



M 11474

Reg. No. :

Name :

I Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A.T.T.M./B.B.M./B.C.A./B.S.W. Degree
(CCSS-Reg/Supple./Improv.) Examination, November 2011
CORE COURSE IN ENGLISH
1B01 Eng. : Methodology of Humanities

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Weightage : 30

I. Write an essay of about **200** words on **one** of the following :

1) Discuss briefly the four periods of Indian philosophy. ✓

2) How does literature explain the life of people ?

(1×4=4)

II. Answer **any four** of the following, **each** in a paragraph of **80-100** words :

3) How are humanities disciplines different from natural sciences ?

4) What needs to be done, according to Ngugi to 'decolonise the mind' ?

5) Explain meta-textuality.

6) What is secular testimony according to the Nyaya school ?

7) What are the four factors involved in relational knowledge ?

8) Explain mimesis and diegesis.

(4×2=8)

III. Answer **any ten** of the following, **each** in **two** or **three** sentences :

9) What is cultural theory ?

10) Who was Emile Durkheim ?

11) What is the role of ideology in social formation ?



- 12) What are the structures on which one's identity is based ?
- 13) Why did thinkers like Ambedkar and Kancha Ilaiah consider English as a more 'neutral' language ?
- 14) Explain self reflexivity.
- 15) What is annals mode of narration ?
- 16) Who is a narratee ?
- 17) What are the two broad divisions of Indian philosophy ?
- 18) Distinguish between Jnana and Prama.
- 19) What is Purva-Paksha ?
- 20) Differentiate between natural and social phenomena. (10×1=10)

IV. Fill up the blanks :

- 21) The art of constructing history is called _____
- 22) The novel Kanthapura is written by _____
- 23) The relationship of a text to other texts in the same genre is called _____
- 24) True cognition or real knowledge is termed as _____ (4×1=4)

IV. Answer **all** questions in the **four** bunches choosing the correct answer from the options given against **each** :

- 25) a) The building blocks of theory are
i) ideas ii) concepts iii) hypothesis iv) opinions
- b) Literature is primarily a subject of
i) Social sciences ii) Life sciences iii) humanities iv) natural sciences



- c) The central concern of philosophy is
- i) to determine the origin of life
 - ii) to distinguish truth from wrong
 - iii) to examine human suffering
 - iv) to discuss the role of matter and mind with respect to our existence
- d) Who among the following is a Marxist literary critic ?
- i) Max Weber
 - ii) Terry Eagleton
 - iii) H.G. Gadamer
 - iv) E.H. Carr
- 26) a) The context in which language produces meaning is
- i) Discourse
 - ii) Semiotics
 - iii) Culture
 - iv) Semantics
- b) Berger and Luekmann coined the term
- i) Social construction
 - ii) Deconstruction
 - iii) Cultural materialism
 - iv) Multilingualism
- c) Macaulay's Minutes were prepared in
- i) 1985
 - ii) 1857
 - iii) 1835
 - iv) 1921
- d) The phrase 'decolonise the mind' was coined by
- i) Balachandra Nemade
 - ii) Ngugi
 - iii) Derek Walcott
 - iv) Salman Rushdie
- 27) a) Narration is technically called
- i) Histoire
 - ii) Récit
 - iii) Diegesis
 - iv) Semes
- b) According to Barthes, a work becomes a text when
- i) the book is printed
 - ii) the reader opens it and start dealing with the narrative
 - iii) the book is prescribed for study by a university
 - iv) the works wins awards and prizes



- c) Jacques Derrida is a
- i) Russian writer
 - ii) German thinker
 - iii) French philosopher
 - iv) Italian novelist
- d) Who wrote the novel 'Joseph Andrews' ?
- i) Charles Dickens
 - ii) Wayne C. Booth
 - iii) Henry Fielding
 - iv) Jane Austen
- 28) a) The vedic period in the history of Indian Philosophy extends from
- i) 1500 BC to 600 BC
 - ii) 600 BC to AD 200
 - iii) 1200 BC to 1500 BC
 - iv) AD 200 to AD 600
- b) Heterodox school is also known by the term
- i) astikas
 - ii) sastrakaras
 - iii) nastikas
 - iv) vaisesikas
- c) Which of the following is not a source of valid knowledge (prama) ?
- i) Perception
 - ii) Comparison
 - iii) Testimony
 - iv) Hypothetical argument
- d) The doctrine of Syadavada was propounded by
- i) Buddhism
 - ii) Carvakas
 - iii) Jainism
 - iv) Yogakaras

(4×1=4)