

**GS-068**

II Semester B.A. Examination, May/June - 2019

OPTIONAL ENGLISH-II
BRITISH LITERATURE (1340-1830) & FACETS OF LANGUAGE
 (CBCS) (F+R) (2011-12 and Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

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

SECTION - A**3x5=15**

- I. Annotate **any 3** of the following :
- (i) Is it a holy thing to see,
 In a rich and fruitful land,
 Babes reduced to misery,
 Fed with cold and usurous hand.
- (ii) Thus nature spake - The work was done-
 How soon my Lucy's race was run!
- (iii) Great universal Teacher! He shall mould
 Thy spirit, and by giving make it ask.
- (iv) Awake! (not Greece - she is awake!)
 Awake, my spirit! Think through whom
 Thy life-blood tracks its parents lake,
 And then strike home!

SECTION - B**POETRY**

- II. (A) Answer **any one** of the following : **1x15=15**
- (a) Explain how the theme of permanence versus mutability is presented 'Ode to a Nightingale'.
- (b) Examine the poem 'On this Day I Complete My Thirty-Sixth Year' as an expression of Byron's determination to embrace a heroic death.
- (B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following : **1x5=5**
- (a) "Secret ministry of frost" in the poem 'Frost at Midnight'.
- (b) Description of the soaring of the bird in the poem 'To a Skylark'.
- (c) The role of Nature as perceived by William Wordsworth in 'Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower'.

P.T.O.



SECTION - C
NOVEL

1x15=15

- III. (A) Answer **any one** of the following :
- (a) Discuss the theme of marriage in the novel.
 - (b) Comment on the role played by George Knightley.
- (B) Answer **any two** of the following :
- (a) Highbury Society
 - (b) Woodhouse
 - (c) Miss Bates
 - (d) Emma's class consciousness

2x5=10

SECTION - D
PROSE

1x15=15

- IV. (A) Answer **any one** of the following :
- (a) Examine Hazlitt's views on the attitude of youth.
 - (b) 'Feminity' as a social construct and not an innate deficiency of nature. Comment on the statement with reference to the views of Mary Wollstonecraft.
- (B) Answer **any one** of the following :
- (a) The miserable conditions of the Chimney sweepers in Lamb's essay.
 - (b) The tasks of a poet as enumerated by P.B. Shelley in 'A Defence of Poetry'.

1x5=5

SECTION - E
FACETS OF LANGUAGE

V. Answer **all** the questions.

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

- (a) They painted the room green
- (b) That flight attendant got the watch fixed
- (c) John left the door open
- (d) I found her crying

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

- (a) Seeing no employment prospect, he became self-employed.
- (b) We were not allowed in because we arrived late.
- (c) Too tall to entre the room, he remained standing at the door.

- (B) Define a verbless clause with an example. 5

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

- (a) We ate the apples as they were delicious.
- (b) When I reached the station, the train had left.
- (c) I first met her in London where I lived as a small child.

(4) Read the following and answer the questions on (a) (poem) or (b) (prose):

(a) Love is a dream

Love is a dream

Its gone as we wake up

Leaving some moments

To be cherished

Love is like a wind

It embraces us with passion

leaving the scent of fresh flowers

tingling our mind

Love is like a water bubble

Beautiful to see from far

Even rainbows are visible

But a tender touch will break it

Leaving a refreshing sprinkle

Love resembles a shadow

We try to escape but it follow

At times it makes us hollow

It disappears with the sun

And leave us in the Nights

To Haunt all over again

My love race along to your heart than water racing

Is all soft and strong

Between the mountain and beach

1. Identify a hyperbole. 1
2. Pick out an example of personification. 1

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3. Give an example of alliteration.
4. Pick out any 2 similes.
5. Pick out an example of paradox.

1
1
1

OR

(b) If a person suddenly encounters any terrible danger, the change of nature one undergoes is equally great. Sometimes fear numbs our senses. Like animals, one stands still, powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives, and sometimes one is seized with panic, and again, act more like the inferior animals than rational beings. On the other hand, frequently in cases of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by flight, and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, sharp quick apprehension and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Men and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death 'gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times the mind is clearer than it has even been; the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then, but because they broadened my horizon, lifted me for a time above myself.

1. What is the passage about ?
2. Give an example of reference.
3. Identify a collection.
4. Pick out an example of conjunction.

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1
1
1

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