

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2024.

Third Semester

English — Core

POST-COLONIAL LITERATURE

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The concept of "Centre/Margin" primarily deals with  
(a) Economic disparity (b) Power dynamics  
(c) Technology (d) Religion
2. "Dislocation" in postcolonial studies refer to  
(a) Forced migration (b) Cultural loss  
(c) Political exile (d) Economic gain

8. The poem "Ruins of a Great House" by Derek Walcott reflects on  
(a) Colonialism (b) Love  
(c) War (d) Nature
9. "Don't Talk of Me about Matisse" critiques  
(a) Eurocentrism (b) Technology  
(c) Religion (d) Art
10. Pablo Neruda's "The dictator" condemns  
(a) Oppression (b) Love  
(c) Hope (d) Nature
11. "Telephone conversation" by Wole Soyinka deals with  
(a) Racism (b) Friendship  
(c) Migration (d) War
12. Syed Amanuddin's poem "Don't Call Me Indo-Anglian" discusses  
(a) Identity (b) Migration  
(c) Technology (d) War
13. The central theme of the play *Death and the King's Horseman* is  
(a) Duty (b) Love  
(c) Betrayal (d) Freedom

3. Ecological imperialism mainly focuses on  
(a) Environmental degradation  
(b) Technological progress  
(c) Political conflicts  
(d) Social reforms
4. Eurocentrism prioritises the history and culture of  
(a) Africa (b) Asia  
(c) Europe (d) Americas
5. Hegemony refers to  
(a) Domination by one social group  
(b) Trade networks  
(c) Scientific achievements  
(d) Religious conversion
6. "The weaver bird" by Kofi Awoonor is a symbol of  
(a) Colonialism (b) Freedom  
(c) Nature (d) Education
7. James Reaney's poem "Map" explores  
(a) Cartography  
(b) Nature  
(c) Human relationships  
(d) War

14. The central theme of *Dream on Monkey mountain* is  
(a) Identity (b) Technology  
(c) Greed (d) Education
15. The novel *Things Fall apart* deals with  
(a) Colonialism (b) Trade  
(c) Religion (d) Politics

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) Define the concept of "Centre and Margin" in postcolonial theory.  

Or

(b) What is meant by "Hegemony" in postcolonial theory?
17. (a) How does Kofi Awoonor use religious imagery in "Easter Dawn" to convey messages of hope and despair?  

Or

(b) How does Wikkramsinha use Matisse's art to challenge Western perspectives on art and culture in "Don't Talk to Me about Matisse"?

18. (a) How does colonial interference affect the events in *Death and the King's Horseman*?

Or

- (b) What is the significance of the mask in *Dream on Monkey Mountain*?

19. (a) How does Syed Amanuddin's "Don't Call Me Indo-Anglian" challenge the labels placed on writers in postcolonial nations?

Or

- (b) Who is Mahak in Derek Walcott's *Dream on Monkey Mountain*? What is his central desire?

20. (a) What is the central argument of Chapter 1 in *The Empire Writes Back*?

Or

- (b) Define the term "Postcolonial literature" as introduced in Chapter 1 of *The Empire Writes Back*.

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24. (a) How does Okonkwo's character reflect the themes of masculinity and pride in *Things Fall Apart*? How do these traits contribute to this downfall?

Or

- (b) Explore the use of satire in "The One About Coyote Going West" and how it serves to undermine colonial narratives.

25. (a) Discuss the concept of "writing back" to the empire as explained in *The Empire Writes Back* and its implications for postcolonial literature.

Or

- (b) How does Chapter I of *The Empire Writes Back* address the issue of language in postcolonial societies? How does it address the tension between adopting the coloniser's language and preserving indigenous languages?

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PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Analyse the concept of ecological imperialism and its impact in postcolonial societies.

Or

- (b) Discuss how Eurocentrism shapes narratives of history and culture in colonized societies. Use examples from any postcolonial text.

22. (a) Discuss how Derek Walcott addresses the legacy of colonialism and how it complicates the concept of identity in his poem "Ruins of a Great House".

Or

- (b) Discuss how Pablo Neruda's "The Dictators" uses vivid imagery and symbolism to depict the horrors of dictatorship and oppression.

23. (a) Discuss the cultural conflict between British colonial authorities and Yoruba traditions in *Death and the King's Horseman* and how it highlights the central themes of the play.

Or

- (b) Analyse the use of dreams and surrealism in Derek Walcott's *Dream on Monkey Mountain* and how these elements contribute to the exploration of identity and liberation in the play.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2024.

Third Semester

English — Core

CONTEMPORARY LITERARY CRITICISM

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Who wrote *Biographia Literaria*?  
(a) S.T. Coleridge (b) William Wordsworth  
(c) Samuel Johnson (d) T.S. Eliot
2. Coleridge's concept of "imagination" is divided into  
(a) Primary (b) Active  
(c) Productive (d) Poetic

7. Cleanth Brooks argues that irony is essential to understanding  
(a) Plot (b) Theme  
(c) Structure (d) Character
8. Which movement in literary theory is Brooks associated with?  
(a) Marxism (b) Romanticism  
(c) New criticism (d) Feminism
9. Freud links creative writing to  
(a) Historical events  
(b) Political movements  
(c) Unconscious desires  
(d) Social norms
10. Roland Barthes makes a distinction between "work" and  
(a) Sign (b) Text  
(c) Language (d) Genre
11. Barthes suggests that a "text" is  
(a) Author-centric (b) Reader-centric  
(c) Publisher-centric (d) Editor-centric

3. Northrop Frye is associated with which critical theory?  
(a) Archetypal criticism  
(b) Marxist criticism  
(c) Psychoanalytic criticism  
(d) New criticism
4. Derrida is closely associated with which moment in literary theory?  
(a) Structuralism  
(b) Poststructuralism  
(c) Formalism  
(d) New historicism
5. Derrida challenges the traditional concept of  
(a) Presence (b) Metaphysics  
(c) Language (d) Reality
6. Lévi-Strauss is associated with  
(a) Psychoanalysis  
(b) Structural anthropology  
(c) Postmodernism  
(d) New criticism

12. Eagleton's essay connects capitalism with  
(a) Romanticism  
(b) Modernism and postmodernism  
(c) Realism  
(d) Surrealism
13. M.H. Abrams critiques which movement?  
(a) Deconstruction (b) Feminism  
(c) Marxism (d) Structuralism
14. Abrams contrasts deconstruction with  
(a) Formalism (b) Romanticism  
(c) Humanism (d) Structuralism
15. Lévi-Strauss states myths are composed of  
(a) Signifiers (b) Analogy  
(c) Mythemes (d) Archetypes

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) What is an "archetype" according to Northrop Frye?  
  
Or  
(b) According to Freud, what is the connection between daydreaming and creative writing?

17. (a) Define Derrida's concept of "play" in structuralism.

Or

(b) What is the significance of binary oppositions in Lévi-Strauss's study of myth?

18. (a) Explain the role of irony in literary structure according to Cleanth Brooks.

Or

(b) Explain the term "interpretive anarchy" as used by M.H. Abrams.

19. (a) How does Barthes distinguish between "work" and "text"?

Or

(b) Briefly explain how Eagleton links capitalism to modernism.

20. (a) Define the term "mytheme" as used by Lévi-Strauss in "The Structural study of Myth".

Or

(b) What is M.H. Abrams's primary concern with the deconstructive approach to literary criticism?

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24. (a) How does Frye classify literary genres based on archetypes? How does this approach contribute to literary criticism?

Or

(b) Discuss Eagleton's critique of postmodernism in relation to the capitalist system.

25. (a) Analyse Abrams's views on deconstruction in contrast to humanism.

Or

(b) Discuss the central arguments of the essay "The deconstructive angel". How does Abrams challenge the key principles of deconstructive criticism?

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PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) How does Eagleton relate postmodernism to the capitalist mode of production?

Or

(b) Analyse how Frye's archetypal criticism views literature as an interconnected system of myths and symbols.

22. (a) Discuss Derrida's critique of the center in traditional structuralist thought.

Or

(b) Analyse Lévi-Strauss's approach to understanding myth as a structure within human society.

23. (a) Discuss Barthes' argument that a text is a multi-dimensional space.

Or

(b) Discuss Freud's ideas about how creative writing relates to unconscious desires.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2024.

Third Semester

English — Core

LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

- Which of the following is an example of a voiceless bilabial plosive?
  - /b/
  - /p/
  - /m/
  - /f/
- What is the term for the smallest unit of sound that can distinguish meaning in a language?
  - Morpheme
  - Syllable
  - Phoneme
  - Grapheme
- What is the primary focus of the descriptive approach to grammar?
  - Prescribing correct language usage
  - Analyzing language according to historical norms
  - Describing and analyzing how language is used in practice
  - Generating syntactic rules
- Which of the following approaches to grammar is characterised by analyzing sentences based on their constituent structures?
  - Traditional grammar
  - Immediate constituent analysis
  - Descriptive approach
  - Structural analysis
- Which of the following is a key concept in generative grammar?
  - Surface structure
  - Lexical semantics
  - Phonological rules
  - Historical linguistics
- Which of the following is a property of grammar in generative theory?
  - Recursion
  - Historical linguistics
  - Morphological inflection
  - Phonetic transcription

- Which of the following pairs are minimal pairs in English?
  - cat - bat
  - pen - pens
  - table - tables
  - happy - happier
- Which of the following is an example of a bound morpheme?
  - book
  - s(plural)
  - run
  - cat
- The morpheme "un+" in the word "undo" is an example of
  - A derivational morpheme
  - An inflectional morpheme
  - A bound morpheme
  - A free morpheme
- Which of the following is an example of a free morpheme?
  - ing
  - er
  - jump
  - s
- What type of grammar focuses on the rules and norms of language usage, often codified in prescriptive rules?
  - Descriptive grammar
  - Generative grammar
  - Traditional grammar
  - Structural grammar

- Which term describes ambiguity that arises when a sentence can be parsed in more than one way due to its structure?
  - Semantic ambiguity
  - Structural ambiguity
  - Phonological ambiguity
  - Pragmatic ambiguity
- What is the primary focus of conceptual meaning in semantics?
  - The emotional associations of a word
  - The social context in which a word is used
  - The social context in which a word is used
  - The frequency of a word's usage
- Which concept refers to the word that has multiple meanings that are related by extension from a single underlying sense?
  - Homonymy
  - Homophony
  - Polysemy
  - Synonymy
- Which of the following pairs of words illustrates antonym?
  - Cat and dog
  - Good and bad
  - Chair and table
  - Flower and tree

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) Explain the different types of phonetics.

Or

- (b) Explore the concept of minimal pairs and their significance in phonological analysis. How do minimal pairs help distinguish phonemes within a language?

17. (a) Discuss the distinction between free morphemes and bound morphemes. How do these types of morphemes contribute to the formation of words in English? Provide examples to illustrate your points.

Or

- (b) Analyse the role of allomorphs in morphological analysis. How do allomorphs function within the structure of a language, and what are some examples of allomorphy in English.

18. (a) Compare and contrast traditional grammar and modern descriptive grammar. How do these approaches differ in their treatment of grammatical rules and language use?

Or

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PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Explain the classification of consonants.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the impact of sociolects and dialects on language's phonological and semantic aspects. How do regional and social variations affect language structure and meaning?

22. (a) Analyse the role of morphological rules in shaping the structure of complex words. How do processes like affixation and compounding contribute to the morphological system of a language?

Or

- (b) Discuss the differences between affixation and compounding as morphological processes. How do these processes differ in terms of their impact on word meaning and structure?

23. (a) Explore the perspective approach to grammar. How does this approach differ from prescriptive and descriptive grammar in its focus on language use?

Or

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- (b) Analyse the role of parts of speech in grammatical analysis. How do the categories of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs contribute to sentence structure and meaning?

19. (a) Discuss the significance of deep structure and surface structure in generative grammar. How do these concepts contribute to our understanding of sentence formation and syntactic analysis?

Or

- (b) Examine the role of structural ambiguity in syntax. How does structural ambiguity arise, and what are its implications for syntactic theory and sentence interpretation?

20. (a) Discuss the distinction between conceptual meaning and associative meaning in semantics. How do these types of meanings contribute to our understanding of word meanings and usage?

Or

- (b) Analyse the role of semantic features in defining word meanings. How do these features contribute to the classification and differentiation of lexical items?

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- (b) Evaluate the concept of labeled and bracketed sentences in grammatical analysis. How do these methods contribute to the understanding of syntactic structures?

24. (a) Analyse the use of phrase structure rules in syntactic theory. How do these rules help in representing the hierarchical organization of sentences?

Or

- (b) Explore the concept of recursion in grammar. How does recursion enable the generation of complex sentences and what are its implications for syntactic theory?

25. (a) Explore the different types of lexical relations such as synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. How do these relations enhance our understanding of word meanings and their interconnections?

Or

- (b) Evaluate the impact of polysemy on lexical semantics. How does polysemy influence the interpretation and usage of words in various contexts?

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2024.

Third Semester

English — Core

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. What is the primary objective of research?
  - (a) To entertain readers with interesting stories
  - (b) To explore, discover, or interpret knowledge systematically
  - (c) To replicate existing studies without any new insights
  - (d) To create a fictional narrative for creative writing

6. Is Wikipedia a reliable source?
  - (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) Both
  - (d) None
7. What should be in the parenthesis of an in-text citation that is directly quoted in MLA style?
  - (a) Author's last name followed by the page number
  - (b) Just the author's last name and no page number
  - (c) Title of the source and the page number
  - (d) Author's last name and the year of publication
8. The meaning of the word 'Plagiarism', which is derived from the Latin word plagiarium, is
  - (a) Kidnap/steal
  - (b) Copy
  - (c) Print
  - (d) Duplicate
9. Which one of the following is not a source of data?
  - (a) Administrative records
  - (b) Population records
  - (c) GIS
  - (d) Sample survey

2. Which of the following is typically included on the title page of a research project?
  - (a) Abstract
  - (b) Table of contents
  - (c) Author's name, title of the project, institution, and date
  - (d) List of references
3. Which font and size should be used for a research project that adheres to the MLA style sheet?
  - (a) Comic sans size 10
  - (b) Candara size 12
  - (c) Times new Roman size 12
  - (d) Capibri
4. A works cited list entry that is longer than one line must have the second and all following lines inserted half an inch inward. It's referred to as a hanging indent
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) Both
  - (d) None
5. What is the Line Spacing for an MLA paper?
  - (a) double spaced
  - (b) single spaced
  - (c) 1.5 space
  - (d) no spacing

10. The location of the model public library assisted by UNESCO in India is at
  - (a) Kolkata
  - (b) Delhi
  - (c) Mumbai
  - (d) Chennai
11. A hypothesis is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Law
  - (b) Canon
  - (c) Postulate
  - (d) Supposition
12. Copies of data collection instruments such as interview schedules and questionnaires are included in \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Appendices
  - (b) Bibliography
  - (c) Index
  - (d) References
13. What does the abbreviation 'in the same place' mean?
  - (a) Idem
  - (b) Ibid
  - (c) Loc. cit
  - (d) Op. cit
14. Two types of reference noting system used in citation styles are \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) footnote and endnote
  - (b) under note and top note
  - (c) indent note and lost note
  - (d) reference note and bibliography note

15. What does no stand for in an MLA citation?  
(a) Volume number (b) Page number  
(c) Issue number (d) Chapter number

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) Give examples of the basic format of a bibliography : a book with one author and a book with more than one author.

Or

- (b) Give examples of citations from an article in a newspaper.

17. (a) How are electronic sources or web publications cited?

Or

- (b) Give examples of citing an entire website and an Article in an online scholarly journal.

18. (a) Explain the method of citing a periodical print publication.

Or

- (b) Describe how to cite a periodical print publication in MLA format and provide a sample citation.

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- (b) Describe the correct format for creating a reference entry for a book in MLA style. Provide an example, including an edition and a publisher.

23. (a) Discuss the MLA style guidelines for in-text citations. Give instances of both single and multi-author works.

Or

- (b) Explicate the format and rules for in-text citations in MLA style. Provide examples for citing a book and a website.

24. (a) Write an essay on the importance of language and style in writing a research project.

Or

- (b) What are the various methods of referencing? Explain them.

25. (a) What is meant by plagiarism? Explain how ethics in research work can be maintained at various levels.

Or

- (b) Describe the various types of research studies. How will you prioritize a research problem to prepare a sound hypothesis?

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19. (a) What is the purpose of an ellipsis? When is it to be used?

Or

- (b) What is the difference between works Cited/reference bibliography?

20. (a) What factors should a researcher consider while deciding upon a topic?

Or

- (b) Define research gap and literature review.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Describe the significance of properly citing sources in academic writing and the fallout from doing so.

Or

- (b) Explain the use of inclusive language in citations and give an example of a citation that exemplifies this idea.

22. (a) Describe the steps involved in establishing an MLA-style reference list entry for a journal article. Give an example and step-by-step instructions.

Or

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Code No. : 5423

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2024.

Third Semester

English — Elective

TRAVEL WRITING

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. What is the primary focus of the genre of travel writing?

(a) Historical analysis

(b) Fictional narratives

(c) Scientific exploration

(d) Personal reflections on travel experiences

2. In the context of travel writing, what is typically emphasized in the writer's narrative?
- (a) Personal opinions and subjective experiences
  - (b) Objectivity and factual accuracy
  - (c) Strict adherence to travel schedules
  - (d) Technical details of travel equipment
3. How does Carl Thompson suggest travel writing is distinct from other genres?
- (a) It is more focused on theoretical analysis than personal narrative
  - (b) It combines elements of narrative storytelling with detailed observations of different locales
  - (c) It is exclusively concerned with historical accuracy and less with personal reflection
  - (d) It primarily serves as a guidebook for practical travel advice
4. What is the primary subject of Roy Moxham's the great hedge of India?
- (a) The British colonial administration in India
  - (b) The history and impact of the great hedge of India
  - (c) The trade routes of the British East India company
  - (d) The agricultural practices in colonial India

5. Why was the great hedge of India constructed?
- (a) To demarcate British colonial territories
  - (b) To serve as a barrier against wild animals
  - (c) To prevent smuggling and tax evasion
  - (d) To facilitate the movement of goods and troops
6. In which period did the construction of the great hedge of India primarily take place?
- (a) Early 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - (b) Late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - (c) Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century
  - (d) Early 20<sup>th</sup> century
7. What common thread connects the stories of the nine individuals in nine lives?
- (a) Their involvement in political movements
  - (b) Their search for sacredness and spiritual fulfilment
  - (c) Their experiences of colonial oppression
  - (d) Their contributions to modern Indian literature

8. How does William Dalrymple approach the subject of religion in his narrative?

- (a) By providing a critical analysis of religious doctrines
- (b) Through empathetic storytelling and personal engagement with the subjects
- (c) By focusing solely on historical events related to religion
- (d) Through a comparative study of different religious practices

9. In *Nine Lives*, how does William Dalrymple portray the relationship between religion and daily life in India?

- (a) As a minor aspect of daily existence with little impact on society
- (b) As a central element that deeply influences the lives and practices of individuals
- (c) As a source of conflict and division in modern Indian society
- (d) As an outdated tradition with diminishing relevance

10. What is the primary focus of V.S. Naipaul's *An Area of Darkness*?

- (a) The economic development of India
- (b) The author's personal journey and observations in India
- (c) The historical events of the Indian independence movement
- (d) The political landscape of post-colonial India

11. What is one major criticism Naipaul makes about Indian society in *An Area of Darkness*?

- (a) The disparity between the rich and the poor
- (b) The lack of cultural diversity
- (c) The slow pace of technological innovation
- (d) The neglect of traditional arts and crafts

12. How does Naipaul describe his impressions of Indian bureaucracy in *An Area of Darkness*?

- (a) As efficient and well-organised
- (b) As corrupt and cumbersome
- (c) As progressive and reformative
- (d) As indifferent to social issues

13. What is a key theme addressed in Susan Bassnett's essay "Travel writing and gender"
- The role of technology in modern travel writing
  - The influence of gender on the perspective and content of travel writing
  - The historical accuracy of travel accounts
  - The economic impact of travel writing on the publishing industry
14. What is the main argument presented by Joan Pau Rubes in "Travel Writing and Ethnography"?
- The rise of digital media in travel writing
  - The relationship between travel writing and ethnographic research
  - The impact of travel writing on international politics
  - The influence of travel writing on popular culture
15. According to Joan pau Rubes in "Travel writing and ethnography", how can travel writers address the ethical concerns associated with ethnographic research?
- By avoiding in-depth cultural analysis
  - By ensuring informed consent and respectful representation of subjects
  - By focusing solely on personal experiences
  - By excluding ethnographic elements from their writing

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) Discuss how the focus and style of travel writing have changed from the medieval period to the renaissance and beyond.

Or

- (b) Analyse the impact of technological advancements on the genre of travel writing and how these changes have influenced its development.

17. (a) Discuss how the imposition of the hedge affected the daily lives and economic conditions of local farmers and communities.

Or

- (b) Explore the factors that led to the decision to dismantle the hedge and the process involved.

18. (a) Discuss how Dalrymple's focus on geographical diversity enhances the reader's understanding of the spiritual landscape of India.

Or

- (b) Analyse the techniques Dalrymple uses to immerse readers in the spiritual worlds of the individuals he profiles.

19. (a) Discuss how Naipaul addresses the theme of identity in relation to India's colonial past and its impact on contemporary society.

Or

- (b) Analyse how Naipaul's use of personal reflection and travelogue influences the reader's engagement with the text.

20. (a) Evaluate the ethical considerations involved in combining travel writing with ethnographic research based on Joan Pau Rube's essay.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of feminist theory in reshaping traditional narratives in travel writing as outlined by Susan Bassnett.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Provide a comprehensive explanation of Thompson's definition and identify the key components that characterize travel writing.

Or

- (b) Critically assess the effectiveness of Thompson's definition in capturing the diversity and complexity of travel writing.

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22. (a) Evaluate the immediate and long-term effects of the dismantling on British colonial policies and local Indian communities.

Or

- (b) Analyse the broader impact of the Great Hedge on Indian society and economy during the colonial period.

23. (a) Compare and contrast the spiritual journeys of at least two individuals featured in *Nine Lives*.

Or

- (b) Discuss the methods employed by William Dalrymple to convey the essence of the sacred in *Nine Lives*.

24. (a) Evaluate how Naipaul's depiction of bureaucracy contributes to the broader critique of Indian society in the book.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the extent to which Naipaul's critique of Indian society can be considered a reflection of his own biases and background.

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25. (a) Evaluate the role of travel writing in shaping public perceptions of foreign cultures, based on insights from all three essays.

Or

- (b) Discuss the influence of personal and cultural biases on travel writing as explored by Peter Hulme, Susan Bassnett, and Joan Pau Rubes.
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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2024.

Third Semester

English — Skill Enhancement Course - II

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. An individual who starts, creates and manages a new business can be called as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) A leader                      (b) A manager  
(c) A professional              (d) An entrepreneur

6. Entrepreneurial culture and growth orientation consists of all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Encouraging employees to generate ideas  
(b) Focusing on opportunities  
(c) The desire to grow at a slow and controlled pace  
(d) Being creative
7. What is the purpose of a feasibility study for starting a new venture?
- (a) Exploring for potential customers  
(b) Estimate sales  
(c) To understand if there are any barriers to success  
(d) None of the above
8. An entrepreneur who is the owner of more than one business is called \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Portfolio entrepreneur  
(b) Intrapreneur  
(c) Corporate entrepreneur  
(d) None of the above

2. The psychological factors of entrepreneurship includes \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) desire to influence others  
(b) desire for high achievement  
(c) organizational building  
(d) all of the above
3. The economic factors include \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Capital                      (b) Education  
(c) Family                      (d) Caste factor
4. Which of these is not a type of entrepreneurship?
- (a) Small business entrepreneurship  
(b) Scalable entrepreneurship  
(c) Large scale entrepreneurship  
(d) Intrapreneurship
5. The idea of social entrepreneurship came into existence in \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) The 1960s                      (b) The 1990s  
(c) The 1850s                      (d) The 1940s

9. Entrepreneurship development program is helpful for \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) First-generation entrepreneurs  
(b) Future generation entrepreneurs  
(c) Existing entrepreneurs  
(d) None of the above
10. Maslow divided human needs into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.
- (a) Three                      (b) Five  
(c) Four                      (d) Six
11. Which of the following is an example of a physiological need?
- (a) food                      (b) water  
(c) shelter                      (d) all of the above
12. Which one of the following theory has the attribute of moderate risk taking as a function of skill, not chance?
- (a) Need for independence  
(b) Need for achievement  
(c) Need for affiliation  
(d) Need for authority

13. Foundation companies are formed from \_\_\_\_\_
- Fashion
  - Research and development
  - Most popular business
  - Winding up company
14. Which among the following is a push factor for entrepreneurship?
- Culture
  - Passion for business
  - Displacement from job
  - Non satisfaction from job
15. Which industrial sector promotes small-scale business and entrepreneurship and has low barriers to market entry?
- Service
  - Manufacturing
  - Distribution
  - Agriculture

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) Write a short note on entrepreneurship.
- Or
- (b) State the environmental factors influencing entrepreneurship.

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PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Elaborate the key concepts of entrepreneurship.
- Or
- (b) Discuss the social factors influencing entrepreneurship.
22. (a) Elaborate the classification of entrepreneurship.
- Or
- (b) Evaluate the role of technology in entrepreneurship development.
23. (a) Summarize the role of health entrepreneurship.
- Or
- (b) Analyse the risks of tourism entrepreneurship.
24. (a) Explicate the five stages in Maslow's theory.
- Or
- (b) State the benefits of Herzberg's theory.
25. (a) Bring out the relationship between creativity and entrepreneurship.
- Or
- (b) Discuss the role of decision-making.

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17. (a) Write briefly about the characteristics of entrepreneur.

Or

- (b) Explain the idea generation process of entrepreneurship.

18. (a) Infer the qualities of a woman entrepreneur.

Or

- (b) Bring out the barrier of entrepreneurial success.

19. (a) Summarize the role of achievement motivation in entrepreneurship.

Or

- (b) Illustrate the two main factors in Herzberg's theory.

20. (a) Elaborate the function of decision-making in entrepreneurship.

Or

- (b) Discuss the new ventures in entrepreneurship.

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