



ශ්‍රේණුවේදී උපවි (බහිර - නව නිර්දේශය-පරීක්ෂණය 200 මට්ටම - ජනවාරි 2024  
கலைத்தேர்வுப் பரீட்சை (வெளிவாரி-புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்) 300 வது தேர்ச்சி மட்டம் - ஜனவரி 2024  
Bachelor of Arts (External - New Syllabus) Examination 200 Level - January - 2024

## (ENGE 201-Eighteenth Century English Literature)

කාලය පැය (03) තුනයි  
மூன்று (03) மணித்தியாலங்கள்  
Time three (03) Hours.

ප්‍රශ්න 4 පිළිතුරු සපයන්න  
4 வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்க.  
Answer 4 questions only.

කොප්පුකිරී අත් අකුරුවලට පමණක් කපනු ලැබේ  
எழுத்து தெளிவில்லாதவிடத்து புள்ளிகள் குறைக்கப்படும்.  
Marks will be deducted for illegible hand writing.

මෙම ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රයේ අඩංගු ප්‍රශ්න සංඛ්‍යාව 8 කි  
இந்த வினாப்பத்திரத்தில் 8 வினாக்கள் உள்ளன.  
There are 8 questions in the question paper.

Answer QUESTION 1 and QUESTION 2 from PART A and TWO other questions from PART B.

## PART A

1. Comment on the significance of FOUR of the extracts given below to the works they have been taken from. (10×4=40 marks)

a). Love seeketh only self to please,

To bind another to its delight,

Joys in another's loss of ease,

And builds a Hell in Heaven's despite

b). Though grief and fondness in my breast rebel,

When injur'd Thales bids the town farewell,

Yet still my calmer thoughts his choice commend,

I praise the hermit, but regret the friend,

Who now resolves, from vice and London far,

To breathe in distant fields a purer air,

And, fix'd on Cambria's solitary shore,

Give to St. David one true Briton more.

For who would leave, unbrib'd, Hibernia's land,

Or change the rocks of Scotland for the Strand?

c). For here she spits, and here she spews.

But oh! it turned poor Strephon's bowels,

When he beheld and smelled the towels,

Begummed, bemattered, and beslimed

With dirt, and sweat, and earwax grimed.

No object Strephon's eye escapes,

Here petticoats in frowzy heaps;

Nor be the handkerchiefs forgot

All varnished o'er with snuff and snot.

The stockings why should I expose,

Stained with the marks of stinking toes;

Or greasy coifs and pinner's reeking,

Which Celia slept at least a week in?

A pair of tweezers next he found

To pluck her brows in arches round,

Or hairs that sink the forehead low,

Or on her chin like bristles grow.

d). And now the STORM-BLAST came, and he

Was tyrannous and strong:

He struck with his o'ertaking wings,

And chased us south along.

With sloping masts and dipping prow,

As who pursued with yell and blow

Still treads the shadow of his foe,  
And forward bends his head,  
The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,  
And southward aye we fled.

And now there came both mist and snow,  
And it grew wondrous cold:  
And ice, mast-high, came floating by,  
As green as emerald.

e). Corinna wakes. A dreadful sight!  
Behold the ruins of the night!  
A wicked rat her plaster stole,  
Half eat, and dragged it to his hole.  
The crystal eye, alas, was missed;  
And puss had on her plumpers pissed.  
A pigeon picked her issue-peas;  
And Shock her tresses filled with fleas.

f). O friend! may each domestic bliss be thine!  
Be no unpleasing melancholy mine:  
Me, let the tender office long engage  
To rock the cradle of reposing age,  
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,  
Make langour smile, and smooth the bed of death,  
Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,  
And keep a while one parent from the sky!

On cares like these if length of days attend,  
May Heav'n, to bless those days, preserve my friend,  
Preserve him social, cheerful, and serene,  
And just as rich as when he serv'd a queen.  
Whether that blessing be denied or giv'n,  
Thus far was right, the rest belongs to Heav'n.

g). What the hammer? what the chain,  
In what furnace was thy brain?  
What the anvil? what dread grasp,  
Dare its deadly terrors clasp?

When the stars threw down their spears  
And water'd heaven with their tears:  
Did he smile his work to see?  
Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

2. Comment on the significance of ONE of the extracts given below to the work it has been taken from. (20 marks)

a). The ship came within half a league of this creek, and sent her long-boat with vessels to take in fresh water (for the place, it seems, was very well known); but I did not observe it, till the boat was almost on shore; and it was too late to seek another hiding-place. The seamen at their landing observed my canoe, and rummaging it all over, easily conjectured that the owner could not be far off. Four of them, well armed, searched every cranny and lurking-hole, till at last they found me flat on my face behind the stone. They gazed awhile in admiration at my strange uncouth dress; my coat made of skins, my wooden-soled shoes, and my furred stockings; whence, however, they concluded, I was not a native of the place, who all go naked. One of the seamen, in Portuguese, bid me rise, and asked who I was. I understood that language very well, and getting upon my feet, said, "I was a poor Yahoo banished from the Houyhnhnms, and desired they would please to let me depart." They admired to hear me answer them in their own tongue, and saw by my complexion I must be a European; but were at a loss to know what I meant by Yahoos and Houyhnhnms; and at the same time fell a-laughing at my strange tone in speaking, which resembled the neighing of a horse. I trembled all the while betwixt fear and hatred. I again desired leave to depart, and was gently moving to my canoe; but they laid hold of me, desiring to know, "what country I was of? whence I came?" with many other questions. I told them "I was born in England, whence I came about five years ago, and then their country and ours were

at peace. I therefore hoped they would not treat me as an enemy, since I meant them no harm, but was a poor Yahoo seeking some desolate place where to pass the remainder of his unfortunate life."

b). Betty, who was the occasion of all this hurry, had some good qualities. She had good-nature, generosity, and compassion, but unfortunately, her constitution was composed of those warm ingredients which, though the purity of courts or nunneries might have happily controuled them, were by no means able to endure the ticklish situation of a chambermaid at an inn; who is daily liable to the solicitations of lovers of all complexions; to the dangerous addresses of fine gentlemen of the army, who sometimes are obliged to reside with them a whole year together; and, above all, are exposed to the caresses of footmen, stage-coachmen, and drawers; all of whom employ the whole artillery of kissing, flattering, bribing, and every other weapon which is to be found in the whole armoury of love, against them.

Betty, who was but one-and-twenty, had now lived three years in this dangerous situation, during which she had escaped pretty well. An ensign of foot was the first person who made an impression on her heart; he did indeed raise a flame in her which required the care of a surgeon to cool.

While she burnt for him, several others burnt for her. Officers of the army, young gentlemen travelling the western circuit, inoffensive squires, and some of graver character, were set a-fire by her charms!

c). It would have made a Stoic smile to have seen me and my little family sit down to dinner. There was my Majesty the prince and lord of the whole island; I had the lives of all my subjects at my absolute command; I could hang, draw, give liberty, and take it away, and no rebels among all my subjects. Then, to see how like a king I dined, too, all alone, attended by my servants! Poll, as if he had been my favourite, was the only person permitted to talk to me. My dog, who was now grown old and crazy, and had found no species to multiply his kind upon, sat always at my right hand; and two cats, one on one side of the table and one on the other, expecting now and then a bit from my hand, as a mark of especial favour.

But these were not the two cats which I brought on shore at first, for they were both of them dead, and had been interred near my habitation by my own hand; but one of them having multiplied by I know not what kind of creature, these were two which I had preserved tame; whereas the rest ran wild in the woods, and became indeed troublesome to me at last, for they would often come into my house, and plunder me too, till at last I was obliged to shoot them, and did kill a great many; at length they left me. With this attendance and in this plentiful manner I lived; neither could I be said to want anything but society; and of that, some time after this, I was likely to have too much.

## PART B

3. Select TWO poems each from Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift and explore the satirical elements employed by each author to critique societal norms and human behavior. (20 marks)

4. Discuss the ways in which Samuel Johnson and William Blake address the themes of nature, society, and the human condition in their work with specific examples from the poetry you have studied. (20 marks)

### 5. EITHER

a). Explore the character of Joseph Andrews as a picaresque hero in Henry Fielding's work. Analyze the challenges and adventures Joseph faces and discuss how these experiences contribute to his moral development.

### OR

b). Discuss the concept of virtue and morality in *Joseph Andrews*. How does Henry Fielding present and explore the idea of virtuous behavior in the face of adversity? (20 marks)

6. Undertake a critical study of the following comment on the character of Robinson Crusoe (20 marks):

"Crusoe himself is two-dimensional, a cardboard figure on to whom every reader can project their identity. By denying him a sexual dimension and also self-doubt, Defoe infantilised him. Crusoe in turn can infantilise his readers. He saved himself but he couldn't save others. A man who was stuck on an uninhabited island for 28 years and who traded in slaves and reckoned women should be "proper for service" was never going to be much help as a role model for how to live with others, in society. Let him go." (From "Robinson Crusoe at 300: Why It's Time to Let Go of This Colonial Fairytale" by Charles Boyle)

7. Comment on the satirical elements in Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. Explain how those elements are used by Swift to satirize the values and notions of power in his contemporary society. (20 marks)

8. How does William Congreve use the characters of Mirabell and Millamant to develop a debate on marriage and power in *The Way of the World*? (20 marks)

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