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**Sub Code : 0305 (1048)      Exam Code : 0004**

**Exam : B.A./B.SC. (General), 4th Semester**

**Subject : English**

**Paper : (Elective)**

**Time : 3 Hours      Maximum Marks : 90**

**Note:** (i) Attempt **all** questions.

(ii) Attempt **all** parts of the question together.

(iii) Write legibly

### **SECTION - I**

1. Write a short note on any **five** of the following literary terms :

(i) Allegory

(ii) Epic

(iii) Epithet

(iv) Personification

(v) Satire

(vi) Stanza

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(vii) Hyperbole

(viii) Oxymoron

5×3=15

2. Answer any **five** of the following questions in about **40-60** words each :

(i) What, Why is the sun considered 'unruly' by the poet in the poem 'The Sunne Rising' ?

(ii) What according to Pope, is the duty of man ?

(iii) Who is the silent listener in Browning's 'My Last Duchess' ?

(iv) What is the effect of the moon shining in the sky ?

(v) Give in your own words the central idea of A.K Ramanujan's poem "History".

(vi) What, according to Alexander Pope, is the duty of man as mentioned in 'Essay on Man' ?

- (vii) Discuss in your own words a brief account of William Wordsworth's visit to Tintern Abbey after five years.  $3 \times 5 = 15$

3. Answer any **three** of the following questions in about **100-120** words each :

- (i) Draw a character sketch of Ulysses in your own words.
- (ii) Give a central idea of the poem 'Journey of the Magi'.
- (iii) What is an Elegy ? Bring out the Elegiac elements in 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'.
- (iv) What distinctive qualities would the poet, W.B. Yeats, like to have in his infant daughter as expressed in the poem 'A Prayer for My Daughter' ?

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- (v) Discuss the poem 'My Last Duchess' by Robert Browning as a Dramatic Monologue.

3×5=15

## SECTION - II

4. Write a *Precis* of the following passage and give a suitable title :

History does not consist of battles and a few persons who become kings and generals. History should tell us of the people of a country; how they lived, why they did and what they thought. It should tell us of their joys and sorrows; of their difficulties and how they overcome them. And if we study history in this way, we can learn a lot from it. If we have to face the same kind of difficulty or trouble, our leading of history may help us to get over it.

Specially our study of past times will help us in finding out if people have been getting better or worse, if there has been progress or not. We imagine that we are so important and little things annoy us and worry us. But what are these little happenings in the long history of the world ? It does us good to read and learn something of these vast periods of history because we will not then worry about little things much.

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5. Identify the figure of speech in the following sentences (Epithet, Metonymy, Oxymoron, Epigram) :

- (i) There are no gains without pains.
- (ii) To err is human.
- (iii) Terribly pleased.
- (iv) Aching pleasures.
- (v) I started in wide eyed amazement.



- (vi) Richard, the lion-hearted.
- (vii) The proper study of mankind is man.
- (viii) Boys will be boys.
- (ix) Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
- (x) I burn and freeze like ice. 10

6. Do as directed :

(A) Choose the correct meaning of any **five** of the following words :

- (i) Obstacle [help, hurdle, advantage, gulf]
- (ii) Significant [useless, important, work, harmful]
- (iii) Foresight [anticipation, witty, eyesight, wisdom]
- (iv) Orthodox [modern, latest, conventional, vogue]
- (v) Sensuous [horrible, pleasurable, terrible, offending]

- (vi) Magnify [reduce, shorten, enlarge,  
abbreviate]
- (vii) Confess [concur, admit,  
agree, disclaim] 5

(B) Complete any **five** of the following  
incomplete sentences : 5

- (i) As you sow, .....
- (ii) Wait here until .....
- (iii) A thing of beauty .....
- (iv) There is no truth.....
- (v) Walk carefully.....
- (vi) Man is .....
- (vii) The soldiers fought and died .....

(C) Give **one** word for any **five** of the following :

- (i) A place where astronomical  
observations are taken
- (ii) One who shoots with bows and arrows

- (iii) One who looks on the dark side of things
- (iv) Man who has more than one wife at a time
- (v) To move from one country to another
- (vi) Speaking to oneself
- (vii) Memorable experience of one's life

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7. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

Many Canadians are aware that problems with nation's health care system have resulted in lack of hospital beds and medical equipment, overcrowded emergency rooms, long surgical and diagnostic waiting lists, and not enough



long term care homes. But with 3.6 million Canadians unable to find a family doctor, a particularly insidious and growing problem is making itself evident. The family doctor is the cornerstone of the nation's health care system. The vast majority of Canadians have said many times over that they want their family doctor to be their first point of contact in the health care system. Nevertheless, family doctors are becoming a dying breed. With diminishing access to that first point of contact, many Canadians in need of medical help are finding it increasingly difficult to receive timely and appropriate care. In my province of British Columbia, the conservative estimate is that 2,00,000 British Columbians looking for a family doctor cannot find one.

There are many reasons for this predicament. Over the last 10 years, the number of medical students choosing family practice as their lifelong career has been dropping at a startling rate. It used to be that 50% of student chose family practice as their first choice. As of 1997, that proportion had fallen to 35%; in 2004, it has declined further to 24%. At a time when the population is living longer and increasing in size, these are alarming statistics. When asked why they lack interest in family medicine, students cite a daunting student debt load (often more than \$ 1,00,000 upon graduation) and the long hours required of a doctor who is managing a family practice. As in other kinds of work, young doctors today want a balance between their professional and personal lives.

In BC this problem is compounded because the province produces fewer medical graduates per capita than any other province in Canada with a medical school. The number of graduates in BC is slowly rising- this year the University of British Columbia faculty of medicine graduated 128 students, up from 120. The provincial government has committed itself to doubling the number of medical student graduates to 256. When residency programs are taken into account, however, we will not see the full effects of this initiative until some time between 2016 and 2019. This strategy doesn't come close to giving us the 400 new doctors needed each year in BC to replace those who are retiring, moving out of the province, reducing their hours of practice, or dying. And

at our current rate, we can expect only a small percentage of these new recruits to choose family medicine. The primary care system is showing its cracks. Ten years ago, 2030 of BC's family doctors (about half of the GP population) were providing obstetrical care. Today just 945 are performing this invaluable service. Although delivering babies is a "good news" area of medicine, the hours are long, malpractice insurance premiums are high and the remuneration for bringing new life into the world is modest. The result is that obstetrics is too much for many family physicians to contend with today. Comprehensive family practices see an increasing number of patients, many of whom have an expanding number of complex health problems. In

addition, many more patients than in the past are in a "holding pattern" with conditions that are being monitored by their family doctor while they wait for specialist appointments and care.

It's no surprise, then, that many of BC's family doctors are no longer taking on new patients. In 1999, there were 1,420 family doctors accepting new patients-in 2004 that number declined to 599, a drop of 58%. The foundation of primary care needs to be strengthened in order for it to be sustained. The working Agreement between the doctors and government, ratified in July, 2004, by our membership of 8,000 includes a series of primary care renewal projects designed to



make family practice more attractive to medical graduates, improve upon working conditions, and entice family doctors from outside BC to hang up their shingles here. Yet still more needs to be done.

**Questions :**

- (i) What does the writer mean by 'Primary Care System' ?
- (ii) How is family doctor becoming a 'dying breed' ?
- (iii) Why is obstetrics becoming too much for many family doctors to contend with ?
- (iv) What steps have been taken so far to strengthen the primary care system ?

(v) Write meaning of the following words in simple English :

(a) Per capita

(b) province

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