

US – 089



14
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

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) 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 unbidden,
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. 15
- 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. 5
- 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. 15
- 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. (2×5=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. 15
- 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. 5
- 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 : 4
- 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 : 3
- 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
- 3) Identify the main clause and subordinate clause in the following. 3
- 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 ? 2
- 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? 1
- 2) Give an example of alliteration used in the poem. 1
- 3) Give an example of personification used in the poem. 1
- 4) Give an example of simile used in the poem. 1
- 5) Give an example of archaisms used in the poem. 1

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? 1
- 2) Give two examples of reference. 2
- 3) Pick out example of conjunction used in the passage. 1
- 4) Identify a collocation. 1