

3(Sem-6/CBCS) ENG HC 1

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ENGLISH

Paper : ENG-HC-6016

(Modern European Drama)

(Honours Core)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer any *ten* of the following questions as directed : 1×10=10

(a) When and where was *Waiting for Godot* first staged?

(b) What is 'Verfremdungseffekt'?

(2)

- (c) Name the play staged by the singer to entertain the people of the two kolchos.
- (d) Which character represents the past in *The Cherry Orchard*?
- (e) How many years does Madame Ranevskaya spend in Paris?
- (f) How many acts are there in the play, *Ghosts*?
- (g) Mrs. Alving decides to build an orphanage in memory of her husband.
(State whether the statement is True or False)
- (h) What is Estragon's pet name?
- (i) Where does the action of the play, *Waiting for Godot* begin?
- (j) What does Vladimir ask the boy to tell Mr. Godot on the second day?
- (k) Who finally gets the custody of the child in *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*?

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(Continued)

(3)

- (l) Who is Lucky?
- (m) Who is Charlotta?
- (n) "I can't stand their smell, it always gives me migraine." Who says this?
- (o) Helene Alving is the widow of _____.
(Fill up the blank)

2. Answer any five of the following questions :

2×5=10

- (a) What does the cherry orchard signify?
- (b) What are the two sources that Brecht made use of for writing his play, *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*?
- (c) What happens to Pozzo and Lucky in Act II?
- (d) How are the two tramps Vladimir and Estragon different from each other?
- (e) What does Grusha do to give the child a legitimate identity?

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(Turn Over)

- (f) What makes Mrs. Alving a 'New Woman'?
- (g) Give two examples that show Madame Ranevsky's inability to come to terms with reality.

3. Answer any four of the following questions :

5×4=20

- (a) The singer is the most important musical performer on stage both in his role as a storyteller (narrator) and commentator. Justify from your reading of Brecht's *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*.
- (b) Analyze the character of Lopakhin from your reading of the play, *The Cherry Orchard*.
- (c) Explore briefly the symbolic implications of Godot in Beckett's play.
- (d) Discuss the significance of the Prologue in *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*.

(e) "But I almost believe we are ghosts, all of us, Pastor. It's not only what we inherit from our fathers and mothers that keeps on returning in us. It's all kinds of old dead doctrines and opinions and beliefs, that sort of thing." Discuss the relevance of the term 'ghost' in the context of this statement.

- (f) What is the significance of objects and landscape in *Waiting for Godot*?
- (g) What does Trofimov mean when he tells Anya, "All Russia is our orchard"?
- (h) Write a short note on the 'joy of life' from your reading of Ibsen's *Ghosts*.

4. Answer any four of the following questions :

10×4=40

- (a) How does *Waiting for Godot* demonstrate the qualities of the Theatre of the Absurd?
- (b) In Mrs. Alving, Ibsen has created the prototype of the early feminists. Give a well-reasoned answer.

(6)

- (c) Lucky's speech is an explosive illustration of the desire of an underdog in any oppressive system. Base your answer on a close analysis of the speech.
- (d) Discuss *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* as an Epic Theatre.
- (e) *The Cherry Orchard* is a comedy despite its tragic overtones. Justify.
- (f) Write a note on realism in modern European Drama with special reference to Ibsen's *Ghosts*.
- (g) Discuss *The Cherry Orchard* as a play about social change.
- (h) How does Brecht expose the underlying social inequalities in *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*?
- (i) Elaborate on Existentialism as a philosophy in the context of *Waiting for Godot*.

(7)

- (j) Modern European Drama is characterized by its attempt to critically evaluate the dominant value structures of its time. Give examples from any one play in your course to substantiate your answer.
