I AUGO REGULA DE GUDA RAPA RÚCEBO.

US - 089

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

Annotate any three of the following.

(3x5=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 !, 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 numbries pains My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk, Or emptied some dult opiate to the drains One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk:

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	SECTION - B	
	(Poetry)	
 A) Answer any one of the 		15
Discuss.	a reflection of the social inequ	ality during Blake's time.
 b) The poem 'Ode to a world. Discuss. 	a Nightingale' contrasts the m	ortal world with the ideal
 B) Write a short note on a 	iny one of the following.	5
D) Byron's determinati	icy's life in 'Three Years she G ion to embrace a heroic death.	
 c) Shelley's appeal to 	the bird at the end of the poer	m in 'To a Skylark',
	SECTION - C	
	(Novel)	
III. A) Answer any one of the		15
b) How is Mr. Knightley	iten portray marriage in her no y a better judge of characters	vel 'Emma' ? than Emma ?
B) Write a short note on ar a) Mr. Elton	y two of the following.	(2×5=10)
b) Miss Bates and Mrs.	. Elton as compulsive talkers	
 c) Christmas dinner at r 	the Westons	
 d) Emma and match ma 	aking.	
	SECTION - D	
	(Prose)	
IV. A) Answer any one of the fe		15
 a) How does 'The Praindustrialized England 	ise of Chimney Sweepers' c d?	riticize the horrors of
b) Why does Wollstone power of reason ?	craft feel it a necessary for v	vomen to develop the
B) Write a short note on any	one of the following.	5
 a) Role of poets in socie 	ty according to Shelley in 'A [efence of Poetry'
b) Llastata		outy.

b) Hazlitt's views about old age and death.

c) Lamb's description of young chimney sweepers.

SECTION - E

(Facets of Language)

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- Analyze the structure of the following clauses in terms of SVOAC:
 - a) It is dark everywhere
 - b) I lost my purse with money in the bus
 - c) Hove England
 - d) Her eyes are beautiful.
- A) Identify a finite clause, a non-finite clause and a verbless clause in the following:
- 3

- a) The police arrested them
- b) The project involves interviewing doctors.
- c) With his father in debt, he could not go to the university.
- B) Define a verbless clause with an example.

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- Identify the main clause and subordinate clause in the following.
 - a) Children who are creative should learn dancing and painting.
 - b) The child was afraid that he would fall down.
 - c) I'll stay until you come back.
- 4) What is discourse?

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- 5) Read the following and answer the questions on a (poem) or b (prose):
 - a) 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!

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