

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

**2013**

( 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 ( )

(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?

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