II Semester B.A. Examination, May/June 2018  
(CBCS) (Freshers + Repeaters) (2011 – 12 and Onwards)  
OPTIONAL ENGLISH – II  
British Literature (1340 – 1830) and Facets of Language

Time: 3 Hours  
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: 1) Answer all the questions.  
2) Mention the question numbers correctly.

SECTION – A

I. Annotate any three of the following.  

(3×5=15)

1) Is that trembling cry a song?  
   Can it be a song of joy?  
   And so many children poor?  
   It's a land of poverty!

2) "The stars of midnight shall be dear  
   To her; and she shall lean her ear  
   In many a secret place  
   Where rivulets dance their wayward round

3) ... For I was reared  
   In the great city, pent mid cloisters dim,  
   And saw nought lovely but the sky and stars.

4) The fire that on my bosom preys  
   Is lone as some volcanic isle;  
   No torch is kindled at its blaze—  
   A funeral pile!

5) Teach us, sprite or bird,  
   What sweet thoughts are thine:  
   I have never heard  
   Praise of love or wine  
   That panteth forth a flood of rapture so divine.

SECTION – B
(Poetry)

II. A) Answer any one of the following.  

1) In 'Frost at Midnight', Coleridge views Nature as a source of wisdom for humanity – Elucidate.

2) Explain Keats’ ideas about the ‘transience of life’ and the ‘eternal beauty of nature, in ‘Ode to a Nightingale’.

P.T.O.
B) Write a short note on any one of the following.
   1) Hypocrisy of the benevolent in ‘Holy Thursday’.
   2) Wordsworth’s portrayal of Nature in ‘Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower’.
   3) Shelley’s idealization of the music of the Skylark.

SECTION – C
(Prose)

III. A) Answer any one of the following.
   1) Bring out Jane Austen’s satiric comedy of love and marriage in “Emma”;
   2) Examine Emma’s character as a matchmaker.

B) Write a short note on any two of the following.
   a) Frank Churchill.
   b) Miss Taylor.
   c) Harriet and Mr. Martin’s marriage.

SECTION – D
(Prose)

IV. A) Answer any one of the following.
   1) “Charles Lamb is an ambassador of humanism” – Justify in relation to the essay ‘The Praise of Chimney Sweepers’.
   2) Bring out the passionate argument of Wollstonecraft’s vision and potential of women.

B) Write a short note on any one of the following.
   a) Lamb’s concern for the underprivileged.
   b) Hazlitt’s views on the attitude of the youth.
   c) Shelley’s defence of poetry.

SECTION – E
(Facets of Language)

V. Answer all the questions.

A) 1) Identify the structure of the following sentences.
   a) He turned traitor.
   b) The meeting is at eight.
   c) The storm drove the ship ashore.
   d) We received the parcel.
2) A) Identify finite, non-finite and verbless clause in the following sentences.
   a) I need to go to sleep.
   b) He considered, the girl a good student.
   c) He painted the fence.

B) Define a finite clause with an example.

3) Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in the following sentences.
   a) After we had lunch, we went back to work.
   b) Though he was poor, I never saw him sad.
   c) They contacted the customer who had not paid the bill.

4) What is coherence?

B) Read the following and answer the questions below the poem or prose piece.

Fear no more the heat o’ the sun;
Nor the furious winter’s rages,
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone, and ta’en thy wages;
Golden lads and girls all must,
As chimney sweepers come to dust.

Fear no more the frown of the great,
Thou art past the tyrant’s stroke:
Care no more to clothe and eat;
To thee the reed is as the oak:
The sceptre, learning, physic, must
All follow this, and come to dust.

Fear no more the lightning-flash,
Nor the all-dread thunder-stone;
Fear not slander, censure rash;
Thou hast finished joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust.

No exorciser harm thee!
Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
Ghost unlaid forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet consummation have;
And renowned be thy grave!
1) Identify the refrain in the passage.
2) Give two examples of archaism.
3) Identify an example of simile.
4) Pick out an example of personification

OR

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie’s amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master’s degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie’s feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1) What is the passage about?
2) Give an example of reference.
3) Is the passage formal or Informal?
4) Identify any one transitional device.
5) Identify repetition in the passage.
II Semester B.A. Examination, May 2017
(CBCS) (F + R) (2011 – 12 & Onwards)
OPTIONAL ENGLISH – II
British Literature (1340 – 1830) & Facets of Language

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions : 1) Answer all the questions.
               2) Mention the question numbers correctly.

SECTION – A

I. Annotate any three of the following. (3x5=15)
   
   a) The floating clouds their state shall lend
      To her; for her the willow bend;
      Nor shall she fail to see
      Even in the motions of the Storm
      Grace that shall mold the Maiden’s form
      By silent sympathy.

   b) So gazed I, till the soothing things, I dreamt,
      Lulled me to sleep, and sleep prolonged my dreams!
      And so I brooded all the following morn,
      Awed by the stern preceptor’s face, mine eye
      Fixed with mock study on my swimming book:

   c) If thou regret’st thy youth, why live ?
      The land of honourable death
      Is here:-- up to the field, and give
      Away thy breath!

   d) Like a poet hidden
      In the light of thought,
      Singing hymns unhidden,
      Till the world is wrought
      To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not:

   e) My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
      My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,
      Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains
      One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk:

   P.T.O.
SECTION – B
(Poetry)

II. A) Answer any one of the following.
   a) ‘Holy Thursday’ is a reflection of the social inequality during Blake’s time. Discuss.
   b) The poem ‘Ode to a Nightingale’ contrasts the mortal world with the ideal world. Discuss.

   B) Write a short note on any one of the following.
      a) Role of Nature in Lucy’s life in ‘Three Years she Grew in Sun and Shower’.
      b) Byron’s determination to embrace a heroic death.
      c) Shelley’s appeal to the bird at the end of the poem in ‘To a Skylark’.

SECTION – C
(Novel)

III. A) Answer any one of the following.
      a) How does Jane Austen portray marriage in her novel ‘Emma’?
      b) How is Mr. Knightley a better judge of characters than Emma?

   B) Write a short note on any two of the following. \(2\times5=10\)
      a) Mr. Elton
      b) Miss Bates and Mrs. Elton as compulsive talkers
      c) Christmas dinner at the Westons
      d) Emma and match making.

SECTION – D
(Prose)

IV. A) Answer any one of the following.
      a) How does ‘The Praise of Chimney Sweepers’ criticize the horrors of industrialized England?
      b) Why does Wollstonecraft feel it a necessary for women to develop the power of reason?

   B) Write a short note on any one of the following.
      a) Role of poets in society according to Shelley in ‘A Defence of Poetry’.
      b) Hazlitt’s views about old age and death.
      c) Lamb’s description of young chimney sweepers.
SECTION – E
(Facets of Language)

V. Answer all the questions.

1) Analyze the structure of the following clauses in terms of SVOAC:
   a) It is dark everywhere
   b) I lost my purse with money in the bus
   c) I love England
   d) Her eyes are beautiful.

2) A) Identify a finite clause, a non-finite clause and a verbless clause in the following:
   a) The police arrested them
   b) The project involves interviewing doctors.
   c) With his father in debt, he could not go to the university.

   B) Define a verbless clause with an example.

3) Identify the main clause and subordinate clause in the following.
   a) Children who are creative should learn dancing and painting.
   b) The child was afraid that he would fall down.
   c) I'll stay until you come back.

4) What is discourse?

5) Read the following and answer the questions on a (poem) or b (prose):
   a) The cock is crowing,
      The stream is flowing,
      The small birds twitter,
      The lake doth glitter,
      The green field sleeps in the sun
      The oldest and the youngest
      Are at work with the strongest:
      The cattle are grazing,
      Their heads never raising;
      There are forty feeding like one!
Like an army defeated
The snow hath retreated,
And now doth fare ill
On the top of the bare hill;
The ploughboy is whooping – anon – anon.
There’s joy in the mountain;
There’s life in the fountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing;
The rain is over and gone!

1) What is the poem about?
2) Give an example of alliteration used in the poem.
3) Give an example of personification used in the poem.
4) Give an example of simile used in the poem.
5) Give an example of archaisms used in the poem.

OR
b) In every country people imagine that they are the best and the cleverest and the others are not so good as they are. The English man thinks that he and his country are the best; the French man is very proud of France and everything French. The Germans and the Italians think no less of their countries and many Indians imagine that India is, in many ways the greatest country in the world. This is wrong. Everybody wants to think well of himself and his country. But really there is no person who has not got some good and some bad qualities. In the same way, there is no country which is partly good and partly bad. We must take the good where ever we find it and try to remove the bad where ever it may be. We are, of course, most concerned with our country, India. Unhappily, it is in a bad state today. Most of our people are poor and unhappy. They have no joy in their lives; we have to find out our ways and customs and try to keep it, and whatever bad is there we have to throw away. If we find anything good in other countries, we should certainly take it.

1) What is the passage about?
2) Give two examples of reference.
3) Pick out example of conjunction used in the passage.
4) Identify a collocation.
II Semester B.A. Examination, May 2016
(Semester Scheme)
Optional English – II
BRITISH LITERATURE (1340 – 1830) & FACETS OF LANGUAGE
(CBCS – F+R – 14-15 & Onwards)
(Repeaters – 11-12 & Onwards)

Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: 1) Answer all the questions.
2) Mention the question numbers correctly.

SECTION – A

I. Annotate any three of the following:
   (3x5=15)
   a) Is that trembling cry a song?
      Can it be a song of joy?
      And so many children poor?
      It is a land of poverty.

   b) "She shall be sportive as the fawn
      That wild with glee across the lawn
      Or up the mountain springs
      And hers shall be the breathing balm,
      And hers the silence and the calm
      Of mute insensate things.

   c) The Frost performs its secret ministry,
      Unhelped by any wind. The owlet’s cry
      Came loud, - and hark again I loud as before
      The inmates of my cottage, all at rest,
      Have left me to the solitude, which suits
      Abstruser musings: save that at my side
      My cradled infant slumbers peacefully.

   d) What thou art we know not;
      What is most like thee?
      From rainbow clouds there flow not
      Drops so bright to see
      As from thy presence showers a rain of melody.

   e) Thou wast not born for death; immortal Bird!
      No hungry generations tread thee down.
      The voice I hear this passing night was heard
      In ancient days by emperor and clown.

P.T.O.
SECTION – B  
(Poetry)

II. A) Answer any one of the following:  

a) 'On This Day I Complete My Thirty-Sixth Year' is an expression of Byron's determination to embrace heroic death. Elucidate.

b) How does Shelley contrast the sorrow and suffering of mankind with the inexpressible joy of the bird in 'To A Skylark'?

B) Write a short note on any one of the following:

a) The Social criticism in 'Holy Thursday'.

b) The role of Nature in 'Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower'.

c) Coleridge's reminiscence of his childhood in 'Frost at Midnight'.

SECTION – C  
(Novel)

III. A) Answer any one of the following:

a) Write a comprehensive note on the portrayal of women characters in 'Emma'.

b) "Yet despite her manifest faults, most readers will agree in liking Emma Woodhouse very much indeed". Discuss.

B) Write a short note on any two of the following:

a) Frank Churchill.

b) Mr. Knightley.

c) Influence and interference as themes of the novel.

d) The party at Donwell Abbey.

SECTION – D  
(Prose)

IV. A) Answer any one of the following:

a) Is Hazlitt unnecessarily harsh on the youth of his times? Are his admonitions any less relevant today? Discuss.

b) How does Wollstonecraft argue for the need to develop the power of reason in women?

B) Write a short note on any one of the following:

a) The Salopian house in 'The Praise of Chimney Sweepers'.

b) The idea of death amongst youth in 'On the Feeling of Immortality in Youth'.

c) The essential value of poetry in Shelley's 'A Defence of Poesy'.

SECTION E
(Facets of Language)

V. Answer all the questions:

1) Analyse the structure of the following clauses in terms of SVOAG:
   a) Her dreams have come true.
   b) She recognised him as a genius.
   c) She made her views clear at the outset.
   d) The kidnapper locked the child in a lonely house.

2) A) Identify a finite clause, a non-finite clause and a verbless clause in the following:
   a) I spoke to Joanne last night.
   b) Although not unfriendly towards strangers, this dog will protect its family in times of danger.
   c) I had something to eat before leaving.

   B) Define a verbless clause with an example.

3) Identify the main clause and subordinate clause in the following:
   a) She denied that she had written the letter.
   b) He is the boy who broke the window.
   c) However cleverly you may cheat, you will be found at last.

4) What is coherence?

5) Read the following and answer the questions on a (poem) or b (prose):
   a) The Donkey

   When fishes flew and forests walked
   And figs grew upon thorn,
   Some moments when the moon was blood
   Then surely I was born.
   With monstrous head and sickening cry,
   And ears like errant wings,
   The devil's walking parody
   On all four-footed things.
The tattered outlaw of the earth,
Of ancient crooked will;
Starve, scourge, deride me; I am dumb,
I keep my secret still.
Fools! For I also had my hour;
One far fierce hour and sweet;
There was a shout about my ears,
And palms before my feet.

1) Who does the 'I' stand for? Identify the figure of speech.
2) Identify the allusion in the poem.
3) Mention an example of alliteration.
4) Give an example of antithesis.

OR

b) People often say that the stars govern their fate but they forget the fact that success or failure is the result of one's own action. Is we sow chaff, we can't reap grain; the result or consequence of an action depends on what one does and to the extent he does it. If we work hard we succeed and we succeed only to the extent that we work. People who think that the law of Karma is supreme may feel that what one is destined to get he will always get whether he strives for it or not. But experience tells us that rewards and punishments are the direct results of our action; honesty and hard work never go unrewarded and dishonesty and evil deeds never go unpunished. In fact, even the law of Karma, in its proper sense, means that the fruit we get is decided by whatever action we did in the past. Shakespeare rightly pointed this out: "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars; but in ourselves that we are underlings."

1) What is the passage about?
2) Pick out a synonym in the passage.
3) Point out a parallelism in the extract.
4) Give an example of reference.
II Semester B.A. Examination, April/May 2015  
(CBCS – Fresh + Repeaters)  
(2011-12 and Onwards)  
OPTIONAL ENGLISH – II  
British Literature (1340-1837) and Facets of Language  

Time : 3 Hours  
Max. Marks : 100

Instructions: 1) Answer all the questions.  
2) Mention the question numbers correctly.

SECTION – A

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

a) And their sun does never shine,  
And their fields are bleak and bare,  
And their ways are fill’d with thorns  
It is eternal winter there.  

b) The stars of midnight shall be dear  
To her; and she shall lean her ear  
In many a secret place  
Where rivulets dance their wayward round  
And beauty born of murmuring sound,  
Shall pass into her face.  

c) The inmates of my cottage, all at rest,  
Have left me to that solitude, which suits  
Abstruser musings: save that at my side  
My cradled infant slumbers peacefully.  

d) The hope, the fear, the jealous care,  
The exalted portion of the pain  
And power of love, I cannot share,  
But wear the chain.  

e) Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget  
What thou among the leaves hast never known,  
The weariness, the fever, and the fret....

P.T.O.
SECTION – B
(Poetry)

II. A) Answer any one of the following:
   a) How does Coleridge bring out the role of nature in the upbringing of his child in ‘Frost At Midnight’?
   b) “On This day I Complete My Thirty-Sixth Year” is a record of Byron’s attempt to change his way of life. Explain.

B) Write a short note on any one of the following:
   a) Plight of the school children in ‘Holy Thursday’.
   b) Role of nature in Wordsworth’s ‘Three Years She Grew’.
   c) The Skylark as a spirit in Shelley’s ‘To a Skylark’.

SECTION – C
(Novel)

III. A) Answer any one of the following:
   a) ‘Emma had resolved not to meddle with other people’s affairs any more, yet she does just that.’ Explain.
   b) Examine Frank Churchill’s efforts to conceal his relationship with Jane.

B) Write a short note on any two of the following:
   a) Frank Churchill
   b) The portrait incident
   c) Harriet Smith
   d) Mrs. Weston.

SECTION – D
(Prose)

IV. A) Answer any one of the following:
   a) “The Praise of Chimney sweepers’ brings out the humanism of Charles Lamb.” Elaborate.
   b) How does Shelley bring out the role of the poet in a changing world of technology?
B) Write a short note on any one of the following:

a) The Arundel Castle Incident in 'The Praise of Chimney Sweepers'.
b) Views of Hazlitt on the impermanence of youth.
c) Wollstonecraft's rejection of male chivalry.

SECTION – E

(Facets of Language)

V. Answer all the questions:

1) Analyse the structure of the following clauses in terms of SVOAC:

a) My friend sent me a greeting.
b) The Sky turned cloudy.
c) The court declared him guilty.
d) She looked very tired after the work.

2) A) Identify a finite clause, a non-finite clause and a verbless clause in the following:

a) The person is very reliable.
b) Having read the novel, I knew all the characters.
c) When in anger, do not reply.

B) Define verbless clause. Give an example.

3) Identify the main clause of subordinate clause in the following:

a) She kept her calm, though he abused her.
b) She told them that she is a school teacher.
c) This is the place where I first met Sneha.

4) What is coherence?
5) Read the following and answer questions on a) (passage) or b) (poem).

   a) Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate - we cannot consecrate - we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

   a) What is the passage about?
   b) Give an example of reference used in this passage.
   c) Give an example of conjunction used in the passage.
   d) Give an example of collocation from the passage.

   OR
b) Although I shelter from rain
    Under a broken tree
    My chair was nearest to the fire
    In every company
    That talked of lover or politics
    Ere Time transfigured me:
    Though lads are making pikes again
    For some conspiracy,
    And crazy rascals range their fill
    At human tyranny;
    My contemplations are of Time:
    That has transfigured me.
    There's not a woman turns her face
    Upon a broken tree,
    And yet the beauties that I loved
    Are in my memory;
    I spit into the face of Time
    That has Transfigured me.

a) Identify the refrain in the poem.
   b) Pick out the example of alliteration.
   c) Identify an example of Personification in the poem.
   d) Give an example of antithesis in the poem.
   e) Mention an example of archaism.