

(i) Printed Pages : 15]

Roll No.

(ii) Questions : 7]

Sub. Code :

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**B.A./B.Sc. (General) 4th Semester
Examination**

1047

ENGLISH

(Elective)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 90

Note :- (i) Attempt all questions.

(ii) Attempt all parts of question together.

Section-A

1. Attempt any *five* Literary terms in about **50-60** words

each : 15

(i) Epic

(ii) Personification

(iii) Satire

N-49

(1)

Turn Over

(iv) Metaphor

(v) Terza Rima

(vi) Allusion

(vii) Medias Ras

(viii) Oxymoron

2. Attempt any *five* of the following questions in about
50-60 words each :

15

- (i) What type of picture of a winter evening in England is painted by Thomas Hardy in 'The Darkling Thrush' ?
- (ii) Give in your own words the central idea of A.K. Ramanujan's poem 'History' ?
- (iii) Discuss the representation of Sun in John Donne's Poem 'Re Sunne Rising' ?
- (iv) What is the effect of the Nightingale's happy song on the body and mind of the poet in poem 'Ode to a Nightingale' ?

- (v) What, according to Alexander Pope, is the duty of man as mentioned in 'Essay on Man' ?
- (vi) What is the effect of the moon shining in the sky ? Discuss with reference to poem 'To Marguerite'.
- (vii) Discuss in your own words a brief account of William Wordsworth's visit to Tintern Abbey after five years.

3. Attempt any *three* of the following questions in 100-120 words each : 15

- (i) What is an Elegy ? Bring out the Elegiac elements in 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'.
- (ii) Discuss in your own words character-sketch of Ulysses in poem 'Ulysses'.

- (iii) 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' ?
- (iv) How does the poet, Philip Larkin, compare and contrast the trees with human beings in poem 'The Trees' ?
- (v) Discuss the poem 'My Last Duchess' by Robert Browning as a Dramatic Monologue.

Section-B

4. Write a Precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 10

Self-reliance is the pilgrim's best staff, the worker's best tool. It is the master key that unlocks all the difficulties of life. "Help yourself and Heaven will help you" is a maxim that receives daily

confirmation. He who begins with crutches will end with crutches. Help from within always strengthens, but help from without invariably enfeebles the recipient. It is not in the sheltered garden, but in the rugged Alpine cliffs where storms beat most violently that the toughest plants are reared. It is not by use of corks, bladders and life-buoys that you can best learn to swim but by plunging courageously into the waves and buffeting them. To wait until some charitable man passes by—to stand with arms folded, sighing for a helping hand is not the part of any manly mind. The habit of depending upon others should be vigorously resisted since it tends to weaken the intellectual faculties and paralyse the judgement. The struggle against adverse circumstances has, on the contrary, a bracing and strengthening effect, like

that of the pure mountain air on an enfeebled frame.

This is a lesson, which, now-a-days, is not taught in colleges. To us it seems the vice of modern system of education that they lay down too many royal roads to knowledge. Those impediments which formerly compelled the student to think and labour for himself are now most carefully removed, and he glides so smoothly along the well-beaten highway that he pauses not to heed the flowers on either side.

5. Identify the figures of speech (Metonymy, Epithet, Oxymoron, Epigram) in the following sentences : 10
- (i) There are no gains without pains.
 - (ii) He is known for his cruel kindness and mean generosity.
 - (iii) Richard, the lion-hearted.

- (iv) We are reading Shakespeare.
- (v) Learn to respect the chair.
- (vi) Healthy food sometimes make us sick.
- (vii) Aching pleasures.
- (viii) To err is human.
- (ix) Terribly pleased.
- (x) I stared in wide eyed amazement.

6. Do as directed :

- (i) Choose the correct meaning of the following words :

5

(1) Magnify :

- (a) Reduce
- (b) Shorten
- (c) Enlarge
- (d) Abbreviate

(2) Orthodox :

(a) Modern

(b) Latest

(c) Conventional

(d) Vogue

(3) Vital :

(a) Important

(b) Useless

(c) Unwanted

(d) Dead

(4) Sensuous :

(a) Horrible

(b) Pleasurable

(c) Terrible

(d) Offending

(5) Astonish :

(a) Loving

(b) Surprise

(c) Beautiful

(d) Abnormal

(ii) Complete the following incomplete sentences : 5

(1) A thing of beauty

(2) He is poor but

(3) is not an easy job.

(4) There is no truth

(5) Walk carefully

(iii) Give *one* word substitutes of the following sentences : 5

(1) The property left to someone by a will.

- (2) A general pardon of offenders.
- (3) A person who looks at the bright side of things.
- (4) A list of items to be transacted at a meeting.
- (5) A speech made without previous preparation.

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

10

Occasional self-medication has always been part of normal living. The making and selling of drugs has a long history and is closely linked, like medical practice itself, with belief in magic. Only during the

last, hundred years or so, has the development of scientific techniques made it possible for some of the causes of symptoms to be understood, so that more accurate diagnosis has become possible. The doctor is now able to follow up the correct diagnosis of many illnesses—with specific treatment of their causes. In many other illnesses of which the causes remain unknown, he is still limited, like the unqualified prescriber, to the treatment of symptoms. The doctor is trained to decide when to treat symptoms only and when to attack the cause. This is the essential difference between medical prescribing and self-medication.

The advance to technology has brought about much progress in some fields of medicine, including the development of scientific drug therapy. In many countries public health organisation is improving and peoples' nutritional standards have risen. Parallel with such beneficial trends are two which have an adverse effect. One is the use of high pressure advertising by the pharmaceutical industry which has tended to influence both patients and doctors and has led to the overuse of drugs generally. The other is the emergence of the sedentary society with its faulty ways of life : lack of exercise, over-eating, unsuitable eating, insufficient sleep, excessive smoking and drinking. People with disorders arising

from faulty habits such as these, as well as from unhappy human relationship. Often resort to self-medication and so add the taking of pharmaceuticals to the list. Advertisers go to great lengths to catch this market.

Clever advertising, aimed at chronic sufferers who will try anything because doctors have not been able to cure them, can induce such faith in a preparation, particularly if steeply priced, that it will produce—by suggestion—a very real effect in some people. Advertisements are also aimed at people suffering from mild complaints such as simple colds and coughs which clear up by themselves within a short time.

These are the main reasons, why laxatives, indigestion-remedies, painkillers, cough-mixtures, tonics, vitamin

and iron tablets, nose drops, ointments and many other preparations are found in quantity in many households. It is doubtful whether taking these things ever improves a person's health, it may even make it worse. Worse because the preparation may contain unsuitable ingredients; worse because the taker may become dependent on them; worse because they might be taken in excess; worse because they may cause poisoning and worst of all because symptoms of some serious underlying cause may be asked and therefore medical help may not be sought. Self-diagnosis is a greater danger than self-medication.

Answer the following questions briefly :

- (1) What is the difference between medical prescribing and self-medication ?
- (2) What has a long history ?

- (3) What has the advancement of technology brought about ?
- (4) What are the aims of clever advertising ?
- (5) Name the drugs available in quantity in many households.

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