



PAPER – II

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Full Marks : 150

Time : 3 Hours

Note :

The candidates are required to answer **six** questions in **all**. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are **compulsory**. Answer remaining **four** questions from the **rest** choosing **at least one** question from Part – I and Part – II.

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PART – I

1. Answer any five of the following questions : (7×5=35)
 - (a) Write a short note on Indo European family of languages.
 - (b) What is Grimm's Law. Illustrate how it operates and changes sounds.
 - (c) Briefly describe the dialects of Old English.
 - (d) Describe the characteristic features of Middle English.
 - (e) Write a note on the growth and development of Standard English.
 - (f) Discuss the nature of Old English vocabulary.
 - (g) Describe the Teutonic Verbal System with supporting examples.
2. (a) Describe the characteristics and forms of any two of the following : (5×2=10)
 - (i) Ode
 - (ii) Sonnet
 - (iii) Lyric.
- (b) Explain any two of the following terms : (5×2=10)
 - (i) Blank Verse
 - (ii) Alliteration
 - (iii) Iambic Pentametre.

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3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it :

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The next day I saw the Government had posted placards in the streets of Allahabad for travellers saying "Govt. is not responsible for the lives of those who want to go further east." This notice made me feel very disturbed. If a land journey was so full of dangers, would travelling by boat be safer, I wondered. Thus thinking I went for a walk on the banks of the Ganga. There I saw smoke issuing from a steamer, which was on the point of starting. I ran and got into it and asked the captain where it was going. He said, "A steamer has stuck on the sands a little way off in mainstream, and this steamer is now going to haul it off; after returning here it will go to Calcutta three days later." I expressed my eagerness to secure one of its cabins. "This steamer has been chartered by Govt. to carry the sick and wounded soldiers to Calcutta," he said, "and passengers cannot be accommodated here. But I can take you if you can get an order from the Brigadier-General." After much searching I presented myself at the Brigadier's office which was a big bungalow. He was then very busy with other matters and asked me to come the next morning. I presented myself at his door early in the morning. I waited and waited till 10 O'clock and when he called me I made my request to which he replied, "The soldiers will go by this steamer and none but their families can be accommodated with them." I said, "Since Government is warning passengers against travelling by land, and I am getting an opportunity of going safely by boat with their people, why should you not let me go?" The Brigadier had thought I might be one of the rebel party. He asked me who I was. I told him I knew Lord Hay and others in Shimla and introduced myself more fully. He then wrote a letter to the captain of the steamer, asking him to give me a cabin.

The steamer had come back in the mean time and was ready to go to Calcutta. I gave the captain the Brigadier's Letter. But now he said, "What's the good of this letter? There is not a single cabin vacant on board, how can I give you one?" "If no cabin is to be had, I shall go on deck", I said. Hearing our altercation the captain of the Cargo-boat attached to the steamer came up and said, "I am willing to let the cabin I occupy in the boat." "Alright", I said, "I will pay you the money, you give me your cabin." "Go and get your things", he replied, "meanwhile I shall put the cabin in order for you." Delighted with his offer, I hastened to the red house and brought all my things. My old friend Nilkamal Mitra gave me a box of sweets

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for the journey. The steamer soon left for Calcutta. But on reaching Banaras an impediment occurred. The captain got a telegram to say that a second steamer was coming for this Cargo-boat and this one would have to go back and fetch another Cargo-boat. The captain was much disturbed and kept saying, "I shall give up my Government service, there's no knowing what orders they'll give next. To have to go back after coming all this way – this is outrageous." The captain was anxious to go home – and if the steamer went away leaving the Cargo-boat behind, the ladies and gentle men on board would have to return also, so they all put their heads together and decided that there was nothing in the telegram which obliged them to leave the Cargo-boat on that very spot. When they met the in-coming steamer they would give it the Cargo-boat and go back. Perhaps they might reach Calcutta before meeting it. The captain agreed to this proposal and set out towards Calcutta. While on board, I saw in the papers the news of the death of my youngest brother; Nagendranath. Grieved at this news, I absent mindedly left the deck and went into the cabin to fetch something, and as I hurriedly left the cabin with it, my foot found no resting place. Without taking another foot forward I instantly leaned backwards and fell into the cabin. "Did you not see that we had taken up the boards in front of the cabin in order to haul up the luggage ?", they said. No, I had not noticed it. Had I taken another step, I would have fallen into the hole fifty cubits deep and smashed my head to pieces. That day my life was saved. But "the robber of the world steals not, do not think yourself safe from him, if he does not steal today, he will steal tomorrow."

On nearing Rampur Boalia, we saw a steamer coming along, trailing clouds of smoke. The captain stopped our steamer, the approaching steamer also stopped and both cast anchor there. The ladies and gentlemen went and saw that this steamer was a small one and had very few cabins which would not accommodate them all. The men might manage to stay somehow on dock but what would the ladies do ? The captain went to see the military surgeon and other men in the Cargo boat and asked them to give up their cabins. The military surgeon was a plain-spoken man and said, "I have given up my cabin many a time to please the ladies but have never got so much as a 'thank you' for my pains." None of the men agreed to give up their cabins for the ladies, at last the captain came and entreated me saying, "There is no room for the ladies, they would be much obliged if you would kindly give up your cabin." I did so with the greatest pleasure. The captain was very pleased and said, "The English gentlemen refused to make room for the ladies, though they are their own countrymen,

but how generously you have done this for them – we are all most grateful to you.” I was not put to any inconvenience by giving up my cabin as the captain and the others made very nice arrangements for my comfort on deck. I slept at ease at night on deck in the open air. I sent Kishori at home in advance by boat in order to tell them I was coming because it would take some time to change steamers at Rampur and make other arrangements. The next day we started and on the 1st of ‘Agrahayana’ 1780 I safely arrived in Calcutta. I was then 41 years old.

Ne'er shall I forget thy mercy all my life, night and day will it remain entwined within my heart.

Now answer the following questions.

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| (a) Why was the author dismayed when he read the placards in the streets ? | 3 |
| (b) Why was the captain reluctant to let the author board one of the cabins in the steamer ? | 3 |
| (c) How did the author manage to convince the Brigadier to allow him to board the steamer ? | 3 |
| (d) When the author read the newspaper he was grief-stricken, why ? | 3 |
| (e) Give a suitable title to the passage. | 2 |
| (f) Briefly summarize the passage in your own words. | 6 |
| 4. (a) Do as directed in any five of the following : | 5 |
| (i) The officer said to the salesman, “Don’t come to my office.” (Change to Indirect Narration) | |
| (ii) The thief was arrested by the local police. (Change to Active Voice) | |
| (iii) John is a poor man. He is an honest person. (Combine the two sentences into one) | |
| (iv) He met _____ an accident. (Insert a suitable preposition) | |
| (v) There are twenty six alphabets in the English language. (Rewrite to make it factually correct) | |
| (vi) When he saw the child drowning, he jumped into the river to save him. (Insert the adverb “quickly” in the sentence at the proper place) | |



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- (b) Substitute **any five** of the following with **one** word. 5
- (i) A person who does not believe in God.
 - (ii) A branch of biology dealing with plant life.
 - (iii) Words which are similar in meaning.
 - (iv) A doctor who treats the diseases of skin.
 - (v) A person whose wife is dead.
 - (vi) A person who hates woman.
 - (vii) A person who cannot read or write.
- (c) Make sentences to show the difference in meaning between the words given in each pair. Attempt **any five**. 5
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|--------------|-----------|
| (i) beside | besides |
| (ii) caste | cast |
| (iii) cite | Site |
| (iv) dairy | diary |
| (v) emigrant | immigrant |
| (vi) fair | fare |
| (vii) meet | meat |
- (d) Correct and rewrite **any five** of the following ungrammatical sentences. If a sentence is grammatical/acceptable, mention it. 5
- (i) She tried to quickly finish the book before the library is closed.
 - (ii) Your brother works in a car showroom, isn't it ?
 - (iii) Raman has made a blunder mistake.
 - (iv) Ahmad said his assistant, "Come in time."
 - (v) Many new equipments are required in the laboratory.
 - (vi) We have to discuss about it before taking any decision.
 - (vii) Kolkata is more hotter than Ranchi.

PART – II

5. Answer any five of the following questions : (7×5=35)

- (a) Trace the development of British drama with reference to Miracle and Morality plays.
- (b) Discuss the main features of Metaphysical poetry.
- (c) Write a brief note on Victorian Novel.
- (d) Describe Robert Frost or Walt Whitman as a poet.
- (e) Discuss the achievements of Chinua Achebe or J. M. Coetze as a novelist.
- (f) Evaluate the contribution of R. K. Narayan to the development of Indian English Novel.
- (g) Evaluate the contribution of Nissim Ezekiel to the growth of modern English poetry in India.

6. (a) Discuss the major themes of the play Arms and the Man. 14

OR

Critically examine Raja Rao's Kanthapura as a novel on Gandhian idea.

(b) Explain the following with reference to the context. 6

Out, out brief candle !

Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player

That streets and frets his hour upon the stage,

And then is heard no more. It is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fary,

Signifying nothing.

OR

Life never gives us what we want at the moment that we consider appropriate.



7. (a) Write a critical appreciation of either "Heaven of Freedom" or "The Little Black Boy". 14

(b) Explain the following with reference to the context. 6

It is the same ! --- For, be it joy or sorrow,
The path of its departure, still is free
Man's yesterday may ne'er be like his morrow;
Nought may endure but Mutability.

OR

Give me to drink each joy and pain
Which thine eternal hand can mete
For my insatiate soul can drain
Earth's utmost bitter, utmost sweet.

8. (a) Explain, with reference to the context, **any two** of the following : (5×2=10)

(i) "I was mistaken", he said, "It's very good imitation, but of course as soon as I looked through my glass I saw that it wasn't real. I think eighteen dollars is just about as much as the damned things worth."

(ii) There is no harm in cultivating habits, so long as they are not injurious habits. Indeed most of us are little more than bundles of habits neatly done up in coat and trousers.

(iii) For a boy of fourteen his own home is the only Paradise. To live in a strange house with strange people is little short of torture, while the height of bliss is to receive the kind looks of women and never to be slighted by them.

(b) Write a short essay on **any one** of the following in about **250** words : 10

(i) Privatisation of Education.

(ii) Literature and society.

(iii) Your model of Economic Development of Jharkhand.

(iv) Goods and Services Tax (GST).