

12 MAY 2017

US – 090

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

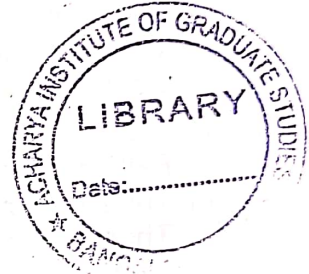
Instruction : Answer all the Sections.

SECTION – A

(3×5=15)

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

- 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)

(1×15=15)

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

- 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 :

- i) Whitman's understanding of God.
- ii) Wallace Stevens' instruction on modern poetry.
- iii) The use of Similes in Maya Angelou's 'And Still I Rise'.

(1×5=5)

P.T.O.





SECTION - C

(Drama)

(1×15=15)

- III. A) Answer **any one** of the following :
- Discuss 'The Glass Menagerie' as a memory play.
 - Comment on Amanda's bond with Tom and Laura in the play 'The Glass Menagerie'.

(2×5=10)

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

- Jim O Connor.
- Tom's frequent visit to the movies.
- Laura's disability.
- The autobiographical element in the play.

SECTION - D

(Essays and Short Stories)

- IV. A) Answer **any one** of the following : (1×15=15)

- 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'.
- Comment on Douglass' attempts to educate himself.

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

(1×5=5)

- Father Hooper's black veil.
- The Red man's relationship with his ancestors.
- 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 : (2×10=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 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
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
- 2) Identify the similes in the poem. 2
- 3) Identify the hyperbole in the poem. 2
- 4) Identify the personification in the poem. 2
- 5) Identify the alliteration in the poem. 2

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
 - 2) Identify an example of conjunction. 2
 - 3) Identify an example of hyperbole. 2
 - 4) Identify an example of refrain. 2
 - 5) Identify an example of alliteration. 2
- B) The river Krishna rises in western Maharashtra state in the Western Ghats range near the town of Mahabaleshwer, 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 Srisaillam and Nagarjuna Sagar.

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

OR

The Ajanta Caves were carved in the 2nd century BC out of a horseshoe-shaped cliff along the Waghora River. They were used by Buddhist monks as prayer halls (Chaityagrihas) 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.

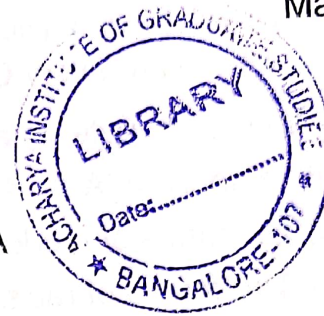
- 1) What is the passage about ? 2
- 2) How is the central idea conveyed in the passage ? 2
- 3) Comment on the cohesive devices used in the passage. 2
- 4) What kind of sentence structures is used in the passage ? 2
- 5) Is the relationship between the addressor and addressee formal or informal ? Give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

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 :

(3×5=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

P.T.O.

SECTION – B

(Poetry)

(1×15=15)

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

- 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 . . .'

(1×5=5)

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

- i) Imagery in 'After Apple Picking'.
- ii) Demands of Modern Poetry in Wallace Stevens Poem.
- iii) The theme of racism in 'Freedom Train'.

SECTION – C

(Drama)

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

(1×15=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 :

(2×5=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 :

(1×15=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 luvè am I;

And I will luvè 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 weel, my only luvè !

And fare thee weel awhile !

And I will come again, my luvè,

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 ?

2
2
1
1
2
1

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

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

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.

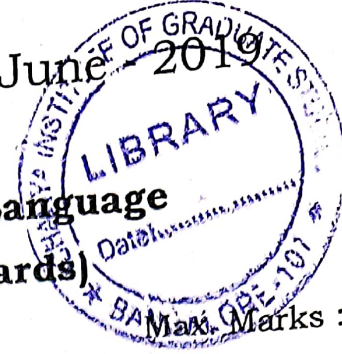
- 1) What is the passage about ? 2
- 2) How is the central idea conveyed in the passage ? 2
- 3) Comment on the cohesive devices used in the passage. 2
- 4) What kind of sentence structures are used in the passage ? 2
- 5) Is the relationship between the addressor and the addressee formal or informal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



GS-069

IV Semester B.A. Examination, May/June 2019

OPTIONAL ENGLISH - IV
American Literature & Facets of Language
(CBCS) (F+R) (2012-13 & Onwards)



Max. Marks : 100

Time : 3 Hours

Instruction : Answer **all** Sections.

SECTION - A

3x5=15

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

- (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 coloured 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.

SECTION - B

(Poetry)

II. (A) Answer **any one** of the following :

1x15=15

- (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.

P.T.O.



- (B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following :
- Oppression of the blacks in 'Freedom Train'.
 - Universalization of grief in Dickens's poem. 'Of Modern Poetry'.
 - Challenges faced by Modern Poetry in the poem

SECTION - C

(Drama)

1x15=15

- III. (A) Answer **any one** of the following :
- The symbol of the glass menagerie is central to the play 'The Glass Menagerie'.
 - Comment on Amanda's desperation to find a gentleman caller for Laura.
- (B) Write a short note on **any two** of the following :
- Tom's father.
 - Laura's sense of inferiority.
 - Tom's final speech.
 - The autobiographical element in the play.

SECTION - D

(Essays and Short stories)

1x15=15

- IV. (A) Answer **any one** of the following :
- 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'.
 - Comment on Douglass' attempts to educate himself.
- (B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following :
- Elizabeth in 'The Minister's Black Veil'
 - Mrs. Thomas Hamilton's treatment of slaves in Douglass' narrative.
 - The Red Indian's bond with their ancestors.

SECTION - E

(Facets of Language)

2x10=20

- V. (A) Read the poetry and prose passages and answer the questions set on them.
- I went down to the river,
I set down on the bank.
I tried to think but couldn't,
So I jumped in and sank.
- I came up once and hollered!
I came up twice and cried!
If that water hadn't a-been so cold
I might've sunk and died.
But it was Cold in that water! It was cold!



I took the elevator
 Sixteen floors above the ground.
 I thought about my baby
 And thought I would jump down.

I stood there and I hollered!
 I stood there and I cried!
 If it hadn't a-been so high
 I might've jumped and died.
 But it was High up there! It was high!

So since I'm still here livin',
 I guess I will live on.
 I could've died for love-
 But for livin' I was born

Though you may hear me holler,
 And you may see me cry-
 I'll be dogged, sweet baby,
 If you gonna see me die.
 Life is fine! Fine as wine! Life is fine!

- (1) What is the theme of the poem ?
- (2) Identify the repetition in the poem.
- (3) What is the tone of the poet ?
- (4) Identify the simile in the poem.
- (5) Comment on the last line of the poem.

2
2
2
2
2

OR

Do not stand at my grave and weep :
 I am not there ; I do not sleep.
 I am a thousand winds that blow,
 I am the diamond glints on snow,
 I am the sun on ripened grain,
 I am the gentle autumn rain.
 When you awaken in the morning's hush
 I am the swift uplifting rush
 Of quiet birds in circling flight.
 I am the soft starshine at night.
 Do not stand at my grave and cry :

- (1) Comment on the theme of the poem.
- (2) Identify any two metaphors in the poem.
- (3) Identify the refrain in the poem.
- (4) What is the tone of the poet ?
- (5) Identify the alliteration in the poem.

2
2
2
2
2

(B) Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is much more probable that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them that we can kill them more easily than they can kill us is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

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

OR

People use metal detectors devices to find metal. Metal detectors make magnetic waves. These waves go through the ground. The waves change when they hit metal. Then the device beeps. This lets the person with the device know that metal is close.

The first metal detectors were meant to help miners. They were big. They cost a lot of money. They used a lot of power. And worst of all, they didn't work well. People kept trying to make them better. Metal detectors got smaller. Now they are light and cheap. They also work better. That is why people bring them to the beach. They can look for rings in the water. They can look for phones in the sand. Metal detectors help them find these things. They usually just find junk though.

Metal detectors also protect people. They help to keep guns out of some places. They are in airports. They are in court houses. Some schools use them. They help guards look for weapons. Guards use special wands to find metal on a person.



These devices save lives in other ways too. During wars, people plant bombs in the ground. When the war ends, they don't clean up their messes. This is unsafe for the people who live in those places. Others use metal detectors to find bombs. They remove them and help the people. These devices also make clothes safer. It sounds funny, but it's true. Most clothes are made in big factories. There are lots of needles in these places. Needles break from time to time. They get stuck in clothes. They would poke people trying them on. They don't though. That's because our clothes are scanned for metal. Isn't that nice ? Let's hear it for metal detectors. They make the world a safer place.

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





BRARY
UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR

SE - 039

IV Semester B.A. Examination, September 2020
OPTIONAL ENGLISH – IV

American Literature and Facets of Language
(CBCS) (F+R) (2012-13 and Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instruction : Answer all Sections.

SECTION – A

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

(3×5=15)

a) And whoever walks a furlong without sympathy walks to his own funeral
dress in his shroud,

And I or you pocketless of a dime may purchase the pick of the earth

b) The grieved- are many – I am told-

There is the various Cause-

Death – is but one- and comes but once-

And only nails the eyes-

c) It has to face the men of the time and to meet

The Women of the time. It has to think about war

And it has to find what will suffice.

d) No sign **FOR COLORED** on the Freedom Train

No **WHITE FOLKS ONLY** on the Freedom train.

I'm gonna check up

e) Just like moons and like suns,

With the certainty of tides

Just like hopes springing high,

Still I'll rise.

P.T.O.



SECTION – B
(Poetry)

(1x15=15)

II. A) Answer any one of the following :

- i) How does Emily Dickinson universalize the feeling of grief in her poem *I measure every Grief I Meet*?
 - ii) What are the challenges faced by modern poetry according to Wallace Stevens ?
- B) Write a short note on any one of the following :
- i) Democratic humanism and individualism in Whitman's Poem.
 - ii) Indomitable spirit of the poet in *And Still I Rise*.
 - iii) Optimism in *Freedom Train*.

(1x5=5)

SECTION – C
(Drama)

(1x15=15)

III. A) Answer one of the following :

- i) The Play *The Glass Menagerie* showcases the unrelenting power of memory. Explain.
 - ii) Examine how the characters in the play have difficulties in accepting and relating to the reality.
- B) Write a short note on any two of the following :
- i) The Glass Unicorn.
 - ii) Symbol of Glass Menagerie.
 - iii) The Fire Escape.
 - iv) Amanda's desperation to find a gentleman caller for Laura.

SECTION – D

(Essays and Short Stories)

IV. A) Answer any one of the following :

(1x15=15)

- i) Examine the manner in which Reverend Hooper's decision to wear a veil isolates him from the community.
- ii) What differences did Douglass observe in the situation of the slaves in the city from those in the plantations ?

B) Write a short note on any one of the following : (1x5=5)

- i) Marx and Grossbrat.
- ii) Irony in Chief Seattle's speech.
- iii) Thoreau's views on liberty.

V. A) Read the p
on them.

Love in th
water po
red-hot i
leaves
burns t
Love i
a rose
one ;
anot
bet
Lo'
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v



SECTION - E
(Facets of Language)

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

Love in the city is
water poured over
red-hot iron. It
leaves one a smoke that
burns the heart.

Love in the city is
a rose flung from
one speeding vehicle to
another. It is crushed
between two velocities.

Love in the city is
like the sky in the city. We
know it is there; but
wherever we turn, we
see only walls.

- Love in the city is
the one smuggled cyanide pill
the prisoner manages to
swallow at last. He would
never know whether
it tastes sweet or bitter.
- 1) Identify two examples of metaphors. 2
 - 2) Identify an example of simile. 2
 - 3) What is the poem about ? 2
 - 4) Comment on the mood and tone of the poet. 2
 - 5) Is this poem remarkably different from others poem of love you have read ? Explain. 2

OR





"Hope" is the thing with feathers –
That perches in the soul –
And sings the tune without the words –
And never stops – at all –
And sweetest – in the Gale – is heard –
And sore must be the storm –
That could abash the little Bird
That kept so many warm –
I've heard it in the chilliest land –
And on the strangest Sea –
Yet – never – in Extremity,
It asked a crumb – of me.

- 1) What is the theme of the poem ? 2
- 2) What is the tone of the poet ? 2
- 3) Identify an example of metaphor used in the poem. 2
- 4) What keeps so many warm in the ups and downs of life ? 2
- 5) Comment on the last stanza of the poem. 2

B) Pandemics are large-scale outbreaks of infectious disease that can greatly increase morbidity and mortality over a wide geographic area and cause significant economic, social and political disruption. Evidence suggests that the likelihood of pandemics has increased over the past century because of increased global travel and integration, urbanization, changes in land use, and greater exploitation of the natural environment. These trends likely will continue and will intensify. Significant policy attention has focused on the need to identify and limit emerging outbreaks that might lead to pandemics and to expand and sustain investment to build preparedness and health capacity.



The international community has made progress toward preparing for and mitigating the impacts of pandemics. The 2003 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) pandemic and growing concerns about the threat posed by avian influenza led many countries to devise pandemic plans. Delayed reporting of early SARS cases also led the World Health Assembly to update the International Health Regulations (IHR) to compel all World Health Organization member states to meet specific standards for detecting, reporting on, and responding to outbreaks. The framework put into place by the updated IHR contributed to a more coordinated global response during the 2009 influenza pandemic. International donors also have begun to invest in improving preparedness through refined standards and funding for building health capacity.

Despite these improvements, significant gaps and challenges exist in global pandemic preparedness. Progress toward meeting the IHR has been uneven, and many countries have been unable to meet basic requirements for compliance. Multiple outbreaks, notably the 2014 West Africa Ebola epidemic, have exposed gaps related to the timely detection of disease, availability of basic care, tracing of contacts, quarantine and isolation procedures, and preparedness outside the health sector, including global coordination and response mobilization. These gaps are especially evident in resource-limited settings and have posed challenges during relatively localized epidemics, with dire implications for what may happen during a full-fledged global pandemic.

- 1) What is the passage about ? 2
- 2) Identify few cohesive devices used in the passage. 2
- 3) What is the tone of the speaker ? Give reasons. 2
- 4) Comment on sentence structure of the passage ? 2
- 5) What is the central idea of the passage ? 2

OR

There is nothing solid or pragmatic about happiness, grief, love. A successful business, however, has to be run along sensible lines, and a businessman must be able to count on his employees just as he can count on the food on his plate actually being there. It is at this junction of reason, driven by the evidence of one's physical senses, and the other, intangible, unbelievable world that Tabish Khair places his new novel.

A slender, brisk narrative, it takes its title, *Night Of Happiness*, from "Shab-e-baraat", a festival when some Muslim sects visit graveyards, light incense and consecrate halva in memory of ancestors and other departed family members. Naturally, a reference to the dead suggests a paranormal setting. This is, however, not so much a paranormal tale as it is a story about the struggle to retain one's sense of reality, to remain centred, and about trust.

The narrator is an "import-export" businessman, Anil Mehrotra, who boasts a company several employees and an international clientele. His right hand man is Ahmed, a man who is both dignified and dependable, reticent and hard-working almost to an extreme. An unhurried, deeply self-respecting man, and therefore also commanding respect. He has unusual linguistic abilities and is at ease with cultural differences. But he will no more bow to a mullah's dictates than he will give up on his own faith. He is one of those people who possess a "deep and mysterious sources of strength and calm, men and women we fail to recognise in a crowd, because we no longer pause to look, for we associated strength with violence, or at least with action."

Ahmed is willing to work in all circumstances, all days, including Eid. The only exception is Shab-e-baraat. One stormy night, when he cannot make his way home in time, Mehrotra decides to drive Ahmed home. What he sees in his apartment forces him to reassess not only their professional relationship but also Ahmed's antecedents. Is he a fraud? Does he have extremist leanings? Is he stable? Most importantly, should he be fired?

Mehrotra does what his rational mind dictates; he hires a private detective. This way, he discovers the stories that Ahmed has not told him in all the years they have known each other. He discovers a boyhood spent in a small town called Phansa, "a taluk town in a godforsaken state", with none of the grace or wealth or charms offered by cities like Lucknow or Old Delhi, and a love that nobody approves of.

The book leaves a crumb trail of discomfiting questions about what it means to be a Muslim in contemporary India – discrimination, being reduced to a single label even by well-meaning employers, ghettoised in parts of town where the streets are dim and the air thick. It also contends with the double whammy suffered by Muslims who witness a growing orthodoxy, and the dismissal of women's rights even in violation a religious law.

On the other hand, men like Mehrotra take comfort and security for granted. They do not want to think of themselves as bigots but are easily made uncomfortable by a neighbourhood poorer than their own. They are not fundamentalists. They read books and attend literary events. Their lives are cool, measured, and they think of themselves as sensible people. However this particular narrator also has a gift of imagination. When he picks up the bare bones of a story, his mind does the trick of making it flesh. Partly through his own determined quest for logical answers, and partly through empathy, he comes to see what was thus far missing.

Finally, this novel is an investigation into things that are non-evident, that cannot be proved. Or perhaps, things that we'd prefer not to see. For, even after the narrator has the facts of his employee's life in a file, he struggles to accept Ahmed's reality. "Can one pity suffering that refuses to show?" he wonders.

It is inevitable that the reader, along with Mehrotra, shall acquire a full understanding of Ahmed's suffering as well his strange happiness. The path to this understanding, however, cuts through the defences of reason and leads to that which can be recounted, but will not necessarily be believed.

- 1) What is the passage about ? 2
- 2) Identify the tone of the writer. 2
- 3) Comment on the domain of the passage. 2
- 4) Pick few cohesive devices from the above given book review. 2
- 5) Comment on the sentence structure of the passage. 2





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

OPTIONAL ENGLISH

Indian Writing in English Translation and Facets of Language
(CBCS Fresher's Scheme)

Paper : IV

Maximum Marks : 100

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Answer All the Sections.
2. Mark all the question numbers correctly.

SECTION - A



(Poetry)

(1×15=15)

- I A) Answer any One of the following.
- i. How does the poem 'Gandhi and Poetry' bring out the history of development of poetry in India?
 - ii. The poem 'Rain - at - night' falls into the genre of Eco poesy and reflects the deep bonding between nature and women. Elucidate.
- B) Write a short note on any One of the following. (1×5=5)
- i. Devotion of Siriyala.
 - ii. Feelings of the past and a hope for the future in 'The Song of the Bird'.
 - iii. Gender Inequality in 'Chupulu'.

SECTION - B

(Novel - Rudali)

(1×15=15)

- II. A) Answer any One of the following.
- i. How does Rudali delineate the struggle and exploitation of women in the patriarchal set up?
 - ii. State the reasons behind Sanichari to take up the role of a professional mourner?
- B) Write a short note on any One of the following. (1×5=5)
- i. Theme of Subalternity.
 - ii. Dulan as a mentor.
 - iii. Ramavatar Singh.

[P.T.O.]



SECTION - C

(Drama - The Fire and the Rain)

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

- i. Write about the themes and issues in the play 'The Fire and The Rain'. (1×15=15)
 - ii. What is the importance of the Brahma Rakshasa in 'The Fire and the Rain'?
- B) Write a short note on any **One** of the following. (1×5=5)

- i. The Prologue.
- ii. Arvasu.
- iii. Class in 'The Fire and the Rain'.

SECTION - D

(Essays and Short stories)

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

- i. 'The Voice of God' beautifully intertwines the flaws of human nature as well as the strength to overcome them. Elucidate. (1×15=15)
- ii. Amrita Pritam presents various aspects of the rural Indian Society through the story 'The Weed'? Discuss.

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

- i. Juman Shaikh and Algu Chowdhary in Premchand's story.
- ii. Use of metaphor in 'Roots'.
- iii. Character of Kamala. (1×5=5)

SECTION - E

(Facets of Language)

1. What is Discourse Analysis? (2)
2. What are the avenues for academic application of Discourse analysis? (2)
3. Mention any three characteristics of formal style of language. (3)
4. Explain the metalinguistic function of language. Give an example. (3)
5. **Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

Stress is a body reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment.

Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psychosocial stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.



(3)

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Stress has a different meaning, depending on the stage of life you are in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress shock in a child. An adolescent who fails an examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult the loss of his or her companion, job or professional failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.

Such signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, as muscle tension in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion and hyperacidity. Ultimately the result is self - destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers. There are other signs of stress such as trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing.

The professional under stress behaves as if he is a perfectionist. It leads to depression, lethargy and weakness. Periodic mood shifts also indicate the stress status of the students, executives and professionals.

In a study sponsored by World Health Organization and carried out by Harvard school of public Health, the global burden of diseases and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the major killers in 2020.

- a) What is the mode of the passage? Give two example. (2)
- b) Identify the tenor of the passage. (2)
- c) What is the macro function? (2)
- d) Write a note on the sentence structures. (2)
- e) Identify an example of : (2)
 - i. Referential function.
 - ii. Metalinguistic function.

(OR)

Student : Good Afternoon Ma'am.

Teacher : Good Afternoon.

Student : An inter - college fest is coming up in XYZ college. Ma'am

Teacher : Ok. When is it?

Student : It is on the 15th of this month. And I'd like to participate in Fashion show along with my team mates.

Teacher : Sure, All the very best do well.

P.T.O.



(4)

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Student : Ma'am, does that mean that we can participate?

Teacher : Of course, win in all the competitions and add laurels to our college.

Student : Thank you Ma'am.

- a. What is the mode of the passage? Give two examples. (2)
- b. Highlight the monitoring and interactional features of the passage. (2)
- c. Is the tenor of the passage formal or informal? (1)
- d. What is the macro function of the passage? (2)
- e. Identify examples that primarily serve as : (3)
 - i. Phatic function.
 - ii. Conative function.
 - iii. Referential function.



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

OPTIONAL ENGLISH
European and Non-European Writing (Part - II)
(CBCS Scheme Repeaters 2013-14 and Onwards)

Paper : VIII

Maximum Marks : 100

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions to Candidates:

- 1) Answer All the questions.
- 2) Write the question numbers correctly.

SECTION - A (Poetry)

(15)

I. A) Answer any One of the following:

- i) Comment on Atwood's use of Myth in Helen of Troy does countertop Dancing.
- ii) Examine the conflict between the western and African notions of identity and culture in the poem 'You Laughed and Laughed and Laughed'.

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

(5)

- i) Nostalgia in Pablo Neruda's poem "I Am Explaining a Few Things".
- ii) Sense of alienation in Ghoses poem 'This Landscape, These People'.
- iii) Hopes indignant description of Australian Landscape.

SECTION - B

(Short Fiction)

(15)

II. A) Answer any one of the following:

- i) Critically comment on the reaction of villagers on the arrival of the "angel" in 'A very Old Man with Enormous Wings'.
- b) Class consciousness always ruled the middle class. Comment with reference to 'The Garden Party'.

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

(5)

- i) People in man with enormous wings.
- ii) Use of Symbols in 'The Garden Party'.
- iii) Crucifixion of Baltasar Espinosa.

SECTION - C

(Essays)

III. A) Answer any One of the following:

(15)

- i) Compare and contrast Commonwealth studies and postcolonial studies.
- ii) Elucidate Robert cross' Postcolonial reading of "Lagaan".

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

(5)

- i) Bhabha's notion in hybridity.
- ii) Gayathri Spivak's focus on female subaltern.
- iii) Significance of cricket in Lagaan.

SECTION - D

(Novel- No Longer At Ease)

IV. A) Answer any One of the following:

(15)

- i) Critically comment on the Nigerian society as portrayed by Achebe in 'No Longer at Ease'.
- ii) Examine Obi's downfall in Achebe's 'No Longer at Ease'.

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

(5)

- i) Clara as osu.
- ii) Umofia progressive union.
- iii) Ikemefuna's Story.

SECTION - E

(Novel - Wide Sargasso Sea)

IV. A) Answer any One of the following:

(15)

- i) Comment on Jean Rhy's portrayal of Antoinette as justification of Bertha Mason.
- ii) Examine gender and racial struggles as the issues of concern in Wide Sargasso Sea.

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

(5)

- i) Antoinette's marriage.
- ii) Death of Pierre.
- iii) Womanhood and madness.





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IV Semester B.A. Degree Examination, August/September - 2023

OPTIONAL ENGLISH

Indian Writing in English Translations and Facets of Language

(CBCS Scheme Repeaters 2019-20 Onwards)

Paper - (OE) IV

Maximum Marks : 100

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions to Candidates :

- 1) Answer All the sections.
- 2) Mark all the question numbers correctly.

SECTION - A

(Poetry)

- I. A) Answer any **One** of the following: (1×15=15)
- i. Analyse the poem *The Song of the Bird* as a reflection of mixed feelings of the past and a hope for the future.
 - ii. *The Night Rain* is depicted as the companion to the loneliness of a woman at several stages of her life. Substantiate.
- B) Write a short note on any **One** of the following: (1×5=5)
- i. Perceived awareness of dominance in the poem *Chupulu*.
 - ii. An imaginary conversation between Gandhi and the Poem.
 - iii. Akkamahadevi's search for her Lord *Chennamallikarjuna*.

SECTION - B

(Novel - Rudali)

- II. (A) Answer any **One** of the following: (1×15=15)
- (i) Discuss the journey of Sanichari from a voiceless dalit to an empowered agent of revolt.
 - (ii) "*Rudali* ends with the emergence of the muted voices pitched against the rich and powerful." Elucidate.
- (B) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (1×5=5)
- (i) *Rudali*
 - (ii) Sanichari and Bikhni's childhood bond.
 - (iii) The oppression by the upper caste men.

[P.T.O.]



(2)

SECTION-C
(Drama- The Fire and the Rain)

(1×15=15)

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

1. The play depicts the conflict between the Brahmin community and the tribal community. Elucidate.
2. Comment on the significance and relevance of the title *The Fire and the Rain*.

(1×15=15)

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

- (i) Patriarchy in the play
- (ii) The God and the demon
- (iii) The Hunter girl Nittilai.

SECTION - D
(Short Stories)

(1×15=15)

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

- (i) The short story *The Voice of God* explores the themes of conflict, friendship, tradition, and responsibility. Justify.
- (ii) Chughtai's story *Roots* raises the issues about nationality, belongingness and communal feelings. Discuss.

(1×5=5)

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

- a) The Panchayat System in India in Premchand's story.
- b) Transformation of Madhuram in *The Heroine*.
- c) Sketch the character of Angoori.

SECTION - E
(Facets of Language)

- 1) What is discourse Analysis? (2)
- 2) How is social context important in discourse? Give an example. (3)
- 3) Mention any three features of the written mode of language (3)
- 4) Explain the poetic function of language. Give an example (2)



5) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Why does mankind turn against the one who tries to save it from sorrow and suffering? Every saviour, be it the Buddha, Jesus or even Mahatma Gandhi, had aimed at saving the world from sorrow and suffering by showing it a path out of the darkness of human ignorance into eternal light. Escape from sorrow is tempting, therefore, many have turned to them as sunflowers turn to the Sun but few have been able to walk the sunlit path. Man is quite content to depend on his mind because he is motivated by worldly pleasures which hide from him, the 'Immortal Bliss'. What jolts man out of smug satisfaction is pain. Therefore, pain is a necessity for man to reset his aims higher, wider and deeper. "Pain is the hammer of Gods to break a dead resistance in the mortal's heart." But man is so much in love with his ignorance that even pain has only limited access. Man's supremely efficient amnesia ensures that he forgets quickly the awakening evoked by a painful episode. Thus, man treats all difficulties and traumatic events like a speed breaker. He somehow negotiates the speed breaker and once past the speed breaker, he is back on the same road. That is what makes the saviour's path hard. "Hard is the world redeemer's heavy task; The world itself becomes his adversary.... It gives the Cross in payment for the crown." The Cross, visible or invisible, is what every saviour has received from those whom he tried to save.

- a) What is the mode of the passage? (2)
- b) Mention the micro functions. (2)
- c) What is the macro function? (2)
- d) Write a note on the essence of the passage (2)
- e) Identify an example of : (2)
 - i. Poetic function
 - ii. Expressive function

(OR)

Shubham: Could you please tell me the bus I have to take to go to XYZ College from Majestic?

Zakir: You may board bus number 276 from Platform 22.

Shubham: How is the frequency of the bus?

Zakir: Frequency? Hmm..... I think there is one every 10 or 15 minutes.

Shubham: Do I have any other option?

Zakir: You do. You can go by auto. But it is very expensive.

Shubham: Oh.. Then I think I'll better wait for bus number 276 then.

Zakir: I suggest that too.

Shubham: Thank you.

- a) What is the mode of the passage? Give two examples. (2)
- b) Highlight the monitoring and interactional features of the passage. (2)

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(1)

(2)

(3)



- (4)
- c) Is the tenor of the passage formal or informal?
 - d) What is the macro function of the passage?
 - e) Identify examples that primarily serve as:
 - i. Phatic function
 - ii. Conative function
 - iii. Referential function.
-

