**QP Code:U25DRIS001**

**Reg. No : .....**
**Name : .....**

# ST MARY'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), THRISSUR-20

**I SEMESTER (FYUGP) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 2025**
**(Regular/Improvement/Supplementary)**
**ENGIFA101(1A) : English Language Skills for Literatures**
**2024 /2025 Admission**
**(Credits: 3)**

**Time: 1.5 Hours** **Maximum Marks: 50**

## Section A

Read the provided passage and answer the following questions.
Each question carries **2** Marks. **(Ceiling : 16 Marks)**

Literature has long served as both a mirror and a moulder of society. From ancient epics to modern novels, writers have used stories to reflect prevailing social norms, critique injustices, and influence public thought. During the Enlightenment, thinkers like Voltaire and Rousseau used literature to challenge tyranny and promote ideas of liberty and equality. In the 19th century, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe helped galvanize anti-slavery sentiment in the United States. Closer to home, writers like Mulk Raj Anand and Mahasweta Devi shed light on caste oppression and social inequalities in India. Literature has often given voice to the voiceless and questioned the status quo. Even poetry has served as a tool of resistance—Pablo Neruda's verses resonated with political revolutionaries around the world. Drama, too, from Ibsen's *A Doll's House* to Brecht's epic theatre, has sparked social discourse. In times of war or repression, literature becomes a refuge, a form of protest, and a call to conscience. Moreover, literature fosters empathy—it allows readers to inhabit experiences far from their own. It makes distant sufferings feel close and real. In this way, literature does more than entertain; it educates, inspires, and transforms societies from within.

1. What dual function does literature serve according to the passage?
2. Name one Enlightenment writer mentioned in the passage.
3. Which novel is credited with influencing anti-slavery sentiment in America?
4. Which Indian writers are cited for addressing caste issues?
5. How has poetry contributed to social change, as per the passage?
6. What kind of theatre did Brecht promote?
7. Why is literature considered a refuge during difficult times?
8. How does literature encourage empathy?
9. Which play by Ibsen is mentioned, and what is its significance?

**Turn Over**

10. What is the main argument of the passage?

## Section B

Answer the following questions in not more than 100 words.
Each question carries **6** Marks. **(Ceiling : 24 Marks)**

11. Describe the journey of Tan Le and her family from Vietnam to Australia.
12. Describe the main theme of Billy Collins' poem "Introduction to Poetry".
13. Analyse Anuja Chauhan's views on social media content versus reading books.
14. Examine how Sarang promotes a suitable mode of living.
15. What role did family support play in Deepa Malik's success?

## Section C

Answer **any one** question in 300 words. **(1x10 = 10 Marks)**

16. Discuss the significance of Henrik's observations about Morten in "Mutual Destruction" by Dorthe Nors and how they shape the narrative?
17. Explain how each relationship influences the story of *Kumbalangi Nights.*

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