

(2) **II/GENG (ii) (a)**

2 0 1 3

(2nd Semester)

GENERAL ENGLISH—II

(**For Arts and Commerce**)

SECOND PAPER

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(**PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE**)

(*Marks : 50*)

The questions are of equal value

Answer **five** questions, taking at least **two**
from each Group

GROUP—A

1. How does Jawaharlal Nehru define culture?
Elaborate with examples from the text.
2. Discuss the environmental concerns mentioned
by Chief Seathl in *A Simple Philosophy*.

G13—6200/278a

(Turn Over)

3. Highlight the main points of Hill's *Principles of Good Writing*.
4. Briefly narrate Kunwar Singh's hunting trip with Har Singh. How does this incident throw light on Kunwar Singh's character?

GROUP—B

5. How is the central idea in *Sonnet 116* presented through different images?
6. How does the dramatic monologue *My Last Duchess* reveal the characters of the Duke and the Duchess?
7. Discuss Hardy's use of imagery in *The Darkling Thrush*.
8. Comment on Keats' treatment of Nature in *Ode to Autumn*.

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SECOND PAPER

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

1. Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct alternative in the brackets provided (any ten) : 1×10=10

(a) Love's not Time's

(i) friend ()

(ii) foe ()

(iii) fool ()

(b) In Emily Dickinson's poem, Death is objectified as

(i) a robber who comes to steal ()

(ii) a gentleman taking a lady for a ride ()

(iii) a horse that pulls a carriage ()

(c) Miss Pushpa T. S. is going abroad to

(i) improve her prospects ()

(ii) get married ()

(iii) visit relatives ()

(d) The silent listener in *My Last Duchess* is

(i) Fra Pandolf ()

(ii) the neighbouring Count ()

(iii) an envoy of the Count ()

(e) Autumn is referred to as 'the close bosom friend'
of

(i) the poet ()

(ii) the maturing sun ()

(iii) the hedge crickets ()

(f) *The Chimney Sweeper* depicts the heartless
repression and exploitation of

(i) poor children ()

(ii) black children ()

(iii) poor women ()

(g) — dreamt that thousands of sweepers were
locked up in coffins of black.

(i) Tom ()

(ii) Dick ()

(iii) Harry ()

(h) We paused before a house that seemed

(i) a swelling on the ground ()

(ii) the fields of gazing grain ()

(iii) the school where children played ()

(i) A writer should always keep

(i) a diary ()

(ii) a notebook ()

(iii) a list of things to do ()

(j) According to Kunwar Singh, it was necessary for a hunter to know how to

(i) shoot a gun ()

(ii) climb trees ()

(iii) set a trap ()

(5)

(k) According to Chief Seathl, the earth is the White man's

(i) kingdom ()

(ii) brother ()

(iii) enemy ()

(l) The culture of India in the old days was affected greatly by

(i) the Alps ()

(ii) the Himalayas ()

(iii) the Andes ()

(6)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

2. Answer any *five* of the following questions : 3×5=15

(a) What is the central idea of the poem, *Because I Could not Stop for Death?*

(7)

(b) How does Blake bring out the pathetic condition of the Chimney Sweeper in the first verse of his poem?

(8)

(c) What does the speaker say about Miss Pushpa?

(9)

(d) Which words in the poem, *The Darkling Thrush* have religious connotations?

(10)

(e) What is the one condition that the Red Indian Chief makes?

(11)

- (f) What did Corbett do to bring the 'dying' Kunwar Singh back to life?

(12)

(g) What does Nehru say about the cultured mind?
