

11 MAY 2017

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

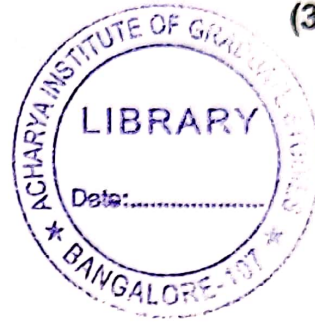
- Instructions :** 1) Answer *all* the questions.
2) Mention the question numbers *correctly*.

SECTION – A

I. Annotate any three of the following.

(3×5=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
- 'Holy Thursday' is a reflection of the social inequality during Blake's time. Discuss. V
 - 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

- Role of Nature in Lucy's life in 'Three Years she Grew in Sun and Shower'.
- Byron's determination to embrace a heroic death.
- 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

- How does Jane Austen portray marriage in her novel 'Emma' ?
- How is Mr. Knightley a better judge of characters than Emma ?

B) Write a short note on **any two** of the following. (2x5=10)

- Mr. Elton
- Miss Bates and Mrs. Elton as compulsive talkers
- Christmas dinner at the Westons
- Emma and match making.

SECTION – D

(Prose)

IV. A) Answer **any one** of the following. 15

- How does 'The Praise of Chimney Sweepers' criticize the horrors of industrialized England ?
- 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

- Role of poets in society according to Shelley in 'A Defence of Poetry'.
- Hazlitt's views about old age and death.
- Lamb's description of young chimney sweepers.

SECTION - E

(Facets of Language)

- 15
- V. Answer all the questions. 4
- 1) Analyze the structure of the following clauses in terms of SVOAC: 4
- It is dark everywhere
 - I lost my purse with money in the bus
 - I love England
 - Her eyes are beautiful.
- 5
- 2) A) Identify a finite clause, a non-finite clause and a verbless clause in the following: 3
- The police arrested them
 - The project involves interviewing doctors.
 - 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
- Children who are creative should learn dancing and painting.
 - The child was afraid that he would fall down.
 - I'll stay until you come back.
- 2
- 4) What is discourse? 2
- 5) Read the following and answer the questions on a (poem) or b (prose):
- 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. 1
- 3) Pick out example of conjunction used in the passage. 2
- 4) Identify a collocation. 1



25 MAY 2018

SM - 104

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

1. Annotate any three of the following.

(3x5=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 panted forth a flood of rapture so divine.

SECTION - B

(Poetry)

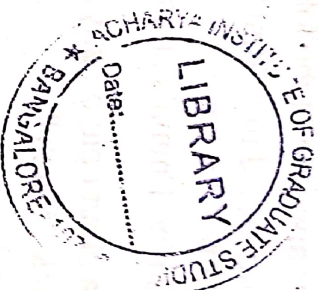
II. A) Answer any one of the following.

15

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) Shelly's idealization of the music of the Skylark.

SECTION – C
(Novel – Emma)

- III. A) Answer **any one** of the following. 15
- 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. 10
- a) Frank Churchill.
 - b) Miss Taylor.
 - c) Harriet and Mr. Martin's marriage.

SECTION – D
(Prose)

- IV. A) Answer **any one** of the following. 15
- 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. 5
- 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. 4
- 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. **3**
- 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**

- 3) Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in the following sentences. **3**

- 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 ? **2**

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.

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3 JUN 2019

Q.P. Code : 10236

Second Semester B.A. Degree Examination, May/June 2019.

(CBCS Scheme - Freshers & Repeaters - 2011-12 and on wards)

Optional English

Paper II — BRITISH LITERATURE (1340-1830) AND FACETS
OF LANGUAGE

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Answers **ALL** the questions.
2. Mention all the question numbers correctly.

SECTION - A

- I. Annotate any **THREE** of the following :

(3 × 5 = 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 fire that on my bosom preys
Is lone as some volcanic isle;
No torch is kindled at its blaze -
A funeral pile !
- (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 Lethæ – wards had sunk :

SECTION – B

(POETRY)

- II. (A) Answer any **ONE** of the following : (15)

- (a) What role does Wordsworth envisage for Nature in the young life of Lucy?
(b) In 'Ode to a Nightingale', the attempt to flee from the unpleasant realities of life ends in failure. Discuss.

- (B) Write a short note on any **ONE** of the following : (5)

- (a) Social Criticism in 'Holy Thursday'.
(b) Coleridge's prayer for his son in 'Frost at Midnight'.
(c) Byron's determination to embrace a heroic death.

SECTION – C

(NOVEL – EMMA)

- III. (A) Answer any **ONE** of the following : (15)

- (a) Emma grows through a series of errors of judgment. Elaborate.
(b) Examine the role of Mr. George Knightley in the novel.

- (B) Write a short note on any **TWO** of the following : (2 × 5 = 10)

- (a) Mr. Elton
(b) Frank Churchill
(c) Christmas Dinner at the Westons
(d) Highbury

Q.P. Code : 10236

SECTION - D
(PROSE)

IV. (A) Answer any **ONE** of the following : (15)

- (a) How does the essay 'The Praise of Chimney Sweepers' bring out the humanism of Charles Lamb?
- (b) Comment on Wollstonecraft's argument for the need to develop the power of reason in women.

(B) Write a short note on any **ONE** of the following : (5)

- (a) The Arundel Castle incident in 'The Praise of Chimney Sweepers'.
- (b) Hazlitt's views on the attitude of youth.
- (c) Shelley's views on the nature of poetry in the essay 'A Defense of Poetry'.

SECTION - E

(FACETS OF LANGUAGE)

V. Answer **ALL** of the questions :

(1) Analyse the structure of the following clauses in terms of SVOCA. (4)

- (a) Suddenly, darkness descended on our Campsite.
- (b) The audience cheered the performers on stage.
- (c) She lost her bag in the bus.
- (d) A few walkers strolled in the park.

(2) (A) Identify a finite clause, a non - finite Clause and a verbless clause in the following : (3)

- (i) The workers rested after lunch.
- (ii) Furious with the police, the crowd pelted stones.
- (iii) Gazing at the sky, she banged into the wall.

(B) Define a non - finite clause with an example. (3)

Q.P. Code : 10236

(3) Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in the following. (3)

- (a) The men who were sitting in the front row enjoyed the show. (2)
(b) When the rains began, the farmers were overjoyed.
(c) He picked the shells which were lying on the shore.

(4) What is a Collocation? Give an example. (2)

- (5) (a) Read the following and answer the questions on (a) (Poem) or (b) (Prose)

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

1. What is the poem about? (1)
2. Identify an example of simile (1)

following.
show.

(3)

Q.P. Code : 10236

3. Pick out an example of personification. (1)
4. Identify a metaphor in the poem. (1)
5. Give an example of Alliteration. (1)

Or

- (b) A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world to-day. To-morrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the meantime.

There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of to-night. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wild life he learns to appreciate most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivore to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

Q.P. Code : 10226

1. Write in the passage given.
2. Give an example of adjectives.
3. Pick out an example of conjunction used in the passage.
4. Give two examples of adverbs.



Q.P. Code : 10236

1. What is the passage about? (1)
 2. Give an example of collocation. (1)
 3. Pick out an example of conjunction used in the passage. (1)
 4. Give two examples of reference. (2)
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22 SEP 2020

SE - 038

II Semester B.A. Examination, September 2020
OPTIONAL ENGLISH - II
British Literature (1340-1830) and Facets of Language
(CBCS) (F + R) (2011-12 and Onwards)

Max. Marks : 100

Time : 3 Hours

- Instructions :** 1) Answer *all* the Sections.
2) Mention *all* the question numbers *correctly*.

SECTION - A
Poetry

(3x5=15)

I. Answer **any three** of the following :

- 1) The pale purple even
Melts around thy flight;
Like a star of heaven
In the broad daylight.
- 2) My days are in the yellow leaf;
The worm, the canker, and the grief,
Are mine alone !
- 3) The frost performs its secret ministry,
Unhelped by any wind. The owl's cry
Came aloud, and hark, again ! loud as before.
Three years she grew in sun and shower,
Thou Nature said, "A lovelier flower on earth was never sown;
The Child I to myself will take;
She shall be mine, and I will make
A Lady of my own.
- 4) Three years she grew in sun and shower,
Thou Nature said, "A lovelier flower on earth was never sown;
The Child I to myself will take;
She shall be mine, and I will make
A Lady of my own.

SECTION - B
Poetry

II. A) Answer **any one** in the following.

(1x15=15)

- 1) What role does Wordsworth envisage of nature in the poem, *Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower*?
- 2) *To a Skylark* is an unsurpassable lyric. Discuss.

P.T.O.



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

- 1) *Frost at Midnight* as a characteristic "conversation poem."
- 2) Byron's determination to change himself in the poem, *On This Day I Complete My Thirty-Sixth Year*.
- 3) Blake's exposure of hypocrisy in his poem *Holy Thursday*.

(2x5=10)

SECTION - C Novel

III. A) Answer **any one** in the following :

(1x15=15)

- 1) In what way can *Emma* be considered as a feminist novel ?
- 2) How does Jane Austen portray the society of her times in the novel *Emma* ?

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

(2x5=10)

- 1) Mr. Woodhouse
- 2) Mrs. Weston
- 3) Mr. Knightley.

SECTION - D Prose

IV. A) Answer **any one** of the following :

(1x15=15)

- 1) Discuss Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* as the most influential of early feminist writing.
 - 2) Examine Shelley's *A Defence of Poetry* as a tribute to the undying value of poetry.
- B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following :
- 1) The praise of Chimney sweeper by William Blake.
 - 2) William Hazlitt's distinctive prose style on, *The Feeling of Immortality in Youth*.

(1x5=5)

SECTION - E Facets of Language

15 Marks

Answer all the questions :

1. Analyze the structure of the following sentences in the form of SVOCA. 2
 - a) Ramesh is an honest man.
 - b) A university is a temple of learning.



2. a) Identify a finite clause, a non-finite clause and a verb-less clause in the following. 3
- i) The mangoes which are in the basket are tastier.
 - ii) The family who lived opposite our house are Parsis.
 - iii) Shankar was an orphan, who lived with his guardian.
- b) Define a finite clause with an example. 2
3. Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in the following. 3
- i) When we heard about the floods, we were deeply shocked.
 - ii) Though she was poor, I never saw her angry or unhappy.
 - iii) The Chief Minister assured the people that measures are being taken to control the spread of the corona virus.

4. Read the following and answer the questions on a (poem) or prose. 5

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 and 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

Outdid 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

Answer the following questions briefly.

- 1) Who does the 'I' stand for ? Identify the figure of speech. 2
- 2) Identify the repetition of words in the poem. 1
- 3) *Ten thousands saw I at a glance.* The figure of speech used in this line is _____. 1
- 4) Pick out an example of hyperbole in this poem. 1

OR

The Mohwa is one of the most important of Indian forest trees, not only for its timber but also because of its delicious and nutritive flowers. To the people of central India, it provides the most important article of food as the flowers can be stored almost indefinitely. The Mohwa tree has a thick, grey bark. Most of the leaves fall from February to April and during that time, the scented flowers appear hanging in close bunches of a dozen or so. It is at night that the tree blooms and at dawn each short-lived flower falls to the ground. A couple of months after the flowering period, the fruit opens. They are fleshy green berries, quite large and contain from one to four shiny, brown seeds. The gathering of the edible Mohwa flowers is an important business to the country people. Below the tree, the ground is cleared and swept and dawn blooms are collected and allowed to dry out on the flattened earth. The flowers taste something like pressed figs. Sugar, puddings and other sweetmeats are made from them. All parts of the fruits, both ripe and unripe, are used. A thick oil is extracted from the kernels, which being yellowish, gives it the name of Butter Tree. The oil is used for cooking and making soap and candles. Animals, particularly deer and bears, love the flowers and don't mind risking the vigilant night guards. Pea fowls can be seen around the trees at sunset and dawn.

Answer **each** question briefly.

- 1) What is the passage about ? 2
- 2) Give an example of Reference. 1
- 3) Identify a collocation. 1
- 4) Pick out an example of conjunction. 1



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Reg. No.

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II Semester B.A. Degree Examination, September - 2021

OPTIONAL ENGLISH

Paper - II : British Literature (1340-1830) & Facets of Language

(Repeaters Prior to 2019)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Instructions to the Candidates: **16 SEP 2021**

- 1) *Answers all the questions.*
- 2) *Mention the question Numbers correctly.*



(3×5=15)

SECTION - A

I. Annotate any Three of the following :

- 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) Thus Nature spake-The work was done-
How soon my Lucy's race was run!
She died, and left to me
This health, this calm, and quiet scene;
- c) Dear Babe, that sleepest cradled by my side,
Whose gentle breathings, heard in this deep calm,
Fill up the interspersed vacancies
- d) My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief,
Are mine alone!
- e) Higher still and higher
From the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire;

The blue deep Thou wingest,
And singing still dost soar, and soaring
ever singest,

[P.T.O.]





(2)

**SECTION - B
(POETRY)**

(15)

II. A) Answer any **One** of the following.

- Holy Thursday exposes the hypocrisy of the benevolent. Discuss.
- How does Coleridge bring about the relationship between nature and happiness in 'Frost at Midnight'?

(5)

B) Write a short note on any **One** of the following.

- Nature as Lucy's tutor in Wordsworth's poem.
- Shelley's appeal to the bird at the end of the poem.
- Coleridge's reminiscences of his childhood.

**SECTION - C
(NOVEL)**

(15)

III. A) Answer any **One** of the following.

- Emma is clever but continually mistaken, kindhearted but capable of Callous behaviour. Discuss.
- Compare and contrast the characters of Mr. Knightley and Frank Churchill.

(2×5=10)

B) Write short notes on any **Two** of the following.

- Mrs. Elton
- Humor in the novel 'Emma'.
- Emma and matchmaking.
- The party at Donwell Abbey.

SECTION - D**(PROSE)**

(15)

IV. A) Answer any **One** of the following.

- 'The praise of the Chimney sweepers' is about Charles Lamb's concern for the under privileged in the English society. Elaborate.
- 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.

- The Arundel Castle incident in 'The praise of the chimney Sweepers'
- Idea of death amongst youth in 'On the Feeling of Immortality in Youth'.
- Salopian House in Lamb's essay.

(5)

SECTION - E**(FACETS OF LANGUAGE)**

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

(4)

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

- Bengaluru is a beautiful city.
- Everyone wants to meet the chief Guest.
- Jerry saw Tom and ran quickly.
- Sandhya submitted her book to the teacher.

- 2) A) Identify a finite clause, a non finite clause and a verbless clause in the following. (3)
- I had something to eat before leaving.
 - Is it raining?
 - Everybody left just after the Ceremony.
- B) What is Cohesion? Give an example. (3)
- 3) Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in the following: (3)
- If you want to learn you must read.
 - I know what he wants.
 - Stay here until I call you.
- 4) Mention any **Two** features of lexical or grammatical Cohesion. (2)
- 5) Read the following and answer the questions on a (Poem) or b (Prose).

She walks in beauty, like the night
 Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
 And all that's best of dark and bright
 Meet in her aspect and her eyes;
 Thus mellowed to that tender light
 Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
 Had half impaired the nameless grace
 Which waves in every raven trees,
 Or softly lightens O'er her face;
 Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
 How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and O'er that brow,
 So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
 The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
 But tell of days in goodness spent,
 A mind at peace with all below,
 A heart whose love is innocent!

Questions

- What is the poem about? (1)
- Give an example of personification used in the poem. (1)
- Identify a simile used in the poem. (1)
- Give an example of alliteration used in the poem. (1)
- Give an example of contracted form used in the poem. (1)



(4)

(OR)

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand signed the Emancipation proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of captivity. But one hundred years later, we must face the tragic fact that the Negro is still not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize an appalling condition. In a sense we have come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men would be guaranteed the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check which has come back marked "Insufficient funds". But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check -- a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice. We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism.

Questions

1. What is the passage about? (1)
2. Pick out an example of conjunction used in the poem. (1)
3. Identify a collocation. (1)
4. Give two examples of reference. (2)



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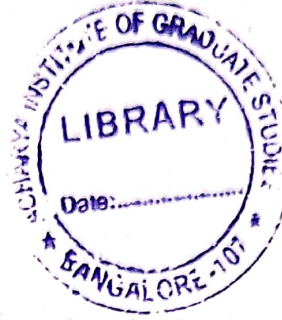
II Semester B.A (Hons) (NEP) Degree Examination, October - 2022
OPTIONAL ENGLISH

Introduction to Phonetics and Linguistics
Paper : IV DSC - A3 (Course - III)

Time : 2½ Hours

Instructions to Candidates:

Answer all the questions.



Maximum Marks : 60

- I. Answer any Five of the following questions in about one or two sentences. (5×1=5)
1. The term language is derived from _____ which means _____.
 2. What is the fundamental aim of language?
 3. Language is arbitrary - Explain?
 4. What is the Cultural Function of language.
 5. Give one definition of Language.
 6. Give one characteristic feature of language
 7. Language is a means of _____.
- II. Answer any Two of the following questions in about 200 words. (2×5=10)
1. How is linguistics an autonomous discipline?
 2. Differentiate between Diachronic and synchronic linguistics.
 3. Write a detailed note on the different branches of linguistics?
 4. How is Semantics different from Pragmatics?
 5. Explain the three air stream mechanisms.

[P.T.O.]





(2)

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III. Write the phonetic symbol and three - term - label for the initial in the following words.

(5×1=5)

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. Velvet | b. Table |
| c. Dark | d. Go |
| e. Rain | |

IV. From the words given below identify the ones that have a CVC structure. (5×1=5)

does, means, two, list, than, term, cat, rug, mouse, lack.

V. Indicate the syllable division in the following words. (5×1=5)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| a. Articulation | b. Audible |
| c. Beautiful | d. Mother |
| e. Dictionary | |

VI. Write the complete phonetic transcription for the words given below. (5×1=5)

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. Father | b. Smaller |
| c. First | d. School |
| e. Little | |

VII. Define the following terms in about one or two sentences. (5×1=5)

1. Free morpheme.
2. Phrase.
3. Derivational Affix.
4. Syntax.
5. Noun phrase.
6. Simple, compound and complex sentences.
7. Types of clauses.

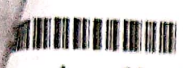
VIII. Answer the following.

a. Identify the suffixes as derivational or inflectional suffixes. (4×1=4)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Playfully | 2. Condemnation |
| 3. Playfully | 4. Happiness |
| 5. Neoclassical | |



DCEN201
big words
(5x1=5)



(3)

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(6x1=6)

b. Use the following affixes to form new words.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1. Co- | 2. Semi- |
| 3. De- | 4. -er |
| 5. -or | 6. -in |

c. Analyse the structure of the following clauses in terms of SVOCA. (3x1=3)

1. He will visit us tomorrow.
2. I purchased a new mobile today.
3. The championship has been postponed to next week.

d. Identify the type of phrase of the underlined words in the following sentences. (2x1=2)

1. A lady with long hair is walking in the garden.
2. A kid on the roof is looking at the stars.

e. Identify the main and subordinate clauses in the following sentences. (2x1=2)

1. The river water passes through a filter before it is piped to homes.
2. The book is so enthralling that I can't put it down.

f. Identify the grammatical devices - synonymy, antonymy and hyponymy in the following sentences and name them. (3x1=3)

1. Violet, indigo, blue, green, and shades of red were visible in the sky early in the morning.
2. We did not know if the new teacher was single or married.
3. She is known for her melodious, sweet and harmonious voice.

(5x1=5)

(5x1=5)

=5)

(3)

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(6×1=6)

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II Semester B.A. Degree Examination, September/October - 2022

OPTIONAL ENGLISH

British Literature (1340-1830) and Facets of Language (Literary Vistas).
(CBCS Scheme Repeaters) (2011-12 & onwards)

Paper : II

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Instructions to Candidates:

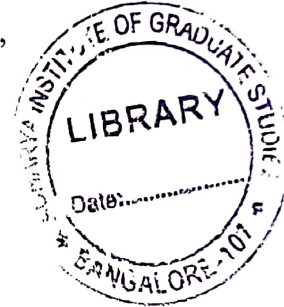
- Answer all questions.
- Make the question numbers correctly.

SECTION - A

I. Annotate any Three of the following

(3×5=15)

- “A way! away! for I will fly to thee,
Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,
But on the viewless wings of poesy,
Though the dull brain perplexes and retards:”
- “My days are in the yellow leaf ;
The flowers and fruits of Love are gone;
The worm - The canker, and the grief
Are mine alone!”
- “And their sun does never shine.
And their fields are bleak & bare.
And their ways are fill'd with thorns.
It is eternal winter there”.
- “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”



[P.T.O.]





5. "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."

SECTION - B (Poetry)

- II. A) Answer any One of the following: (1×15=15)
1. Does the speaker's mood change in the poem "To a Skylark"? If so, how?
 2. What are the features of Romanticism as a literary movement? Discuss with reference to the poems you have read as part of the course.
- B) Write a short note on any One of the following: (1×5=5)
1. Carefree existence in "To a Skylark".
 2. "Three years she grew in Sun and Shower" is a lyrical elegy on the untimely demise of Lucy.
 3. The power of imagination in "Frost at Midnight".

SECTION - C (Novel - Emma)

- III. A) Answer any One of the following: (1×15=15)
1. Enumerate and discuss the various themes found in the novel *Emma*.
 2. Discuss the women characters in the novel *Emma*.
- B) Write a short note on any Two of the following: (2×5=10)
- 1) The party at Donwell Abbey.
 - 2) Emma and Matchmaking.
 - 3) George Knightley.

SECTION - D (Prose)

- IV. A) Answer any One of the following: (1×15=15)
1. Discuss Wollstonecraft's vision for women. How have things changed since this essay was written?
 2. Discuss Shelley's views on the nature of poetry and its effect upon society.
- B) Write a short note on any One of the following: (1×5=5)
1. Hazlitt's parallels between youth and art.
 2. The Arundel Castle incident in 'The Praise of Chimney Sweepers.'
 3. The role of poets in society according to *A Defence of Poetry*.

**SECTION - E (Facets of Language)****V. Answer all the questions:**

- 1) Identify the structure of the following sentences: (1×4=4)
- They have returned.
 - Shakespeare was a playwright.
 - I gave my book to my teacher, last semester.
 - They made him the leader.
- 2) A) Identify finite, infinite and verb clauses in the following sentences. (1×3=3)

- He spoke to him, to get more clarity.
 - Having crossed the river, the princess continued her search for glory.
 - With a small amount in hand, she was able to build a huge business.
- B) Define infinite clause with an example (3)
- 3) Identify main clause and subordinate clause. (3)
- The boy who broke that bank, did not know what he had done.
 - The fact that he never called back suggests that he is not interested in the job.
 - He apologized after realizing his mistake.
- 4) What is coherence? (2)
- 5) Reading the following and answer questions on
- Passage

(OR)

- Poem.
- A) Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche was a German Philosopher of the late 19th century who challenged the foundations of belief and traditional morality, a pioneer of the 'nihilist' philosophy and later the 'existential philosophy'. He was interested in the enhancement and improvement of individual and cultural health, and believed in life, creativity, power, and the realities of the world we live in, rather than those situated in a world beyond. Central to his philosophy is the idea of "life affirmation," which involves an honest questioning of all doctrines that drain life's expansive energies, however socially prevalent those views might be. Often referred to as one of the first existentialist philosophers along with Soren Kierkegaard(1813-1855), Nietzsche's revitalizing philosophy has inspired leading figures in all walks of cultural life, including dancers, poets, novelist, painters, psychologists, philosophers, sociologists and social revolutionaries.
 - What is the passage about? (2)

[P.T.O.]



- b) Example of reference used in the passage. (1)
- c) Example of synonyms used in the passage. (1)
- d) Example of conjunction used in the passage. (1)

(OR)

B) Little Lamb who made thee
Dost thou know who made thee
Gave thee life bid thee feed.
By the stream & O'er the mead;
Gave thee clothing of delight,
Softest clothing wooly 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 & He is mild,
He became a little child:
I a child & thou a lamb,
We are called by his name.
Little Lamb God bless thee
Little Lamb God bless thee.

- a) Identify the refrain in the poem. (1)
- b) Identify the alliteration in the poem. (1)
- c) Identify the allusion in the poem. (1)
- d) Identify the simile in the poem. (1)
- e) Identify the use of archaism. (1)