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CB/TM – 035

**II Semester B.A. Examination, August/September 2023  
(Repeaters) (CBCS) (2011 – 12 and Onwards)**

**OPTIONAL ENGLISH – II**

**British Literature (1340 – 1837) and Facets of Language**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

**Instruction : Answer all the questions.**

**SECTION – A**

I. Annotate **any three** of the following.

**(3×5=15)**

- a) Thus Nature spake — The work was done —  
How soon my Lucy's race was run !  
She died, and left to me  
This heath, this calm and quiet scene;  
The memory of what has been,  
And never more will be.
- b) Dear Babe, that sleepest cradled by my side,  
Whose gentle breathings, heard in this deep calm,  
Fill up the intersperséd vacancies  
And momentary pauses of the thought !  
My babe so beautiful ! it thrills my heart  
With tender gladness, thus to look at thee,  
And think that thou shalt learn far other lore,  
And in far other scenes !
- c) Teach me half the gladness  
That thy brain must know,  
Such harmonious madness  
From my lips would flow  
The world should listen then, as I am listening now.
- d) 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:  
'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot,  
But being too happy in thine happiness.



P.T.O.



SECTION – B  
(Poetry)

- II. A) Answer **any one** of the following. (1×15=15)
- 1) Bring out the social criticism implicit in the poem 'Holy Thursday' by William Blake.
  - 2) Coleridge harmonizes the physical world about him with his own mood in the poem 'Frost at Midnight'. Discuss.
  - 3) How does the poem contrast the carefree existence of the bird with the inevitable frustrations of human life ?
- B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following. (1×5=5)
- i) The influence of nature on human beings with reference to the poem 'Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower'.
  - ii) Write about the sorrow and sufferings of human beings and the inexpressible joy of the bird in the poem 'To a Skylark'.
  - iii) The song of the bird is the symbol of beauty as given in 'Ode to a Nightingale' by John Keats.

SECTION – C  
(Novel)

- III. A) Answer **any one** of the following. (1×15=15)
- i) Explore the theme of self-awareness and personal transformation in Emma Woodhouse.
  - ii) Jane Austen employs irony and satire to critique societal norms and conventions in Emma. Comment.
- B) Write a short note on **any two** of the following. (2×5=10)
- i) Jane Fairfax
  - ii) Frank Churchill
  - iii) Robert Martin
  - iv) Mrs. Weston.

SECTION – D  
(Prose)

- IV. A) Answer **any one** of the following. (1×15=15)
- i) Examine Hazlitt's views on the attitude of youth.
  - ii) Discuss Shelly's views on the nature of poetry and its effect upon society.



- B) Write short notes in **any one** of the following. (1×5=5)
- i) Write about old age as expressed by William Hazlitt in his essay 'On the feeling of immortality in Youth'.
  - ii) Lamb's description of young chimney sweepers. The importance of silence in music according to Joseph Addison.
  - iii) Rationality forms the basis of human rights. Comment with reference to Mary Wollstonecraft's essay "A vindication of the rights of women".

**SECTION – E**  
**(Facets of Language)**

V. A) Answer **all** the questions.

- 1) Analyze the structure of the following clauses in terms of SVOCA. (4×1=4)
  - a) They like Tejasvi.
  - b) He will take the book from me.
  - c) Ramesh is an honest man.
  - d) She baked a cake.
- 2) a) Identify a finite clause, a non-finite clause and a verbless clause in the following. (3×1=3)
  - i) She bought her air ticket.
  - ii) Running out of the house, the child fell down the stairs.
  - iii) I will speak to her, if possible.

b) Define a verbless clause with an example. 5
- 3) Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause. 3
  - a) This is what I don't like.
  - b) I will call you if it rains.
  - c) Could you please tell me where I could find the manager ?

B) Read the following and answer the questions on the poem or prose :

a) **"There Will Come Soft Rain" by Sara Teasdale**

There will come soft rain and the smell of the ground,  
And swallows circling with their shimmering sound;  
And frogs in the pools singing at night,  
And wild plum trees in tremulous white;  
Robins will wear their feathery fire;  
Whistling their whims on a low fence-wire;  
And not one will know of the war, not one  
Will care at last when it is done.  
Not one would mind, neither bird nor tree,  
If mankind perished utterly;  
And Spring herself, when she woke at dawn  
Would scarcely know that we were gone.



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| a) What is the theme of the poem ?                   | 2 |
| b) Identify personification as seen in the poem.     | 1 |
| c) What is the rhyme scheme of the poem ?            | 1 |
| d) Identify three literary devices used in the poem. | 1 |

OR

b) **Passage :**

Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo were arguably the greatest painters of their time, they constantly questioned the authorities of their era over the value of an artist and art itself. Although they were different in potential and outlook they were definitely same in spirit. Both Leonardo and Michelangelo were Florentines, near contemporaries, and undeniable geniuses. Leonardo was splendidly handsome; Michelangelo was at times obsessed with his ugliness. When Leonardo offered his services to the duke of Milan, he gave primacy to his qualifications as a military and hydraulic engineer, architect and sculptor, mentioning painting last. When Pope Julius II commanded Michelangelo to paint the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (in the Vatican Palace), he replied that he was not a painter but a sculptor. Nevertheless, he fulfilled the commission and later became noted for his genius not only in painting and sculpture, but also in architecture. Both individuals seem to have possessed gargantuan ego and incredible versatility. In both we find characteristics that have contributed to our idea of the "Renaissance man" – a person of broad learning and skill. Although Leonardo viewed painting as the least of his talents, until recently we knew him principally as a painter and courtier. Now, since the discovery and publication of his notes and drawings, begun in the late nineteenth century, we can call him a scientist with equal correctness. Perhaps, above all, Leonardo was an investigator of nature through observation and practice. He was an architect, engineer, botanist and musician.

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| 1) What were the writers trying to find out by asking the questions mentioned in the passage ? | 1 |
| a) the value of money  |   |
| b) the value of their contemporaries   |   |
| c) the value of art and the artist   |   |
| d) the value of each other.  |   |
| 2) What was not common among the two artists ?   | 1 |
| 3) The two great artists mentioned in the passage were from which place ?                      | 1 |
| 4) Identify the mode, domain and tenor of the passage.   | 1 |
| 5) What is the micro and macro function of the passage ?                                       | 1 |
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