



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

- I. 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 I, 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 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:

P.T.O.

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!

- 1) What is the poem about ? 1
- 2) Give an example of alliteration used in the poem. 1
- 3) Give an example of personification used in the poem. 1
- 4) Give an example of simile used in the poem. 1
- 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.

- 1) What is the passage about ? 1
- 2) Give two examples of reference. 2
- 3) Pick out example of conjunction used in the passage. 1
- 4) Identify a collocation. 1