

(i) Printed Pages : 11

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(ii) Questions : 6

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**B.A./B.Sc. (General) 5<sup>th</sup> Semester**

**1128**

**ENGLISH**

**Paper-(Elective)**

**Time Allowed : Three Hours]**

**[Maximum Marks : 90**

**Note :—ALL questions are compulsory.**

1. Write short notes on any **FIVE** of the following :

- (a) Gender
- (b) Ideology
- (c) Colonialism
- (d) Importance of Translation in India
- (e) Caste
- (f) Orientalism
- (g) Nation
- (h) Hybridity.

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2. Answer **FIVE** questions in **60-80** words :

- (a) What picture of the winter landscape does the poet sketch in 'Before Dying' ?
- (b) Describe the weather on the 'Cloudy Night'.
- (c) How does the poet describe the new world in 'Forward March' ?

- (d) How does the void eat up everything around it ?
- (e) How did Jumman's friendship with Algu come to an end ?
- (f) Who was Ottakkananan Pokker ?
- (g) Who was Toba Tek Singh ? 15

3. Answer any **TWO** of the following each in about **180-200** words :

- (a) Discuss the theme of the story 'The Holy Panchayat'.
- (b) Draw a character sketch of Swaminathan in MCC.
- (c) Write a critical note on the poem 'Some People Laugh, Some People Cry'. 15

4. Make notes on the following passage with suitable abbreviations :

Our basic nature is to act, and not be acted upon. As well as enabling us to choose our response to particular circumstances, this empowers us to create circumstances.

Taking initiative does not mean being pushy, obnoxious, or aggressive. It does mean recognizing our responsibility to make things happen.

Over the years, I have frequently counseled people who wanted better jobs to show more initiative—to take interest and aptitude tests, to study the industry, even the specific problems the organizations they are interested in are facing, and then to develop

an effective presentation showing how their abilities can help solve the organization's problem. It's called "solution selling", and is a key paradigm in business success.

The response is usually agreement—most people can see how powerfully such an approach would affect their opportunities for employment or advancement. But many of them fail to take the necessary steps, the initiative, to make it happen.

"I don't know where to go to take the interest and aptitude tests".

"How do I study industry and organizational problems? No one wants to help me".

"I don't have any idea how to make an effective presentation". Many people wait for something to happen or someone to take care of them. But people who end up with the good jobs are the proactive ones who are solutions to problems, not problems themselves, who seize the initiative to do whatever is necessary, consistent with correct principles, to get the job done.

Whenever someone in our family, even one of the younger children, takes an irresponsible position and waits for someone else to make things happen or provide a solution, we tell them, "Use your R and I!" (resourcefulness and initiative). In fact, often before we can say it, they answer their own complaints, "I know—use my R and I!".



Holding people to the responsible course is not demeaning; it is affirming. Proactivity is part of human nature, and, although the proactive muscles may be dormant, they are there. By respecting the proactive nature of other people, we provide them with at least one clear, undistorted reflection from the social mirror.

Of course, the maturity level of the individual has to be taken into account. We can't expect high creative cooperation from those who are deep into emotional dependence. But we can, at least, affirm their basic nature and create an atmosphere where people can seize opportunities and solve problems in an increasingly self-reliant way.

### **Act or Be Acted Upon**

The difference between people who exercise initiative and those who don't is literally the difference between night and day. I'm not talking about a 25 to 50 percent difference in effectiveness, I'm talking about a 5000-plus percent difference, particularly if they are smart, aware, and sensitive to others.

It takes initiative to create the P/PC Balance of effectiveness in your life. It takes initiatives to develop the Seven Habits. As you study the other six habits, you will see that each depends on the development of your proactive muscles. Each puts the responsibility on you to act. If you wait to be acted upon, you will be acted upon. And growth and opportunity consequences attend either road.

At one time I worked with a group of people in the home improvement industry, representatives from twenty different organizations who met quarterly to share their numbers and problems in an uninhibited way.

This was during a time of heavy recession, and the negative impact on this particular industry was even heavier than on the economy in general. These people were fairly discouraged as we began.

The first day, our discussion question was "What's happening to us ? What's the stimulus ?" Many things were happening. The environmental pressures were powerful. There was widespread unemployment, and many of these people were laying off friends just to maintain the viability of their enterprises. By the end of the day, everyone was even more discouraged. 15

5. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions :

He returns with a coffee for him, and the chips and the team along with a paper cup of milk the bartender has given him instead of the regulation container of cream. They continue talking, Ruth eating the chips, brushing the salt from around her lips with the back of her hand. She offers some to Gogol, pulling them out for him one by one. He tells her about the meals he's eaten on Indian trains the time he traveled with his family to Delhi and Agra, the rotis and slightly sour dal ordered at one station and delivered hot at the next, the thick vegetable cutlets served with bread and butter



for breakfast. He tells her the way tea was served, how it was bought through the window from men on the platform who served it from giant aluminum kettles, the milk and sugar already mixed in, and how it was poured into crude clay cups that were smashed afterward on the tracks. Her appreciation for these details flatters him ; it occurs to him that he has never spoken of his experiences in India, to any American friend.

They part suddenly, Gogol working up the nerve to ask for her number at the last minute, writing it into the same book where he'd drawn her the floor plan. He wishes he could wait with her at South Station for her bus to Maine, but he has a commuter train to catch in ten minutes to take him to the suburbs. The days of the holiday feel endless; all he can think of is getting back to New Haven and calling Ruth. He wonders how many times they've crossed paths, how many meals they've unwittingly shared in Commons. He thinks back to Psychology 110, wishing his memory would yield some image of her, taking notes on the other side of the law school auditorium, her head bent over her desk. Most often he thinks of the train, longs to sit beside her again, imagines their faces flushed from the heat of the compartment, their bodies cramped in the same way, her hair shining from the yellow lights overhead. On the ride back he looks for her, combing each and every compartment, but she is nowhere and he ends up sitting next to an elderly nun with a brown habit and prominent white down on her upper lip, who snores all the way.

The following week, back at Yale, Ruth agrees to meet him for coffee at the Atticus bookshop. She is a few minutes late and dressed in the same jeans and boots and chocolate suede coat she'd worn when they met. Again she asks for tea. At first he senses an awkwardness he hadn't felt on the train. The cafe feels loud and hectic, the table between them too wide. Ruth is quieter than before, looking down at her cup and playing with the sugar packets, her eyes occasionally wandering to the books that line the walls. But soon enough they are conversing easily, as they had before, exchanging tales of their respective holidays. He tells her about how he and Sonia occupied the kitchen on Pemberton Road for a day, stuffing a turkey and rolling out dough for pies, things his mother did not particularly like to do. "I looked for you on my way back", he admits to her, telling her about the snoring nun. Afterward they walk together through the Center for British Art ; there is an exhibit of Renaissance works on paper, which they've both been meaning to see. He walks her back to Silliman, and they arrange to have coffee a few days later. After saying good night, Ruth lingers by the gate, looking down at the books pressed up to her chest, and he wonders if he should kiss her, which is what he's been wanting to do for hours, or whether, in her mind, they are only friends. She begins to walk backward towards her entryway, looking up at him, smiling, taking an impressive number of steps before giving a final wave and turning away.

He begins to meet her after her classes, remembering her schedule, looking up at the buildings and hovering casually under the archways. She always looks pleased to see him, stepping away from her girlfriends to say hello. "Of course she likes you", Jonathan tells Gogol, patiently listening to a minute account of their acquaintance one night in the dining hall. A few days later, following Ruth back to her room because she's forgotten a book she needs for a class, he places his hand over hers as she reaches for the doorknob. Her roommates are out. He waits for her on the sofa in the common room as she searches for the book. It is the middle of the day, overcast,

- (1) What all does he carry with him ?
  - (a) Coffee, chips, milk, tea
  - (b) Juice, chips, water
  - (c) Beer
- (2) He describe train journeys in \_\_\_\_\_ to Ruth.
  - (a) India
  - (b) England
  - (c) Singapore
  - (d) Australia



- (3) He had \_\_\_\_\_ spoken of his Indian experiences to his American friends.
- (a) Never
  - (b) Often
  - (c) Sometimes
- (4) On the ride back, he ends up sitting next to :
- (a) An elderly nun
  - (b) A priest
  - (c) An attractive woman
- (5) Where does Ruth agree to meet him for coffee ?
- (a) New Haven
  - (b) Maine
  - (c) Atticus Bookshop
- (6) Ruth prefers :
- (a) Coffee
  - (b) Milk
  - (c) Tea
- (7) He begins to meet her after \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Classes
  - (b) Work
  - (c) Parties

(8) Does Gogol think she likes him because :

- (a) She always looks pleased to see him
- (b) She agrees to have coffee with him
- (c) She chats comfortably with him
- (d) All of the above

(9) His mother particularly did not like to :

- (a) Cook rice and dal
- (b) Roast turkey and bake pies
- (c) Make coffee

(10) Jonathan tells Gogol :

- (a) Of course she likes you
- (b) No, she hates you
- (c) Gogol, she likes me.

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6. (a) Use any **FIVE** of the following pairs of words in sentences of your own :

- (i) Attention/intention
- (ii) Birth/berth
- (iii) Check/cheque
- (iv) break/brake
- (v) Weather/whether
- (vi) Sweat/sweet
- (vii) Route/root

(b) Give one word substitution for any **FIVE** of the following and use them in sentences of your own :

- (i) One who sells flowers
- (ii) Care of hands, fingers, nails etc
- (iii) A period of ten years
- (iv) A place where milk, butter, cheese are produced and sold
- (v) That which cannot be believed
- (vi) A person who spends money wastefully
- (vii) An imaginary perfect system of government, society etc.

(c) Change the form of any **FIVE** of the following and make sentences of your own with them :

- (i) Bind (noun)
- (ii) Detection (verb)
- (iii) Excellence (adjective)
- (iv) Dirty (noun)
- (v) Leaf (adjective)
- (vi) Rotation (verb)
- (vii) Marriage (verb).

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