IV Semester B.A. Examination, May/June 2018
(CBCS) (Freshers + Repeaters) (2012-13 and Onwards)
OPTIONAL ENGLISH – IV
American Literature and Facets of Language

Time : 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 100

Instruction : Answer all the Sections.

SECTION – A

I. Annotate any three of the following : (3x5=15)

1) I find letters from God dropt in the street, and every one is sign'd
   By God's name,
   And I leave them where they are, for I know that wheresoe'er I go
   Others will punctually come for ever and ever.

2) I wonder if they bore it long:
   Or did it just begin-
   I could not tell the Date of Mine-
   It feels so old a pain-

3) Long sleep, as I describe its coming on,
   Or just some human sleep.

4) It has to be living, to learn the speech of the place
   It has to face the men of the time and to meet
   The woman of the time.

5) I read in the papers about the Freedom Train
   I heard on the radio about the Freedom Train
   I seen folks talking about the Freedom Train
   Lord, I've been a-waiting for the freedom train
SECTION - B

(Poetry)

II. A) Answer any one of the following :  \(1\times 15=15\)

   i) Whitman combines humanism, individualism and mysticism in ‘I have
      said that the soul is not more than the body’. Discuss.

   ii) How are human suffering and grief made universal in Emily Dickenson’s
      ‘I Measure every Grief . . . ’

B) Write short note on any one of the following : \(1\times 5=5\)

   i) Imagery in ‘After Apple Picking’.


   iii) The theme of racism in ‘Freedom Train’.

SECTION - C

(Drama)

III. A) Answer any one of the following : \(1\times 15=15\)

   i) Examine ‘The Glass Menagerie’ as a ‘Memory Play’.

   ii) Comment on the relationship between Amanda and her son Tom in
      ‘The Glass Menagerie’.

B) Write a short note on any two of the following : \(2\times 5=10\)

   i) Reality and illusion in the play.

   ii) Gentleman callers.

   iii) Tom.

   iv) Laura’s disability.

SECTION - D

(Essays and Short Stories)

IV. A) Answer any one of the following : \(1\times 15=15\)

   i) How does ‘The Minister’s Black Veil’ reflect the darkside of human
      nature?

   ii) Grossbart chooses to manipulate emotions in people and exploits both
      his religion and his fellow trainees to achieve his selfish aims. Justify
      based on your reading of Philip Roth’s ‘The Defender of the Faith’. 
B) Write short note on any one of the following:
   (1×5=5)
   i) ‘Good Governance’ according to Thoreau.
   ii) ‘The Great Spirit’ in Chief Seattle’s Speech.
   iii) Treatment of slaves in the city and the plantations.

SECTION E

(Facets of Language)

V. Read the poetry and prose passages and answer the questions. (10×2=20)

A) i) O my Luve is like a red, red rose
That’s newly sprung in June;
O my Luve is like the melody
That’s sweetly played in tune.
So fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luve am I;
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
Till a’ the seas gang dry.
Till a’ the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi’ the sun;
I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands o’ life shall run.
And fare thee well, my only luve
And fare thee well awhile!
And I will come again, my luve,
Though it were ten thousand mile.

1) Identify two examples of Simile.
2) Identify two examples of Hyperbole in the poem.
3) Identify an example of refrain.
4) Give an example of metaphor.
5) Comment on the last line of the poem.
6) What is the theme of the poem?

OR
ii) Little Lamb who made thee
    Dost thou know who made thee
    Gave thee life and bid thee feed,
    By the stream and o'er the mead;
    Gave thee clothing of delight,
    Softest clothing woolly bright;
    Gave thee such a tender voice,
    Making all the vales rejoice!

Little Lamb who made thee
Dost thou know who made thee
Little Lamb I'll tell thee,
Little Lamb I'll tell thee!
He is called by thy name,
For He calls himself a Lamb:
He is meek and he is mild,
He became a little child:
I a child and thou a lamb.
We are called by his name.
Little Lamb God bless thee.
Little Lamb God bless thee.

1) Identify the archaisms in the poem.
2) Write a note on the tone of the poet.
3) Give an example of personification.
4) Identify the refrain in the poem.
5) Give an example of Metaphor.
6) Write a note on the theme of the poem.

B) i) Social media refers to the interaction or communication among people in which they create, share or exchange ideas on online networks. Social media is a generally new concept. The first social media site, MySpace, was only invented in 2003. This might explain the fact that only one of five adults use social media sites, while four of five people age eighteen or under said that they belong to at least one social media...
site. Social media greatly influences our current society in many positive ways. It is used in schools, businesses and for advertisement. While many people today argue that social media takes away from real life relationships and that it can be dangerous, it can be very beneficial if it is used in the correct way.

Twitter, founded in March of 2006 by Jack Dorsey, has over 650 million members. Thirty-two percent of internet users use Twitter and 37.6% of that number use Twitter for conversational purposes. On average, 340 million tweets are sent every day. Sixty percent of Twitter users are females. Jack Dorsey created Twitter before most mobile phones were able to send text messages. He wanted a service in which he could send a message to and it would distribute that message to all of his friends and so he created “Twitter”. Today, Twitter is one of the top 10 most visited websites on the Internet.

Said to be “Twitter’s Twin”, Instagram was founded in October of 2010 by Kevin Systrom and currently has over 150 million users that are active on a monthly basis. Instagram was intended to be an online photo-sharing and social networking service that lets its users take pictures and upload them so that anyone else with an account can see them. Twenty percent of women and fifteen percent of men who use the Internet use Instagram. Instagram is said to have a higher appeal to younger users, people who live in cities and people who are not Caucasian. The number of Internet users who are members of Instagram has increased greatly, from twelve percent in 2012, to thirty-five percent in 2013. As of today’s date, 35 million “selfies” have been posted on Instagram.

The most popular social networking site, Facebook, was created on February 4, 2004 and was originally intended for the use of Harvard students only. As of September 26, 2006, everyone over the age of thirteen was allowed to register for a Facebook account. Even though Facebook is almost a decade old, its number of members is still greatly increasing. In 2012, 67% of online adults used Facebook, while in 2013 seventy-one percent used it. Universities originally used Facebook as
a way for their students to meet each other and communicate. It is now
used as a way to communicate with friends often with no educational
reason, similar to most other social media sites.

In conclusion, social media sites are very recent ideas, but they appear
to have very bright futures. The opportunities that social media provides
for our society are countless and many companies and organizations
are using them to better their communication. It helps make advertising
and communicating much more efficient and the message gets across
to more people. While some people may argue that social media is
a waste of time and can be dangerous, as our society develops, social
media will begin to have more and more of an impact on our daily lives.

1) What is the passage about?

2) How is the central idea conveyed in the passage?

3) Comment on the cohesive devices employed in the passage.

4) What kind of sentence structures are used in the passage?

5) Is the relationship between the addressee formal or informal? Give reasons.

OR

ii) The environment is the surroundings from water, air, animals, waste,
plants and other things that surround us. The environment constitutes of
many things that is closely intertwined to create a harmonic balance.
The environment means different things to different people. To
biologists, it's all the living things that exist in the biosphere. To scientists
it's the environment comprises of the hydrosphere, atmosphere and
lithosphere. With this in mind the environment can thereby be defined
as the social, physical, cultural, biological, chemical and economical
factors that surround man to protect him.
The environment can also be defined from a different angle that defines
two types of environment i.e. the natural environment that nature provides
for example the oceans, land, seas etc. and the environment that man
creates for himself such as houses, technology, industries, etc.
All the things in the environment interrelate with each other to give man what he needs for survival. The environment is important and we should all aim to protect it by avoiding bad practices such as pollution, cutting down of trees and any other human activities that could lead to the degradation of the environment.

Being aware of surroundings, help us take the right measures to protect it. One's environment includes all the things that surround him or her. As living things we interact with the environment and not live in it.

1) What is the passage about?  
2) How is the central idea conveyed in the passage?  
3) Comment on the cohesive devices used in the passage.  
4) What kind of sentence structures are used in the passage?  
5) Is the relationship between the addressee and the addressee formal or informal? Give reason.
IV Semester B.A. Examination, May 2017  
(CBCS) (2012-2013 and Onwards)  
OPTIONAL ENGLISH (Paper – IV) (Fresh + Repeaters)  
American Literature and Facets of Language

Time : 3 Hours  
Max. Marks : 100

**Instruction**: Answer all the Sections.

**SECTION – A**

I. Annotate any three of the following :  
\[(3\times5=15)\]

a) I find letters from God dropt in the street, and every one is sign’d by God's name,  
And I leave them where they are, for I know that wheresoe’er I go,  
Others will punctually come for ever and ever.

b) I wonder if when Years have piled –  
Some Thousands – on the Harm –  
That hurt them early – such a lapse  
Could give them any Balm –

c) My instep arch not only keeps the ache,  
It keeps the pressure of a ladder-round.

d) I read in the papers about the Freedom Train  
I heard on the radio about the Freedom Train  
I seen folks talking about the Freedom Train  
Lord, I’ve been a-waitin’ for the Freedom Train !

e) Leaving behind nights of terror and fear  
I rise  
Into a daybreak that’s wondrously clear  
I rise

**SECTION – B**

(Poetry)

II. A) Answer any one of the following :  
\[(1\times15=15)\]

i) Emily Dickenson examines the nature of human suffering in 'I measure every Grief I meet'. Substantiate.

ii) Critically analyze the poet’s change of tone from uncertainty to optimism in the poem 'Freedom Train'.

B) Write a short note on any one of the following :  
\[(1\times5=5)\]

i) Whitman's understanding of God.

ii) Wallace Stevens' instruction on modern poetry.

iii) The use of Similes in Maya Angelou 'And Still I Rise'.
SECTION – C
(Drama)

III. A) Answer any one of the following: (1x15=15)
   i) Discuss ‘The Glass Menagerie’ as a memory play.
   ii) Comment on Amanda’s bond with Tom and Laura in the play ‘The Glass Menagerie’.

B) Write a short note on any two of the following: (2x5=10)
   i) Jim O’Connor.
   ii) Tom’s frequent visit to the movies.
   iii) Laura’s disability.
   iv) The autobiographical element in the play.

SECTION – D
(Essays and Short Stories)

IV. A) Answer any one of the following: (1x15=15)
   i) Bring out the dilemma of Sergeant Marx in reconciling the roles of a Jew, top sergeant and a human being in Philip Roth’s story ‘Defender of Faith’.
   ii) Comment on Douglass’ attempts to educate himself.

B) Write a short note on any one of the following: (1x5=5)
   i) Father Hooper’s black veil.
   ii) The Red man’s relationship with his ancestors.
   iii) Thoreau’s suggestions for a better government.

SECTION – E
(Facets of Language)

V. Read the poetry and prose passages and answer the questions set on them: (2x10=20)
   A) I wandered lonely as a cloud
      That floats on high o’er vales and hills,
      When all at once I saw a crowd,
      A host, of golden daffodils;
      Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
      Fluttering in dancing in the breeze.
      Continuous as the stars that shine
      And twinkle on the Milky Way,
      They stretched in never-ending line
      Along the margin of a bay:
      Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
      Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.
      The waves beside them danced; but they
      Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
      A poet could not but be gay,
      In such a jocund company:
      I gazed – and gazed – but little thought
      What wealth the show to me had brought:
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

1) What is the theme of the poem?
2) Identify the similes in the poem.
3) Identify the hyperbole in the poem.
4) Identify the personification in the poem.
5) Identify the alliteration in the poem.

OR

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farm house near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound’s the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

1) Comment on the theme of the poem.
2) Identify an example of conjunction.
3) Identify an example of hyperbole.
4) Identify an example of refrain.
5) Identify an example of alliteration.

B) The river Krishna rises in western Maharashtra state in the Western Ghats range near the town of Mahabaleshwar, not far from the coast of the Arabian Sea. It flows east to Wai and then in a generally south easterly direction past Sangli to the border of Karnataka state. There the river turns east and flows in an irregular course across north-central Karnataka and then to the southeast and into southwestern Telangana state. It then veers southeast and then northeast, forming a portion of the border with Andhra Pradesh state. Turning east it flows into Andhra Pradesh to its delta head at Vijayawada, and from there flows southeast and then south until it enters the Bay of Bengal. The Krishna has a large and highly fertile delta continuous with that of the Godavari
River to the northeast. Although it is not navigable, the Krishna provides water for irrigation; a weir at Vijayawada controls the flow of water into a system of canals in the delta. Because it is fed by seasonal monsoon rains, the river's flow undergoes great fluctuation during the year, limiting its usefulness for irrigation. The two largest tributaries are the Bhima (north) and the Tungabhadra (south). The latter has a dam at Hospet, completed in 1957, forming a reservoir and supplying hydroelectric power. Other hydroelectric installations along the river include those along the Telangana – Andhra Pradesh border at Srisailam and Nagarjuna Sagar.

1) What is the passage about?
2) How is the central idea conveyed in the passage?
3) Comment on the cohesive devices used in the passage.
4) What kind of sentence structures is used in the passage?
5) Is the relationship between the addressee and addressor formal or informal? Give reasons.

OR

The Ajanta Caves were carved in the 2nd century BC out of a horseshoe-shaped cliff along the Waghorah River. They were used by Buddhist monks as prayer halls (Chaitagrhis) and monasteries (viharas) for about nine centuries, then abruptly abandoned. They fell into oblivion until they were rediscovered in 1819. The caves are numbered from east to west, 1 through 29. Today, a terraced path connects the cave, but in ancient times each was independently accessed from the riverfront. A viewing platform across the river affords an excellent view of the entire Ajanta site. The natural beauty of the area makes it clear why the monks chose the site for their spiritual pursuits.

Preserved inside the caves are many masterpieces of Buddhist art. Some reflect the earlier Theravada tradition of depicting the Buddha only in symbolic form such as a throne or footprints. Others, the Mahayana caves, feature colourful murals and statues depicting the life (and former lives) of the Buddha and various Bodhisattvas. The caves also depict scenes from everyday life and many include inscriptions indicating a prince or noble who gifted the cave to the monks.

1) What is the passage about?
2) How is the central idea conveyed in the passage?
3) Comment on the cohesive devices used in the passage.
4) What kind of sentence structures is used in the passage?
5) Is the relationship between the addressee and addressor formal or informal? Give reasons.
IV Semester B.A. Examination, May 2016  
OPTIONAL ENGLISH – IV  
American Literature and Facets of Language  
(CBCS F + R 2015-16 and Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours  
Max. Marks : 100

**Instruction:** Answer all the Sections.

**SECTION – A**

I. Annotate any three of the following: (3x5=15)

a) I hear and behold God in every object, yet understand God in the least,
Nor do I understand who there can be more wonderful than myself.

b) I wonder if They bore it long—
Or did it just begin
I could not tell the Date of Mine
It feels so old a pain.

c) Then the theatre was changed
To something else. Its past was a souvenir.

d) Who is the engineer on the Freedom Train?
Can a coal-black man drive the Freedom Train?
Or am I still a porter on the Freedom Train?
Is there ballot boxes on the Freedom Train?
Do colored folks vote on the Freedom Train?

e) You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may trod me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I’ll rise.

P.T.O.
SECTION – B
(Poetry)

II. A) Answer any one of the following:
   i) For Whitman, God is knowable and unknowable at the same time. Substantiate.
   ii) The poem ‘And Still I Rise’ is an outcry against the prejudice, humiliation and the demand for submission experienced by African Americans. Explain.

B) Write a short note on any one of the following:
   i) Oppression of the blacks in ‘Freedom Train’.
   ii) Universalization of grief in Dickinson’s poem.
   iii) Challenges faced by Modern Poetry.

SECTION – C
(Drama)

III. A) Answer any one of the following:
   i) Discuss the role of Tom as both narrator and character in the play ‘The Glass Menagerie’.
   ii) Discuss ‘The Glass Menagerie’ as a memory play.

B) Write a short note on any two of the following:
   i) Amanda’s disapproval of Tom.
   ii) Laura and Jim.
   iii) The fire escape.
   iv) The conclusion of the play.
SECTION – D
(Essays and Short Stories)

IV. A) Answer any one of the following: (1x15=15)
   i) "The Minister's Black Veil" brings out the common human condition of hidden sinfulness and guilt. Substantiate.
   ii) Comment on the vehement opposition of the Aulds against getting the slaves educated.

B) Write a short note on any one of the following: (1x5=5)
   i) Grossbart's weekend pass.
   iii) Thoreau's views on liberty.

SECTION – E
(Facets of Language)

V. Read the poetry and prose passages and answer the questions set on them. (2x10=20)

A) Oh my luve is like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
Oh my luve is like the melodie,
That's sweetly play'd in tune.
As fair art thou, my bonie lass,
So deep in luve am I;
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry.
Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.
And fare thee weel, my only luve!
And fare thee weel a while!
And I will come again, my luve,
Tho' it were ten thousand mile!

1) What is the theme of the poem?
2) Identify any three similes in the poem.
3) Identify the hyperboles in the poem.
4) Identify two examples of archaism.

OR

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
By narrow domestic walls
Where words come out from the depth of truth
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit
Where the mind is led forward by thee
Into ever-widening thought and action
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

1) Comment on the theme of the poem.
2) What is the tone of the poet?
3) Identify the example of archaism.
4) Who is the father referred to?
5) Identify an example of alliteration.

B) Have you ever heard the sound of a hummingbird? They make a buzzing noise when they fly. They make this noise because they beat their wings so fast. They beat their wings up to 80 times a second. All that flapping makes a lot of noise. That’s why we call them hummingbirds. Hummingbirds fly in a unique way. They move their wings so fast that they can hover. This means that they can stay in one spot in the middle of the air, like a helicopter. Sometimes they fly or hover upside down. They are the only bird that flies backward.

Hummingbirds are small. One type called the bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world. Bee hummingbirds weigh less than a penny. They are just a little bit bigger than bees. I guess that’s where they get their name. Bee hummingbirds build tiny nests. They use cobwebs and bits of bark to make their homes. Their homes are only an inch around. This is big enough for their eggs though. Their eggs are smaller than peas. People have found these tiny nests on a clothespin. Hummingbirds move fast. It takes lots of energy to move as fast as they do. This means that they need to eat a lot of food. Their favorite food is nectar, a sweet liquid inside of some flowers. They drink more than their own weight in nectar daily. They have to visit hundreds of flowers to get enough nectar to live. They can only store enough energy to survive through the night. They live on the edge.
Hummingbirds don’t use their long beaks like straws. They have a tongue just like you. They use their tongues for eating. They flick their tongues in and out of their mouths while inside of flowers. They lap up nectar. Flowers give them the energy that they need. Hummingbirds help flowers too. They get pollen on their heads and bills when they feed. Flowers use pollen to make seeds. Hummingbirds help pollen get from one flower to the next. This helps flowers make more seeds. More seeds mean more flowers. More flowers mean more food for hummingbirds. Isn’t it nice how that works out?

1) What is the passage about?
2) How is the central idea conveyed in the passage?
3) Comment on the cohesive devices used in the poem.
4) What kind of sentence structures is used in the passage?
5) Is the relationship between the addressee and addressee formal or informal? Give reasons.

OR

The day after Thanksgiving is the start of the holiday shopping season. Thanksgiving is always on a Thursday, so the day after is a Friday. This day has come to be known as Black Friday. It has been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005. Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the wee hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store.

Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough low priced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand. People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. They may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.
So where does the name “Black Friday” come from? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day “Big Friday.” It did not stick. The name “Black Friday” continued to spread across the country. It seems that it is here to stay. Now people all over the country take part in the event known as Black Friday. It is even spreading to other parts of the world.

1) What is the passage about?

2) How is the central idea conveyed in the passage?

3) Comment on the cohesive devices used in the poem.

4) What kind of sentence structures is used in the passage?

5) Is the relationship between the addressee and addressee formal or informal? Give reasons.