



II Semester B.A. Examination, May 2016  
(Semester Scheme) (Repeaters)  
(Prior to 2011-12)

Optional English – II

BRITISH LITERATURE (1340 – 1837) & Aspects of Language

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 90

- Instructions :* 1) Answer **all** the questions.  
2) Mention the question numbers **correctly**.

SECTION – A

I. Annotate **any three** of the following :

(3x5=15)

- 1) Blest with each talent and each art to please,  
And born to write, converse, and live with ease :  
Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,  
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne,
- 2) And I will come again, my love,  
Though it were ten thousand mile.
- 3) While here I stand, not only with the sense  
Of present pleasure, but with pleasing thoughts  
That in this moment there is life and food  
For future years.
- 4) Oh, lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud !  
I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed!
- 5) When old age shall this generation waste,  
Thou shalt remain, in midst of other woe.



SECTION – B  
(Poetry)

- II. A) Answer **any one** of the following : 15
- 1) Discuss 'Tintern Abbey' as a poem of transformation from a young William to a mature poet.
  - 2) Differentiate Keats ideas about 'immortality of art' and 'the temporal life of mankind'.
- B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following : 5
- a) Pope as a satirist
  - b) Plight of Londoners
  - c) The power of West Wind.

SECTION – C  
(Novel-Pride and Prejudice)

- III. A) Answer **any one** of the following : 15
- 1) Justify the title of the novel "Pride and Prjudice".
  - 2) Consider "Pride and Prejudice" as a social novel.
- B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following : 5
- a) The Bennets
  - b) Mr. Collins proposal to Elizabeth
  - c) The Netherfield Ball

SECTION – D  
(Prose)

- IV. A) Answer **any one** of the following : 15
- 1) Critically comment on Lamb's essay 'Dream Children – A Reverie'.
  - 2) According to Wordsworth, What are the features of a poet and characteristics of poetry.
- B) Write a short note on **any one** of the following : 5
- a) Earl of Chesterfield
  - b) Wordsworth's ideas of Integrity
  - c) Lamb's fondness for children.



SECTION – E  
(Aspects of Language)

V. Answer **all** the questions :

- 1) A) Identify a finite, non-finite and a verbless clause in the following : 3
- a) He loves camping in the woods.
  - b) I went for a walk around the park.
  - c) John believes the prisoner innocent.
- B) What is verbless clause ? Give an example. 2
- C) Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in the following sentence : 3
- When we heard about the accident, we were upset.
- 2) A) What is collocation ? Give an example. 2
- B) Read the following passage and answer the questions below :

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase “once in a blue moon ?” People use this expression to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say “ I visit the shore once in a blue moon.” Many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.

The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never actually blue. This is just an expression. The phrase “blue moon” actually has to do with the shape of the moon, not the color.

As the moon travels around the earth, it appears to change shape. We associate certain names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon, it is called a crescent moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail. When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the entire moon, it is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however, there will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called a “blue moon”.

Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons. As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. This fact has led people to use the expression “once in a blue moon” to describe other very rare events in their lives.

- a) Identify an instance of reference in the passage. 1
  - b) Identify two collocations from the passage. 2
  - c) Give examples of linkers in the passage. 2
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