

Q.P. Code : 16908

[Old Course]

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B. :** (1) All questions are **compulsory**.
(2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below :

LONDON, 1802

Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour,
England hath need of thee: she is a fen
Of stagnant waters: altar, sword and pen,
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower,
Have forfeited their ancient English dower
Of inward happiness. We are selfish men;
Oh! raise us up, return to us again;
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.
Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart,
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea:
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

- (a) Rewrite the **first four** lines of the poem providing the phonological symbols of only the consonants occurring there. Considering each consonant only once classify **any five** of them according to place, manner and type of articulation. **5**
- (b) Which consonantal sounds predominate the whole poem? What is their effect on the poem as a whole? **5**
- (c) Rewrite the **last four** lines of the poem providing the phonological symbols of only the vowels and diphthongs occurring there. Considering each of these sounds only once classify **any five** of these according to whether they are **5**
- (i) back, front and close vowels; close, half close, open.
 - (ii) diphthongs which in terms of prominence, are predominantly oriented to the front, back or centre (e.g. /oi/ is predominantly back oriented).

- (d) Which type(s) of vowels and diphthongs predominate in this whole poem? What effect do they create? 5
- (e) Comment on any one of the following in the poem: 5
- (i) Alliterations
 - (ii) Rhyme and Rhythm

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

(S1) The years rolled by and so much changed in India (S2) Now families are nuclear and children rarely get chance to live with their grandparents. (S3) The arrival of the television and the dramatization of our ancient epics has brought these stories closer to us and they have helped us know them but it has also removed the power of imagination. (S4) Story telling is not easy. (S5) It requires a proper modulation of voice in order to create an atmosphere of horror, surprise, humour and whatever seems suitable. (S6) During those storytelling nights, I have travelled with my grandfather to the battlefield of Haldi Ghat in Rajasthan and I have cried for the dead horse Chetak. (S7) I enjoyed the victory of Shivaji, sitting next to his great mother Jeejabai. (S8) I have been thrilled listening to the description of battles of Raja Ranjit Singh and I have moved with stories of his large heartedness.

- (a) Rewrite the passage dividing each sentence into clauses. Identify the main and subordinate clauses stating the type of subordination used. 10
- (b) Count the number of independent and dependent clauses in the passage. Which type of clauses occur more frequently? What is the effect of the types of clauses in the passage? 7
- (c) Attempt **any one** of the following: 4
 - (i) Give form and function labels to the main and subordinate phrases in S8.
 - (ii) Identify the part of speech of each word in S6.
- (d) Comment on **any one** of the following in the passage: 4
 - (i) Use of Coordinating Conjunctions
 - (ii) Use of Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below in 6-7 lines each. 25

One such evening, we were coming back after our outing. I was particularly feeling bored with the library that day. It was dark and the street lights were blinking. My grandfather could not see too well, so I was leading him by his hand.

[TURN OVER]

Suddenly he asked me , 'I will recite half a poem, will you complete it? This is a well known poem.'

I said I would try. We often played this game. He said, 'If I have wings...'

I immediately answered without blinking my eyes, ' I will go to the neighbouring village library and read many more books.'

My grandfather stopped in surprise.He said, 'Will you repeat it?'

I repeated, ' I will go to the neighbouring village library and read many more books.' He laughed and said, 'What an unusual way to complete the poem ! Do you know what the original poem is?'

'Yes, I know.

'If I have wings

I will fly in the vast blue sky

I will see beautiful places

I will meet great people

I will search for hidden treasures.'

My grandfather took my little hand into his and said, 'I do not know how long I will live, but today I realized how much you love books from the way you completed the poem. Promise me, when you grow up, if you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library.'

- (a) Comment on the Point of View being employed in this narrative.
- (b) Comment on the mode of the narration referring to the events and sentence construction.
- (c) How many characters do you notice in this text? What insight do you get into the characters' personalities ?

4. Answer any **two** of the following :

25

- (a) Write a note on any **one** of the following:
 - (i) Point of View
 - (ii) Style as a Deviation from Norm

- (b) Consider that you are about to teach the following text to an FYBA class .You wish to make the class learner-centred.So instead of explaining the text you ask the students a series of questions and expect that in the process of answering the questions, they will understand it. Note that your questions must be simple enough for the average student to answer. Your questions must also deal with those aspects of the text that are central to it and come to the matters

of less importance later.'The understanding of text is through its linguistic features and the way these features reflect the content'. You may ask questions, draw attention to certain features, as well as ask the students to perform certain activities. You are required to set approximately 10 questions aimed at an undergraduate student.

LET AMERICA BE AMERICA AGAIN

Let America be America again.
Let it be the dream it used to be.
Let it be the pioneer on the plain
Seeking a home where he himself is free.
(America never was America to me.)
Let America be the dream the dreamers dreamed-
Let it be that great strong land of love
Where never kings connive nor tyrants scheme
That any man be crushed by one above.
(It never was America to me.)
O, let my land be a land where Liberty
Is crowned with no false patriotic wreath,
But opportunity is real, and life is free,
Equality is in the air we breathe.

(There's never been equality for me,
Nor freedom in this "homeland of the free.")

- (c) Read the following passage from student writing and answer the questions given below.

A Chilean poet and political activist Pablo Neruda is remembered today for the power of his poetry. His struggle against fascism and oppression and for the voice that he gave to the people of Chile is a part and parcel of his life and his poetry. In his Memoirs he writes: "The human crowd has been the lesson of my life. In the midst of crowd, I feel transfigured. I am a leaf on the human tree which is the primary obligation of the poet in our time."

True, his poetry forms an integral part of popular lore of the land in which he lived. Though most of the literary critics try to build

compartments between his poetry as love poetry and political poetry, his poems when read with people's evidence, such a compartmentalization seems unjustified. No doubt Neruda transcends such superficial divide. Neruda touches people's heart with equal felicity in both modes of poetic expressions. Pablo Neruda's first two collections of poems, *Crepusculario* (1923) and *Twenty Love Poems and a Song of Despair* (1924) show that such trend setting attempts in case of his poetry is a futile effort. Neruda must be read without any compartments in mind.

- (i) Formulate a thesis statement for the above text. How far was it easy to formulate one? Why?
 - (ii) How effective are the introductory and concluding remarks in the text? Are they relevantly linked?
 - (iii) What is the main idea in this text? Has the author substantiated the main idea with subordinate ideas ?
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