

Exam.Code:0005

Sub. Code: 0404

2021

B.A./B.Sc. (General) Fifth Semester
English (Elective)

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 90

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

x-x-x

I. Write short notes on any five of the following:-

- a) Importance of Translation in India
- b) Orientalism
- c) Indian languages
- d) Gender
- e) Post-colonialism
- f) Class
- g) Nation
- h) Multicultural Society

(5x3)

II. Answer any five of the following questions in about 60-80 words:-

- a) What kind of imagery is used in the poem *Before Dying*?
- b) What does the poet mean by 'I was benumbed—totally overcome' in the poem *Windy Night*?
- c) What is the poem *Forward March* about?
- d) What inspires laughter in the poem *Goodbye Party or Miss Pushpa T.S.*?
- e) Explain the line 'I felt the hunger there, the other one' in the poem *Hunger*.
- f) What do you think the yellowed pages of grandfather's diary written in Oriya are a reminder of in the poem *Grandfather*?
- g) Describe the nature of the peasants in the poem *The Night of the Scorpion*. (5x3)

P.T.O.

(2)

III. Attempt any two of the following questions in not more than 180-200 words:-

- a) Discuss the poem *Before Dying* by Jibananda Das with special attention to the poet's treatment of the idea of death.
 - b) Comment upon the poem *Grandfather* as a narrative of survival.
 - c) The poem *The Night of the Scorpion* is a witty banter on Indian Culture. Discuss.
- (15)

IV. Make notes on the following passage with suitable abbreviations:-

- 1) Reading has a significant number of benefits, and here're ten benefits of reading to get you to start reading. Studies have shown that staying mentally stimulated can slow the progress of (or possibly even prevent) Alzheimer's and Dementia, since keeping your brain active and engaged prevents it from losing power.
Just like any other muscle in the body, the brain requires exercise to keep it strong and healthy, so the phrase "use it or lose it" is particularly apt when it comes to your mind. Doing puzzles and playing games such as chess have also been found to be helpful with cognitive stimulation.
- 2) No matter how much stress you have at work, in your personal relationships, or countless other issues faced in daily life, it all just slips away when you lose yourself in a great story. A well-written novel can transport you to other realms, while an engaging article will distract you and keep you in the present moment, letting tensions drain away and allowing you to relax.
Everything you read tills your head with new bits of information, and you never know when it might come in handy. The more knowledge you have the better-equipped you are to tackle any challenge you'll ever face. Additionally, here's a bit of food for thought: should you ever find yourself in dire circumstances, remember that although you might lose everything else—your job, your possessions, your money, even your health—knowledge can never be taken from you.

(3)

- 3) The more you read, the more words you gain exposure to and they'll inevitable make their way into your everyday vocabulary. Being articulate and well-spoken is of great help in any profession, and knowing that you can speak to higher-ups with self-confidence can be an enormous boost to your self-esteem. It could even aid in your career, as those who are well-read, well-spoken, and knowledgeable on a variety of topics tend to get promotions more quickly (and more often) than those with smaller vocabularies and lack of awareness of literature, scientific breakthroughs, and global events.
- 4) Reading books is also vital for learning new languages, as non-native speakers gain exposure to words used in context, which will ameliorate their own speaking and writing fluency. When you read a book, you have to remember an assortment of characters, their backgrounds, ambitions, history, and nuances, as well as the various arcs and sub-plots that weave their way through every story. That's a fair bit to remember, but brains are marvellous things and can remember these things with relative ease. Amazingly enough, every new memory you create forges new synapses (brain pathways) and strengthens existing ones, which assists in short-term memory recall as well as stabilizing moods. How cool is that?
- 5) Have you ever read an amazing mystery novel, and solved the mystery yourself before finishing the book? If so, you were able to put critical and analytical thinking to work by taking note of all the details provided and sorting them out to determine "whodunnit". That same ability to analyze details also comes in handy when it comes to critiquing the plot; determining whether it was a well-written piece, if the characters were properly developed, if the storyline ran smoothly, etc. Should you ever have an opportunity to discuss the book with others, you'll be able to state your opinions clearly, as you've taken the time to really consider all the aspects involved.

P.T.O.

(4)

- 6) In our internet-crazed world, attention is drawn in a million different directions at once as we multi-task through every day. In a single 5-minute span, the average person will divide their time between working on a task, checking email, chatting with a couple of people (via gchat, skype, etc.), keeping an eye on twitter, monitoring their smartphone, and interacting with co-workers. This type of ADD-like behaviour causes stress levels to rise, and lowers our productivity. When you read a book all of our attention is focused on the story—the rest of the world just falls away, and you can immerse yourself in every fine detail you're absorbing. Try reading for 15-20 minutes before work (i.e. on your morning commute, if you take public transit), and you'll be surprised at how much more focused you are once you get to the office.
- 7) Exposure to published, well-written work has a noted effect on one's own writing, as observing the cadence, fluidity, and writing styles of other authors will invariably influence your own work. In the same way that musicians influence one another and painters use techniques established by previous masters, so do writers learn how to craft prose by reading the works of others.
- 8) In addition to the relaxation that accompanies reading a good book, it's possible that the subject you read about can bring about immense inner peace and tranquility. Reading spiritual texts can lower blood pressure and bring about an immense sense of calm, while reading self-help books has been shown to help people suffering from certain mood disorders and mild mental illnesses.
- 9) Though many of us like to buy books so we can annotate them and dog-ear pages for future reference, they can be quite pricey. For low-budget entertainment, you can visit your local library and bask in the glory of the countless tomes available there for free. Libraries have books on every subject imaginable, and since they rotate their stock and constantly get new books, you'll never run out of reading-materials.

(5)

If you happen to live in an area that doesn't have a local library, or if you're mobility-impaired and can't get to one easily, most libraries have their books available in PDF or ePub format so you can read them on your e-reader, iPad, or your computer screen. There are also many sources online where you can download free e-books, so go hunting for something new to read! There's a reading genre for every literate person on the planet, and whether your tastes lie in classical literature, poetry, fashion magazines, biographies, religious texts, young adult books, self-help guides, street lit. or romance novels, there's something out there to capture your curiosity and imagination. (15)

V. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:-

- 1) If any one does an act hurtful to others, there is a prima facie case for punishing him, by law, or, where legal penalties are not safely applicable, by general disapprobation.' There are also many positive acts for the benefit of others, which he may rightfully be compelled to perform; such as to give evidence in a court of justice: to bear his fair share in the common defense, or in any other joint work necessary to the interest of the society of which he enjoys the protection; and to perform certain acts of individual beneficence, such as saving a fellow creature's life. or interposing to protect the defenceless against ill usage, things which whenever it is obviously a man's duty to do, he may rightfully be made responsible to society for not doing.
- 2) A person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury. The latter case, it is true, requires a much more cautious exercise of compulsion than the former. To make any one answerable for doing evil to others is the rule; to make him answerable for not preventing evil is, comparatively speaking, the exception.
- 3) Yet there are many cases clear enough and grave enough to justify that exception. In all things which regard the external relations of the individual, he is de jure amenable to those whose interests are concerned, and, if need be, to society as their protector.

P.T.O.

(6)

There are often good reasons for not holding him to the responsibility; but these reasons must arise from the special expediencies of the case: either because it is a kind of case in which he is on the whole likely to act better, when left to his own discretion, than when controlled in any way in which society have it in their power to control him; or because the attempt to exercise control would produce other evils, greater than those which it would prevent.

- 4) When such reasons as these preclude the enforcement of responsibility, the conscience of the agent himself should step into the vacant judgment seat, and protect those interests of others which have no external protection; judging himself all the more rigidly, because the case does not admit of his being made accountable to the judgment of his fellow creatures. But there is a sphere of action in which society, as distinguished from the individual, has, if any, only an indirect interest; comprehending all that portion of a person's life and conduct which affects only himself, or if it also affects others, only with their free, voluntary, and undeceived consent and participation.
- 5) When I say only himself, I mean directly, and in the first instance; for whatever affects himself, may affect others through himself. This, then, is the appropriate region of human liberty. It comprises, first, the inward domain of consciousness: demanding liberty of conscience in the most comprehensive sense; liberty of thought and feeling; absolute freedom of opinion and sentiment on all subjects, practical or speculative, scientific, moral, or theological.
- 6) The liberty of expressing and publishing opinions may seem to fall under a different principle, since it belongs to that part of the conduct of an individual which concerns other people; but, being almost of as much importance as the liberty of thought itself, and resting in great part on the same reasons, is practically inseparable from it.
- 7) Secondly, the principle requires liberty of tastes and pursuits: of framing the plan of our life to suit our own character; of doing as we like, subject to such consequences as may follow: without impediment from our fellow creatures, so long as what we do does not harm them, even though they should think our conduct foolish, perverse, or wrong.

(7)

- 8) Thirdly, from this liberty of each individual, follows the liberty, within the same limits, of combination among individuals; freedom to unite, for any purpose not involving harm to others: the persons combining being supposed to be of full age, and not forced or deceived. No society in which these liberties are not, on the whole, respected, is free, whatever may be its form of government; and none is completely free in which they do not exist absolute and unqualified.
- 9) The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it. Each is the proper guardian of his own health, whether bodily, or mental and spiritual. Mankind are greater gainers by suffering each other to live as seems good to themselves, than by compelling each to live as seems good to the rest. Though this doctrine is anything but new, and, to some persons, may have the air of a truism, there is no doctrine which stands more directly opposed to the general tendency of existing opinion and practice.
- 10) Society has expended fully as much effort in the attempt to compel people to conform to its notions of personal as of social excellence. The ancient commonwealths thought themselves entitled to practise, and the ancient philosophers countenanced, the regulation of every part of private conduct by public authority, on the ground that the State had a deep interest in the whole bodily and mental discipline of every one of its citizens; a mode of thinking which may have been admissible in small republics surrounded by powerful enemies, in constant peril of being subverted by foreign attack or internal commotion, and to which even a short interval of relaxed energy and self-command might so easily be fatal that they could not afford to wait for the salutary permanent effects of freedom.
- 11) In the modern world, the greater size of political communities, and, above all, the separation between spiritual and temporal authority prevented so great an interference by law in the details of private life; but the engines of moral repression have been wielded more strenuously against divergence from the reigning opinion in self-regarding.

P.T.O.

Choose the correct options:

- b) If anyone harms others, there is a prima facie case for punishing him:
- i) by law
 - ii) by general condemnation
 - iii) by both i and ii
 - iv) by either i or ii
- c) Choose the word which is most similar to the word **prima facie**:
- i) prime factor
 - ii) at first sight
 - iii) primarily
 - iv) neither of the above
- d) The positive acts a culprit can do for the benefit of others may refer to:
- i) to give evidence in a court of justice
 - ii) to bear his fair share in the common defence
 - iii) saving a fellow creature's life
 - iv) all of the above
- e) Choose the word which is most opposite to the word **amenable**:
- i) agreeable
 - ii) willing
 - iii) intractable
 - iv) responsive
- f) What kind of 'exception' does the writer mean to convey:
- i) causing evil to others by actions
 - ii) causing harm to others by supporting the evil done to others
 - iii) being answerable or doing evil to others
 - iv) being answerable or not preventing evil done to others

(9)

- g) The sphere of action in which society has only indirect interest in is:
- i) the aspect of an individual's life which affects only himself
 - ii) an individual's social life
 - iii) an individual's political actions
 - iv) all of the above
- h) The appropriate region of human liberty is:
- i) the inward domain of consciousness
 - ii) liberty of thought and feeling
 - iii) absolute freedom of opinion and sentiment on all subjects
 - iv) only ii and iii
- i) According to the writer, the liberty of tastes and pursuits refers to:
- i) of framing the plan of our life according to our character
 - ii) of doing as we like as long as it doesn't harm others
 - iii) only i
 - iv) only ii
- j) The meaning of the word doctrine is:
- i) action
 - ii) principle
 - iii) operation
 - iv) none of the above
- k) The ancient commonwealths thought themselves entitled to practise:
- i) compel people to conform to their notions of excellence
 - ii) control over private conduct by the government
 - iii) control over the engines of moral regression

(15)

- VI. a) Use the following pairs of words in your sentences:
- i) Metal; mettle
 - ii) Historical; hysterical

P.T.O.

(10)

- iii) Vale; veil
- iv) Honorary; honorable
- v) Gracious; graceful

b) Give one-word substitution of the following and use them in sentences:

- i) A person who opposes war or use of military force
- ii) One who loves books
- iii) One who is fond of sensuous pleasures
- iv) A government by one
- v) One who dies without a will

c) Change the form of word as indicated in brackets and use them in sentences:

- i) Relate (noun)
- ii) Essence (adjective)
- iii) Brass (adjective)
- iv) Remission (verb)
- v) Gay (adverb)

(3x5)

x-x-x