



MS – 083

IV Semester B.A. Examination, May 2016
OPTIONAL ENGLISH – IV
American Literature and Facets of Language
(CBCS F + R 2015-16 and Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instruction : Answer all the Sections.

SECTION – A

- I. Annotate **any three** of the following : (3×5=15)
- a) I hear and behold God in every object, yet understand God in the least,
 Nor do I understand who there can be more wonderful than myself.
- b) I wonder if They bore it long-
 Or did it just begin
 I could not tell the Date of Mine
 It feels so old a pain.
- c) Then the theatre was changed
 To something else, its past was a souvenir.
- d) Who is the engineer on the Freedom Train ?
 Can a coal-black man drive the Freedom Train ?
 Or am I still a porter on the Freedom Train ?
 Is there ballot boxes on the Freedom Train ?
 Do colored folks vote on the Freedom Train ?
- e) You may write me down in history
 With your bitter, twisted lies,
 You may trod me in the very dirt
 But still, like dust, I'll rise.

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SECTION - B

(Poetry)

II. A) Answer **any one** of the following :

(1x15=15)

i) For Whitmann, God is knowable and unknowable at the same time. Substantiate.

ii) The poem 'And Still I Rise' is an outcry against the prejudice, humiliation and the demand for submission experienced by African Americans. Explain.

B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following :

(1x5=5)

i) Oppression of the blacks in 'Freedom Train'.

ii) Universalization of grief in Dickenson's poem.

iii) Challenges faced by Modern Poetry.

SECTION - C

(Drama)

III. A) Answer **any one** of the following :

(1x15=15)

i) Discuss the role of Tom as both narrator and character in the play 'The Glass Menagerie'.

ii) Discuss 'The Glass Menagerie' as a memory play.

B) Write a short note on **any two** of the following :

(2x5=10)

i) Amanda's disapproval of Tom.

ii) Laura and Jim.

iii) The fire escape.

iv) The conclusion of the play.



SECTION - D
(Essays and Short Stories)

- IV. A) Answer **any one** of the following : (1×15=15)
- i) 'The Minister's Black Veil' brings out the common human condition of hidden sinfulness and guilt. Substantiate.
 - ii) Comment on the vehement opposition of the Aulds against getting the slaves educated.
- B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following : (1×5=5)
- i) Grossbart's weekend pass.
 - ii) The bond between the Red man and Nature.
 - iii) Thoreau's views on liberty.

SECTION - E
(Facets of Language)

- V. Read the poetry and prose passages and answer the questions set on them. (2×10=20)
- A) Oh my luvè is like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
Oh my luvè is like the melodie,
That's sweetly play'd in tune.
As fair art thou, my bonie lass,
So deep in luvè am I;
And I will luvè thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry.

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Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
 And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
 And I will luv thee still, my dear,
 While the sands o' life shall run.
 And fare thee weel, my only luvie !
 And fare thee weel a while !
 And I will come again, my luvie,
 Tho' it were ten thousand mile !

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) What is the theme of the poem ? | 3 |
| 2) Identify any three similies in the poem. | 3 |
| 3) Identify the hyperboles in the poem. | 2 |
| 4) Identify two examples of archaism. | 2 |

OR

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high
 Where knowledge is free
 Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
 By narrow domestic walls
 Where words come out from the depth of truth
 Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection
 Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
 Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit
 Where the mind is led forward by thee



Into ever-widening thought and action

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Comment on the theme of the poem. | 2 |
| 2) What is the tone of the poet ? | 2 |
| 3) Identify the example of archaism. | 2 |
| 4) Who is the father referred to ? | 2 |
| 5) Identify an example of alliteration. | 2 |

B) Have you ever heard the sound of a hummingbird ? They make a buzzing noise when they fly. They make this noise because they beat their wings so fast. They beat their wings up to 80 times a second. All that flapping makes a lot of noise. That's why we call them hummingbirds. Hummingbirds fly in a unique way. They move their wings so fast that they can hover. This means that they can stay in one spot in the middle of the air, like a helicopter. Sometimes they fly or hover upside down. They are the only bird that flies backward.

Hummingbirds are small. One type called the bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world. Bee hummingbirds weigh less than a penny. They are just a little bit bigger than bees. I guess that's where they get their name. Bee hummingbirds build tiny nests. They use cobwebs and bits of bark to make their homes. Their homes are only an inch around. This is big enough for their eggs though. Their eggs are smaller than peas. People have found these tiny nests on a clothespin. Hummingbirds move fast. It takes lots of energy to move as fast as they do. This means that they need to eat a lot of food. Their favorite food is nectar, a sweet liquid inside of some flowers. They drink more than their own weight in nectar daily. They have to visit hundreds of flowers to get enough nectar to live. They can only store enough energy to survive through the night. They live on the edge.

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Hummingbirds don't use their long beaks like straws. They have a tongue just like you. They use their tongues for eating. They flick their tongues in and out of their mouths while inside of flowers. They lap up nectar. Flowers give them the energy that they need. Hummingbirds help flowers too. They get pollen on their heads and bills when they feed. Flowers use pollen to make seeds. Hummingbirds help pollen get from one flower to the next. This helps flowers make more seeds. More seeds mean more flowers. More flowers mean more food for hummingbirds. Isn't it nice how that works out ?

- 1) What is the passage about ? 2
- 2) How is the central idea conveyed in the passage ? 2
- 3) Comment on the cohesive devices used in the poem. 2
- 4) What kind of sentence structures is used in the passage ? 2
- 5) Is the relationship between the addressor and addressee formal or informal ? 2
Give reasons.

OR

The day after Thanksgiving is the start of the holiday shopping season. Thanksgiving is always on a Thursday, so the day after is a Friday. This day has come to be known as Black Friday. It has been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005. Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the wee hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store.

Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough low priced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand. People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. They may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.



So where does the name "Black Friday" come from ? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day "Big Friday." It did not stick. The name "Black Friday" continued to spread across the country. It seems that it is here to stay. Now people all over the country take part in the event known as Black Friday. It is even spreading to other parts of the world.

- 1) What is the passage about ? 2
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- 5) Is the relationship between the addressor and addressee formal or informal ?
Give reasons. 2