



L 212 – L – 1

Second Year B.A. Examination, May/June 2009

(SIM Scheme – Freshers) (RSS)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Texts : Poetry, Julius Caesar, Power of Prose and Language Component

Date : 26-5-2009

Max. Marks : 90

Time : 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Instructions : 1) *Read the instructions **carefully**.*

2) *Answer **all** the questions without omitting **any** Section.*

SECTION – A

1. Annotate **four** of the following selecting **two** from poetry and **two** from drama :
(4×5=20)

- a) Neither a borrower nor a lender be :
For loan oft loses both itself and friend.
- b) Beauty is truth, truth beauty,-that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.
- c) Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretch far away.
- d) In every cry of every Man,
In every Infant's cry of fear
- e) Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully ;
Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods,
- f) When beggars die, there are no comets seen ;
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.
- g) Well, Brutus, thou art noble; yet, I see,
Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is dispos'd :
- h) I have a man's mind, but a woman's might
How hard it is for women to keep counsel. !

P.T.O.



SECTION – B

- II. Answer **two** of the following in not more than **a** page each : (2×7=14)
- a) Consider My Last Duchess as a dramatic monologue.
 - b) How does Ben Jonson express his feelings of love to Celia ?
 - c) Attempt a critical appreciation of A Valediction : Forbidding Mourning.
 - d) What picture of London do you get from Blake's poem London ?

SECTION – C

- III. Answer **two** of the following in not more than **a** page each : (2×7=14)
- a) Compare and contrast Portia and Calpurnia.
 - b) Comment on the funeral speech of Mark Antony.
 - c) Bring out the significance of the murder scene.
 - d) Sketch the character of Brutus.

SECTION – D

- IV. Answer **two** of the following in not more than **a** page each : (2×7=14)
- a) What are Herman Wouk's views on advertisement ?
 - b) Show C.V. Raman's path-breaking research on the properties of water.
 - c) Comment on the ending of the story "Witches' Loaves".
 - d) What is the importance of studying various subjects, according to Radhakrishnan ?

SECTION – E

- V. a) Write a brief essay on **one** of the following in not more than a page : (1×8=8)
- a) Noise Pollution.
 - b) Global recession.
 - c) Terrorism.



- b) Write a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. 8

Self reliance is the pilgrims's best staff, the worker's best tool. It is the master key that unlocks all the difficulties of life. "Help yourself and heaven will help you" is a maxim that receives daily confirmation. He who begins crutches will generally end with crutches. Help from within always strengthens, but help from without invariably enfeebles the recipient. It is not in the sheltered garden, but in the rugged Alpine cliff, where the storms beat most violently, that the toughest plants are reared. It is not by the use of corks, bladders and lifebuoys that you can best learn to swim, but by plunging courageously into the waves and buffering them. To wait until some charitable man passes by, to stand with arms folded, signing for a helping hand, is not the part of any manly mind. The habit of depending upon others should be vigorously resisted, since it tends to weaken the intellectual faculties and paralyse the judgement. The struggle against adverse circumstances has, on the contrary, a bracing and strengthening effect, like that of the pure mountain air on an enfeebled frame. This is a lesson which, now-a-days is not taught in college. To us it seems the voice of modern systems of education that they lay down too many 'royal roads' to knowledge. Those impediments which formerly compelled the student to think and labour for himself are now most carefully removed, and he glides so smoothly along the highway that he pauses not to heed the flowers on either side.

- c) Read the following passage and answer the questions below : (1×4=4)

What did I go to India to see ? Not the Taj Mahal, although I did see it and by moonlight; not Fatehpur Sikri, although I did see it; and the glories of empire in New Dehli, although I did see them. I went to India to see and listen to two groups of people, the young intellectuals in the cities and peasants in the villages. These I met in little rooms in the city, in little houses in villages and I heard their plans for freedom. Already the intellectuals believed that another World War was inevitable. They had been bitterly disappointed after the First World War by what they felt were the broken promises of England. The English, they declared, had no real purpose to restore India to the people. So the intellectuals in India were restless and embittered. Their plan was that when the Second World War broke, India would rebel immediately against England and compel her, by this complication, to set her free.



- a) What did the writer want to see in India ?
- b) What was the plan of the intellectuals and the peasants of India ?
- c) Why were the intellectuals disappointed with the English ?
- d) What are the tourist places mentioned in the passage ?
- d) i) Rewrite the following in indirect speech.
“I don’t know,” said the wife to her husband. 1
- ii) Rewrite the following in direct speech.
I asked my cousin which one of those houses was his. 1
- e) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions : (3×1=3)
- i) He married _____ money.
- ii) He was beside himself _____ joy.
- iii) The banker charged interest _____ nine percent.
- f) Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the verbs given in the brackets: (3×1=3)
- i) Neither of us _____ eligible to vote (to be).
- ii) Each of the 15 students _____ passed his exams (to have).
- iii) The sun _____ in the east (to rise).
