

Q.P. Code : 10236

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

(CBCS Scheme – Freshers & Repeaters – 2011-12 and onwards)

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 :

Q.P. Code : 10236

- (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 :

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.
- (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)

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 : 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)
-