.

It started from 'Florence' city of Italy and gradually went into other European countries.

In England, Renaissance flourished in 'Elizabethan Age'.

Jules Michelete coined the word Renaissance.

Francesco Petrarca is father of Renaissance.

Renaissance is responsible for invention of Printing Press by Johannes Gutenberg (Germany).

There was huge development in maths, physics, anatomy, art and literature.

Impact of Renaissance on English literature



Initially, literature was centered on religion but as the concept of 'Humanism' was introduced so literature was centered on Human centric ideas.

Poetry had vivid forms like sonnets, elegy, lyrical poems, ballads, epic poems.

Novels focused on the life of ordinary people and more novels were published with the help of Printing Press and people liked them.

Reformation

Reformation is also known as Protestant Reformation.

It was a religious movement which was started by Martin Luther (Germany Professor and Theologist).

He questioned on church's popes by writing '95 Theses' by doing corruption and malpractices by selling indulgences to innocent people.

Bible was translated into vernacular language.



So, when people read Bible they knew reality and supported Martin Luther.

'Pope Leo X' ex-communicate Martin Luther.

This movement broke Christianity into two parts - The Roman Catholics and Protestants.

There was civil war between them. And finally church had to reform itself under Pope Paul III.

Impact on literature

The literature written was based on reality.

Initially, it was under the influence of church but then it started taking a different shape.

Literature had logical thoughts. It had been intellectual.

The subject matter was changed from religion to science.



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