

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

(3×5=15)

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

- 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.

- 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'.

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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.
- 1) Bring out Jane Austen's satiric comedy of love and marriage in "Emma".
  - 2) Examine Emma's character as a matchmaker.
- B) Write a short note on **any two** of the following.
- a) Frank Churchill.
  - b) Miss Taylor.
  - c) Harriet and Mr. Martin's marriage.

SECTION – D  
(Prose)

- IV. A) Answer **any one** of the following.
- 1) "Charles Lamb is an ambassador of humanism" – Justify in relation to the essay 'The Praise of Chimney Sweepers'.
  - 2) Bring out the passionate argument of Wollstonecraft's vision and potential of women.
- B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following.
- a) Lamb's concern for the underprivileged.
  - b) Hazlitt's views on the attitude of the youth.
  - c) Shelley's defence of poetry.

SECTION – E  
(Facets of Language)

V. Answer **all** the questions.

- A) 1) Identify the structure of the following sentences.
- a) He turned traitor.
  - b) The meeting is at eight.
  - c) The storm drove the ship ashore.
  - d) We received the parcel.



- 2) A) Identify finite, non-finite and verbless clause in the following sentences. 3
- I need to go to sleep.
  - He considered, the girl a good student.
  - 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
- After we had lunch, we went back to work.
  - Though he was poor, I never saw him sad.
  - 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.

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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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