

Seat No. : _____

AC-126

April-2016

B.A., Sem.-VI

CC-312 : English
(Form of Literature : Tragedy)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (A) “A Tragedy is a story involving the suffering of the hero; the action is serious, despite the presence of comedy in some types, and usually has significance beyond the personal fate of the protagonist...”. Elaborate the statement. **14**

OR

- (B) Discuss the characteristics of Tragedy as a form of literature.

2. (A) Trace the growth and development of Tragedy as a literary form. **14**

OR

- (B) Write short notes on the following :

- (1) The Elizabethan Tragedy
(2) The Modern Tragedy

3. (A) Who is the protagonist of the play *Julius Caesar* ? It is Caesar, who dies well before the end but whose power and name continue on ? Or it is Brutus, the noble-man who falls because of his tragic flaws ? Present your views. **14**

OR

- (B) Discuss the theme of the play *Julius Caesar*.

4. Show your acquaintance with the following literary works stating the name of the author and the subgenre of form of the work (Any **Seven**) : **14**

- (1) The Father
(2) Prometheus Bound
(3) The Spanish Tragedy
(4) Electra, or Elektra
(5) Medea
(6) Doctor Faustus
(7) The Duchess of Malfi
(8) Hamlet
(9) Justice: A Tragedy in Four Acts

5. Choose the correct answer from the options given below each of the following statements:
- (1) The German poet _____ wrote and argued for a more domestic type of drama.
 - (a) Lessing
 - (b) Felix
 - (c) Kant
 - (2) Seneca was a _____ dramatist.
 - (a) Greek
 - (b) Italian
 - (c) Roman
 - (3) In *Macbeth*, the murderous couple kills _____, the king of Scotland.
 - (a) Duncan
 - (b) Banquo
 - (c) Macduff
 - (4) G.B. Shaw's _____ is an amusing theatrical debate about pacifism and militarism.
 - (a) *The Doctor's Dilemma*
 - (b) *Arms and the Man*
 - (c) *Saint Joan*
 - (5) One common form of hamartia in Greek tragedies was _____.
 - (a) dike
 - (b) themis
 - (c) hubris
 - (6) The term _____ means 'reversal in fortune from happiness to disaster'.
 - (a) anagnorisis
 - (b) peripeteia
 - (c) catastrophe
 - (7) The Restoration Period produced a cross between epic and tragedy called _____.
 - (a) Tragicomedy
 - (b) Heroic Tragedy
 - (c) Domestic Tragedy
 - (8) *A Doll's House* is authored by _____.
 - (a) Henrik Ibsen
 - (b) G.B. Shaw
 - (c) John Galsworthy
 - (9) At the beginning of the play *Julius Caesar*, the plebeians are celebrating _____.
 - (a) Caesar's marriage to Calpurnia
 - (b) Octavius's victory over Brutus
 - (c) Caesar's victory over Pompey
 - (10) _____ strikes the first dagger-blow at the back of Caesar's neck.
 - (a) Brutus
 - (b) Casca
 - (c) Cassius
 - (11) Brutus persuades _____ to hold his sword while he runs on it.
 - (a) Strato
 - (b) Varro
 - (c) Lucius
 - (12) "This was the noblest Roman of them all". These words are spoken by _____.
 - (a) Lepidus
 - (b) Octavius
 - (c) Antony
 - (13) *Emperor Jones* is authored by _____.
 - (a) Tennessee Williams
 - (b) Arthur Miller
 - (c) Eugene O'Neill
 - (14) *Murder in the Cathedral* is authored by _____.
 - (a) T.S. Eliot
 - (b) G.B. Shaw
 - (c) John Galsworthy