

D 31745

3

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022**

English

ENG 3A 05—SIGNATURES : EXPRESSING THE SELF

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

I. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences. 2 marks each :

- 1 Why did Anne's father try to delete portions of her diary ?
- 2 Why does Gandhi address Hitler as friend ?
- 3 Who are referred to as 'mercenary profiteers' ?
- 4 What are the four main capacities that operate together when Okanaganans speak of themselves as individuals ?
- 5 What is unique about the Okanagan educational practices ?
- 6 Why was the poet ashamed ?
- 7 What is the role that Chaplin plays in the film ?
- 8 Who were the Sandinistas ?
- 9 Name the power that will unite the world ?
- 10 What did Lyudmilla name her baby and why ?
- 11 How does the poet end the poem *Breaking the Silence* ?
- 12 How does Pinter criticise American foreign policies ?
- 13 What is Pinter argument regarding citizens responsibility ?
- 14 How does Janice Mirikithani describe the power of silence in the poem breaking silence ?
- 15 What is the Secret Annexe ?

(Ceiling 25)

Turn over

II. Answer the following questions in *a paragraph* of 100 words each. 5 marks each :

- 16 Describe the importance of title of the poem "Breaking Silence".
- 17 The evolution of identity in the poem *When I was Growing Up*.
- 18 Explain the power of Democracy according to Chaplin
- 19 How does Pinter criticise American foreign policies ?
- 20 What were the atrocities committed against the Jews in Nazi Germany ?
- 21 Explain the philosophy of Okanagan community in general.
- 22 What sights continue to amuse Dillard in *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek* ?
- 23 How did endosulfan pollute the water bodies ?

(Ceiling 35)

III. Answer any *two* of the following in an essay of 200 words :

- 24 Analyse *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek* as a spiritual excursion into the natural world.
- 25 Charlie Chaplin's view of the New World in "The Great Dictator"
- 26 Discuss the impact of this letter on the crusade against endosulfan.
- 27 Explain Nellie Wong's "When I was growing up" is a poem of resistance.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

31745
③

Answer Key

I. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences (2 marks each)

II.

1. She frankly disclosed matters of her sexuality and the conflict between her parents.
2. Gandhi begins the letter by addressing Hitler as 'Dear friend'. He affirms Hitler that he has no enmity towards Hitler and that his business in life for the last 33 years is to create friendship universally by befriending mankind regardless of race, colour or creed.
3. The mercenary profiteers among the academic community of the Agricultural Scientists
4. the physical self, the emotional self, the thinking-intellectual self, and spiritual self and all these four selves are deeply connected to mother earth.
5. Logic and storage information, disciplined to work in concert, to engage beyond automatic response capacity.
6. Yellow man, small bones, frail body, spitting on their streets, coughing, lying in sunless rooms...shooting themselves in the arms.
7. He played a dual role 1) as Adenoid Hynkel, the great dictator and the ruler of Romania 2) as a Jewish barber whose shop has become a part of the ghetto during the time of the war.
8. The party is named after Augusto César Sandino, who led the Nicaraguan resistance against the United States occupation of Nicaragua in the 1930s.
9. Democracy
10. Natashenka, the baby girl, whose name was chosen by her father before his sudden death.
11. The poet ends by saying that after breaking silence they are not scared and feel that their language is beautiful.
12. Pinter vehemently criticises the US Govt's foreign policy from second world war onwards till the contemporary period. He also points out how the US becomes a threat to every nation with the history of bloodshed and violence that it has committed in these years.
13. He argues that as a citizen, it is their responsibility 'to define the real truth of their society' with great 'intellectual determination'.
14. "Breaking Silence," reflects on the knowledgeable of silence of the generation of Japanese-American.
15. During World War II, Anne Frank hid from Nazi persecution with her family and four other people in hidden rooms at the rear of the 17th-century canal house, known as the Secret Annex (Dutch: Achterhuis). (Ceiling 25)

II. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 100 words each: (5 marks each)

16. *Breaking Silence* is a poem that expresses the poet's sorrow, anger and frustration on the sufferings inflicted on the Japanese-Americans in general and the poet's mother and family in particular. During the Second World War the poet's mother and family along with others were caught by force and put in Rohwer concentration camp. The detainees were not allowed to open their mouths. They were not permitted to utter a word against the injustices they were made to suffer. The government confiscated

their property. The improvements they had made in land were either stolen or destroyed. They had made in land were either stolen or destroyed. They were forced into signing documents giving the authorities told them that it was better for them to keep silence. The mother when says, "My youth is buried in Rohwer". All her sufferings were due to the fact that she was a Japanese-American.

17. *When I Was Growing Up* is a poem by the famous Chinese American writer Nellie Wong, who is best known for her themes of feminism and identity. This poem is autobiographical and at the same time, it represents the plight of all women immigrants in America. It talks about the writer's past and her journey from childhood to adolescence. The poem opens with the thoughts of a young girl who wishes to disown her identity and culture and tries to fit into the dominant white majority. She talks about the discrimination that she faced because of her appearance and colour and expresses her desire to be like the fair, blonde, sensuous, desirable American woman. The discrimination was so evident that she started believing in her own darkness and began wearing imaginary pale skin. She recollects the memory of being selected by a white man, with happiness. She says that it made her feel special and precious. She started believing that she represents the Eastern beauty.
18. *The Great Dictator* is a comedy written, acted and produced by Charlie Chaplin in 1940. The film is the first "talkie", non-silent film of Chaplin. It is a political satire condemning Hitler and the fascist regime in Germany during the World War II. He begins his speech by saying the crowd that he does not want to become an emperor or conquer anyone ; but to help people. He asserts the strength of democracy and the belief in collective strength of the people. The speech ends with the exaltation that in order to save democracy they should unite. They should all unite and fight for a world devoid of greed and hatred; devoid of barriers; and a world of reason where science and progress make human life better and happy.
19. Pinter vehemently criticises the US Govt's foreign policy from second world war onwards till the contemporary period. He also points out how the US becomes a threat to every nation with the history of bloodshed and violence that it has committed in these years. He ends the speech by explaining the role of the writer in these political turmoil and how vulnerable an artist in these situations. He argues that as a citizen, it is their responsibility 'to define the real truth of their society' with great 'intellectual determination'.
20. Anne Frank's diary offers readers a glimpse into the mind and emotions of a young girl, shortly before she was packed off to a concentration camp. the regime of Hitler; German Jews who emigrated to Holland and Poland were not allowed to return to Netherland. She is in dilemma whether all of them are fighting together for freedom. . The world has turned upside down. People with noble status in the society are sent to concentration camps, prisons, and lonely cells; also the other people who are young and old, rich and poor. Miserable conditions of The loss of the man and the condition of the girls.
21. The Okanagan native tribes belong to the northern part of British Columbia, known as the Okanagan Valley. The Okanagan tribes have a deep connection with the environment. Their word for body literary means "the land dreaming capacity". Hence their body is the realm of their dreams, hopes, and wishes. Okanagans are taught that each person is born into a family and in a community. Each individual is a

social animal. Okanagan possesses the four selves; the physical self, the emotional self, the thinking intellectual self, and spiritual self and all these four selves are deeply connected to mother earth. The foremost teaching of Okanagans is that, the community comes first, then family and then only comes individuals because they strongly believe that the existence is meaningless without family and community.

22. Dillard reminisces about a couple of summers ago when she was walking along the edge of the island. She wanted to see what was in the water as well as scare some frogs. She notices that the frogs have this strange habit of jumping into the water from seemingly invisible positions along the river bank. When they make their sudden leaps the frogs emit a funny froggy croaking sound before they splash into the water.
23. The pesticide residues which remained in the soil from earlier application become the source of pollution of water bodies through land runoff, leaching and ultimately contaminate drinking water sources. Mammadcha's daughter Hajira lived on the banks of that stream. Hajira's children were born as the victims of Endosulfan. The stream which her father had transformed into a blessing for the villagers has now turned to be a curse because Endosulfan buried high above has flowed downstream. Meanwhile, it affected the Kaithode village adversely. Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) in its study conducted test to measure Endosulfan levels in the water and soil in the area, discovered Endosulfan particles in Nenjamparambu.

(Ceiling 35)

III. Answer any two of the following in an essay of 200 words. (2x10= 20)

24. In *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek*, Dillard looks at the marvels of nature and searches for God. She is undertaking a pilgrimage into nature and observes nature with a microscopic eye. This book has been described as a naturalist classic. It is a explorations and observations of the life of nature around the creek, interspersed with her meditations on the intricacies, paradoxes, mysteries, cruelties, and sublimities of the created world, and the unanswered and unanswerable questions about the intentions of the Creator. Tinker Creek with spiritual questions about good and evil and the nature of human nature as a thinking and longing creature.
25. *The Great Dictator* was a political satire, condemning Hitler, Mussolini, the Nazis, and anti-Semitism. Charlie Chaplin's famous portrayal of fictitious dictator Adenoid Hynkel, a thinly-veiled version of Hitler, made waves around the world when he premiered the 1940 comedy, "The Great Dictator". It provides an excellent road map of how a citizen can conquer the issues that divide him and how a selfless leader views the world. The most enduring aspects of the final speech are its aspirational quality and tone and its underlying faith in humanity. The theme of the story, at its basic level, is the struggle between good and evil, reflected in the balance between the two worlds.
26. *Letters from the Mothers of Nenjamparambu to the Supreme Court*, which is a letter dealing with a very serious social issue. *Letters from Mothers* is an affidavit submitted to Supreme Court on behalf of tens of thousands of victims who are struggling with the terrible misery caused by the poisonous chemical, Endosulfan in the form of deadly diseases. Many have met untimely death in the last 20 years. Many children who are ill-fated, are dying day by day, trapped between life and death. The Central Agricultural Department, which is manifesting undue haste to export Endosulfan is

actually playing with people's life. The NIOH study of 2002 has proved (equivocally) that these diseases are caused by Endosulfan.

27. When I Was Growing Up is a poem by the famous Chinese American writer Nellie Wong, who is best known for her themes of feminism and identity. This poem is autobiographical and at the same time, it represents the plight of all women immigrants in America. It talks about the writer's past and her journey from childhood to adolescence. The thoughts of a young girl who wishes to disown her identity and culture and tries to fit into the dominant white majority. She talks about the discrimination that she faced because of her appearance and colour and expresses her desire to be like the fair, blonde, sensuous, desirable American woman.

D 31894

15

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022**

English

ENG 4 (3) C02—HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE—II

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

I. Answer the following questions (2 marks each) :

- 1 Name a novel written by Charles Dickens in the background of the French Revolution.
- 2 What is meant by Theatre of the Absurd ?
- 3 Who wrote Sonnets from the Portuguese, and what's their theme ?
- 4 What is an epistolary novel ?
- 5 Whose novels are called the Wessex novels ?
- 6 Which 20th Century novel chronicles the events of one single day in the life of the protagonist Leopold Bloom ?

Match the Following :

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 7 The Importance of Being Ernest | — T. S. Eliot. |
| 8 Murder in the Cathedral | — George Bernard Shaw. |
| 9 Arms and the Man | — Samuel Beckett. |
| 10 Look Back in Anger | — Oscar Wilde. |
| 11 Waiting for Godot | — John Osborne. |
| 12 How does Eliot describe Ezra Pound while dedicating "The Waste Land" to him ? | |
| 13 Name two war poets in English. | |
| 14 What is Impersonality Theory in Poetry ? | |
| 15 Name two New Critics in English. | |

(Ceiling : 25 marks)

Turn over

II. Answer the following questions in about 100 words (5 marks each) :

- 16 Social commentary in the novels of Charles Dickens.
- 17 The Pre-Raphaelite Movement.
- 18 The Angry Young Men
- 19 War poetry in English.
- 20 The Movement Poetry.
- 21 Postmodern Theatre.
- 22 The Comedy of Menace.
- 23 Indian diasporic writing.
- 24 Literature and digital technology.

(Ceiling : 35 marks)

III. Write a short essay on any *two* of the following in about 200 words each :

- 25 The theme of faith in Victorian poetry.
- 26 Trends in 20th century British drama.
- 27 Modernism in Literature.
- 28 Realism in modern English novel.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

3/24/4
15
Answer Key

1. A Tale of Two Cities
2. Theater of the Absurd, or absurdism, is a term coined by Martin Esslin to describe set of particular plays written in the mid-20th century, as well as later plays that were written in the same tradition. Esslin pointed to these plays as illustrative of a philosophy by Albert Camus, which says that life has no inherent meaning.
3. Sonnets From The Portuguese by Mrs. Browning records her ardent love for her husband, Robert Browning.
4. The epistolary novel is the novel in which the plot develops through the medium of letters written by various characters.
5. Thomas Hardy
6. Ulysses by James Joyce
7. Oscar Wilde
8. T.S. Eliot
9. George Bernard Shaw
10. John Osborne
11. Samuel Beckett
12. Il miglior fabbro - the better craftsman.
13. Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon
14. The theory of impersonality is given by T.S. Eliot in his essay Tradition and Individual Talent. He argues that a poet should use his personality to be a medium through which the poetic tradition of his nation or race is resumed, instead of expressing it through poetry.
15. Allen Tate, Robert Penn Warren, John Crowe Ransom, Cleanth Brooks, William Empson, F.R. Leavis.
16. Dickens was not only the first great urban novelist in England, but also one of the most important social commentators who used fiction effectively to criticize economic, social, and moral abuses in the Victorian era. Dickens showed compassion and empathy towards the vulnerable and disadvantaged segments of English society, and contributed to several important social reforms. Dickens's deep social commitment and awareness of social ills are derived from his traumatic childhood experiences.
17. The Pre-Raphaelites opposed the dominance of the British Royal Academy, which championed a narrow range of idealized or moral subjects and conventional definitions of beauty drawn from the early Italian Renaissance and Classical art. In contrast, the Pre-Raphaelites took inspiration from an earlier (pre-Raphaelite - before the artist Raphael) period, that is, the centuries preceding the High Renaissance. They believed painters before the Renaissance provided a model for depicting nature and the human body realistically, rather than idealistically, and that collective guilds of medieval craftspeople offered an alternative vision of artistic community to mid-19th-century academic approaches.
18. Various British novelists and playwrights who emerged in the 1950s and expressed scorn and disaffection with the established sociopolitical order of their country. Their impatience and resentment were especially aroused by what they perceived as the hypocrisy and mediocrity of the upper and middle classes. The group's leading figures included John Osborne and Kingsley Amis; other popular figures included John Braine, Alan Sillitoe, and John Wain.

19. War poetry is poetry that deals with the subject of war. Often composed during a particular conflict, these poems are usually written by soldiers. However, nurses and doctors in military hospitals, and even war correspondents have written war poetry. In general, the authors are all people who have seen what really happens on the battlefield with their own eyes. Although people have been writing verses about war for thousands of years, war poetry differs considerably from previous eras' poems about conflicts. The poems written by soldiers from World War I and later conflicts were not epics; these verses did not praise heroes or epic battles. Rather, they often questioned the purpose of war, why people fight, and overall an unflinchingly realistic portrayal of the nature of battle. War poetry is exclusively realistic, showing warfare in an unglamorous and unromantic light.

20. The Movement was a term coined in 1954 by J. D. Scott, literary editor of *The Spectator*, to describe a group of writers including Philip Larkin, Kingsley Amis, Donald Davie, D. J. Enright, John Wain, Elizabeth Jennings, Thom Gunn and Robert Conquest. The Movement's importance includes its worldview, which took into account the collapse of the British Empire and the United Kingdom's drastically reduced power and influence over world geo-politics. The group's objective was to prove the importance of traditional English poetry, over the American-led innovations of modernist poetry. The members of the Movement were not anti-modernity but they were opposed to modernist literature, which was reflected in the Englishness of their poetry.

21. Postmodern theatre, like other postmodern art forms, discards many of the ideas of modernism. Theories of modern theatre propose that access to universal truths can be achieved through artistic representation of life. Postmodern theatre, however, rejects the notion of make-believe and instead sees theatrical performance as a real life event or happening in which the audience participates. Devices like standard plots and character development are minimized. This type of theatre embraces human experience in various forms and takes its inspiration from history, culture, and social issues.

22. A comedy of menace is a play in which the laughter of the audience in some or all situations is immediately followed by a feeling of some impending disaster. The audience is made aware of some menace in the very midst of its laughter. The menace is produced throughout the play from potential or actual violence or from an undercurrent sense of violence throughout the play. Harold Pinter's *The Birthday Party* is a comedy of menace. The play is actually the mingling of comedy with a perception of danger that pervade the whole play.

23. The diaspora or immigrant writing occupies an important place between the country and the culture. Diaspora writing has many benefits, and a powerful network connects the entire world. The most important characteristics of diaspora writing include nostalgia, the search for identity, family and marital relationships, as well as eradicating or embedding the multicultural environment. English Indian writers such as Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherjee, Shauna Singh Baldwin, Amitav Ghosh, Anjana Appachana, Sunetra Gupta Anita Nair, Jhumpa Lahiri, and Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni have become prominent writers in the Indian diaspora writing tradition.

24. Digital technology is changing the landscape of literary studies. In essence, the proliferation of computer technology and hypertext is forcing literary scholars to look at how the expanded role of the visual in our society is influencing the way we read and disseminate texts, especially hypertexts, while they also come to a better understanding of the role of the

reader in a digital environment and the overall value of electronic literature. Literary studies is witnessing the birth of a new paradigm through digital technology in textual production and dissemination that will not only raise new questions, but further examine age-old literary issues. The introduction of digital technology onto the literary landscape has forced the re-evaluation of several aspects involved with literary studies, but more importantly it has forced scholars to examine archaic ideals concerning reading, writing and teaching literary texts.

25. During the Victorian era, religious doubt arose throughout England due to groundbreaking discoveries founded by theorists such as Charles Darwin, who emerged depicting radical, new views pertaining to the laws of evolution. The stark contrast between religion and science provided an inspiration to many authors of the age, such as Matthew Arnold and Christina Rossetti, who repeatedly depicted the struggle between faith and doubt as a prominent theme throughout their poetry. Rossetti, a well-known poet of faith, frequently emphasizes on spiritual facets pertaining to inner restoration as well as turmoil throughout her lyrics. In two of her poems, "Cobwebs" and "A Pause," Rossetti portrays both the unsettling burden of Victorian doubt, as well as the revival of renewed Victorian faith, a matter in which many individuals of the time period struggled with.

26. When traditional drama dealt with supernatural elements, fate, heroic deed etc, Modern English drama deals with realism, absurdism etc. Modern playwrights' conditions of factories, socialism, and rise of repressed sector. Industrialization had a great impact over the drama leading to the production of plays lamenting over alienation, disillusionment, war, injuries, mechanical world etc. Some of the famous Modern English Playwrights are Henrik Ibsen, George Bernard Shaw, Edward Albee, Arthur Miller etc. Among them, Henrik Ibsen is considered to be the father of Modern English Drama. Some of the major characteristics of Modern English Drama include Naturalism, Realism, Absurdism etc.

27. Modernism is a period in literary history which started around the early 1900s and continued until the early 1940s. Modernist writers in general rebelled against clear-cut storytelling and formulaic verse from the 19th century. Instead, many of them told fragmented stories which reflected the fragmented state of society during and after World War I. The Modernist impulse is fueled in various literatures by industrialization and urbanization and by the search for an authentic response to a much-changed world. Although prewar works by Henry James, Joseph Conrad, and other writers are considered Modernist, Modernism as a literary movement is typically associated with the period after World War I. The enormity of the war had undermined humankind's faith in the foundations of Western society and culture, and postwar Modernist literature reflected a sense of disillusionment and fragmentation. A primary theme of T.S. Eliot's long poem *The Waste Land* (1922), a seminal Modernist work, is the search for redemption and renewal in a sterile and spiritually empty landscape. With its fragmentary images and obscure allusions, the poem is typical of Modernism in requiring the reader to take an active role in interpreting the text.

28. The novel of the Modern Age is realistic in nature. The realistic writer is one who thinks that truth to observed facts (facts about the outer world or his own feelings) is the great thing, while an idealist writer wants to create a pleasant picture. The modern novelist is realistic in this sense. He tries to include within the limits of the novel almost everything and not a merely one-sided view of it: Tolstoy's *War and Peace* and Eliot's *Middlemarch* had

proven that the novel can be made as flexible as life itself. The modern novelists have continued this experiment still further, and are trying to make the novel more elegant and flexible.

D 31891

17

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022**

English

ENG 3B 03—APPRECIATING PROSE

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

I. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences. 2 marks each :

- 1 What is prose ?
- 2 What is the difference between a tale and a short story ?
- 3 Define fictional autobiography.
- 4 What is an article ?
- 5 What is secular prose ?
- 6 Victorian prose writers.
- 7 What is meant by a homily ?
- 8 What is the theme of "Of Studies" ?
- 9 How was grandmother Field cremated ?
- 10 What does Chesterton tell the old gentleman at Hyde Park ?
- 11 What does Achebe mean by the middle ground ?
- 12 Albert Camus declares that a writer's duty is two-fold. Explain.
- 13 What happens to the young Palestinians who cannot control their anger ? What "new fashioned" twenty first century war does Arundhati Roy talk about ?
- 14 How do school teachers and lovers consider comma ?
- 15 Who was Jean Valjean ? Why was he imprisoned ?

(Ceiling 25)

Turn over

II. Answer the following questions in a paragraph. 5 marks each :

- 16 Explain what happened in Hiroshima on 6th August 1945.
- 17 What are the three main purposes of studies ? What are the benefits of reading ?
- 18 What were the qualities of Lamb's grandmother ?
- 19 How does Chesterton portray Battersea during the times of flood ?
- 20 What is Albert Camus' idea about a true artist ?
- 21 How does Achebe sketch the Igbo people ?
- 22 How does Pico Iyer connect punctuation marks with road signs ?
- 23 What is the main focus of "Come September" ?

(Ceiling 35)

III. Write essays on any *two* of the following :

- 24 What are the features of Bacon's prose style ?
- 25 How does Chesterton romanticize difficult situations by dwelling on the notion that "an inconvenience is only an adventure wrongly considered" ?
- 26 Justify the title "Dream Children : A Reverie".
- 27 Bring out the linguistic and socio-cultural aspects of punctuation marks as expressed by Iyer in the essay "In Praise of the Humble Comma".

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

31694

17

III SEMESTER BA ENGLISH DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBCSS UG)

ANSWER KEY
CORE COURSE-ENGLISH
ENG3B03-APPRECIATING PROSE

1. Prose is verbal or written language that follows the natural flow of speech. It is the most common form of writing, used in both fiction and non-fiction.
2. Usually a short story focuses on one incident; has a single plot, a single setting, and a small number of characters; and covers a short period of time. A tale is an unelaborated narration of a single incident. In the tale or "story of incident" the focus is on the course and the results of an event as in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Golden Bug* whereas the story of character deals with the state of mind or the psychological and moral qualities of the protagonist.
3. The term "fictional autobiography" has been coined to define novels about a fictional character written as though the character were writing their own biography, of which Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*, is an early example. Charles Dickens' *David Copperfield* is another such classic, and J.D Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* is a well-known modern example of fictional autobiography. Bronte's *Jane Eyre* is yet another example of fictional autobiography, as noted on the front page of the original version. The term may also apply to works of fiction purporting to be autobiographies of real characters, e.g., Robert Nye's *Memoirs of Lord Byron*.
4. An article is a written work published in a print or electronic medium. It may be for the purpose of propagating the news, research results, academic analysis or debate.
5. The term 'secular prose' is related to the limited range of creative and pseudo-scientific writings which survives from the Anglo-Saxon period, the romance literature and tales by travelers. There is also a substantial body of writings from the period which is secular in content; for example legal material and chronicles, administrative texts, medical and scientific handbooks, and handbooks and many texts dealing with secular life.
6. Conservative by temperament and religious by inheritance, most of the **first generation** Victorians were the new forces of industry, utilitarian ethics and political democracy.- Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin, Lord B Macaulay. **The second generation** of prose writers was more conscious of the art of prose writing than their predecessors. They were indifferent to the theological, political and economic issues.- Walter Peter, RL Stevenson.
7. A religious discourse which is intended primarily for spiritual edification rather than doctrinal instruction. It is a speech or sermon given by a priest to a group of people, to offer them moral correction. It can be viewed as a public discourse on a moral or religious subject.
8. Bacon highlights the importance of studies. He illustrates the role studies play in an individual's daily life. It is always related to the application of knowledge in practical life.
9. Field was a graceful lady with all generosity and kindness. She was loved and respected by all. She was highly religious, so she was very popular among people. When she died, her funeral was attended by a concourse of all the poor, some of the gentry also came and make their presence. They all came from neighborhood from many miles away to show their respect in her memory.
10. He told the gentleman that a heart as benevolent as his ought to be filled with peace.
11. A view of events neither from the foreground nor from the background. It is a personal and political position from which he strives to act and write with empathy. He recalls his happy memories of reading novels in secondary school and also the harsher truths of colonial rule.

12. The refusal to lie about what one knows and the resistance against oppression.
13. The young Palestinians who cannot control their anger turn themselves into human bombs and haunt Israel's streets and public spaces, blowing themselves up, killing ordinary people, injecting terror in to ordinary life and eventually hardening both societies' suspicion and mutual hatred of each other. The Israeli govt's daily incursions into Palestinian territory is like a newly fashioned twentieth century war.

14. School teachers exalt it and lovers defy it.

15. Jean Valjean was a young unemployed peasant. He was imprisoned as he stole a loaf of bread to feed his sister and children.

16. Within a few seconds after the explosion, thousands of people outside were burnt to death. Many others were twisting, and shrieking from intolerable pain. Walls, houses, factories and other buildings were all demolished. Trains were also thrown off the rails. Men under the debris were either killed or wounded, and those who miraculously escaped, found themselves encircled by fire and were burnt to death. Horses, dogs and cattle too were not spared. Trees and plants were also burnt to ashes. Some reinforced concrete buildings still remained standing, but their interiors were completely gutted. After half an hour there was a sudden rain of over-heated air followed by a violent storm which completely burnt everything. The bright, busy town of yesterday thus wore a desolate and bizarre look of the necropolis. By the evening Hiroshima ceased to exist.

17. Purposes-studying for gaining delight, studying done for ornamenting one's life, studying in order to improve one's ability.

Reading makes man complete or well informed. We acquire knowledge by reading. The study of books helps us to engage ourselves with unknown spheres and it helps to cure the infirmities of the mind.

18. Lamb's grandmother had a pleasing personality. She was highly religious. She was beloved and respected by everybody. She was very particular and prompt in her duties. She was fond of children and always enjoyed to be with them during holidays. She was tall, upright and graceful. She was a good dancer and was so popular among the commoner that her funeral was attended by a concourse of all the poor and some of the gentry of the neighbourhood from miles away.

19. Chesterton says that no matter it was flooded in London but he took this situation as the additional splendour of great sheets of water. There was something quite incomparable in the landscape or waterscape of that romantic town. Battersea must be a vision of Venice. There is nothing so poetical as this place, when a district is flooded it becomes an archipelago. The romantic view of these inconveniences is quite practical as the other. There is an opportunity for enjoyment.

20. Camus mentions that a true artist shall not judge but understand others. They scorn nothing; they have to take sides in this world. They can side perhaps side only with that society in which, according to Nietzsche's great words, not the judge but the creator will rule, whether he be a worker or an intellectual. A writer is not free from the difficult duties related to society. He should write for the abandoned or those who are exposed to humiliations. He should be committed to truth and liberty.

21. The Igbo are not starry eyed about the world. Their poetry does not celebrate romantic love. When the Igbo people fight, encounter human conflict, their first impulse is not to determine who is right but quickly to restore harmony. They are social managers. Their workplace is not a neat table top, but a messy workshop. There are foolish people as well as wise people but nobody is scandalized by that.

22. Punctuation marks are the road signs placed along the highway of our communication -- to control speeds, provide directions and prevent head-on collisions. A period has the unblinking finality of a red light; the comma is a flashing yellow light that asks us only to slow down; and the semicolon is a stop sign that tells us to ease gradually to a halt, before gradually starting up again. By establishing the relations between words, punctuation establishes the relations between the people using words. Punctuation keeps up law and order.

23. Arundhati Roy speaks poetically to power on the US government's "War on Terror,"

globalization, and the misuses of nationalism. She contextualizes the recent invasion of Iraq within the history of US-sponsored interventions in Chile, Palestine, and Afghanistan. With lyricism and passion, Roy combines her literary talents and encyclopedic knowledge to expose injustice and provide hope for a future world.

24. Bacon has used various features which can be termed as: Aphoristic, Paradox, Rhetorical Device, Imagery, Analogy, and allusion for being impersonal though saving his own personality. Bacon's works are classified as essays for having the artistic value of Beauty and moral. Francis Bacon has distinctive features that fame his works through the ages. Bacon's style is compact yet polished and indeed some of its conciseness is due to the skillful adaptation of Latin idiom and phrase. His sentences are pregnant and have the capability of expanding into paragraph. He had a great and impressive mastery over the art of saying maximum into minimum words.

25. The essay reminds us of the importance of a positive attitude, especially regarding petty things in our daily life which tend to irritate us. Inconvenient situations may be turned into enjoyable ones with the right attitude and open imagination. People may find such an approach unrealistic or impractical, but Chesterton highlights the fact that such romantic views are also equally logical and at times more sensible as well. At the same time, he ignores the hardships and loss that the poor would suffer during the floods and such adversities. His views in this essay are thus one sided to an extent. The significance and power of the emotional point of view may be considered as the basic message of the entire essay. Another valid point that the essay makes is the need to get rid of thoughts about humiliating oneself or being embarrassed about oneself when doing the right thing or taking a childlike, optimistic view of life. The importance of not being bothered about the probability of the society laughing at you is also highlighted by Chesterton here. On the whole the essay prompts one to take life in a lighter and fun manner.

26. "Dream children: A Reverie" is an autobiographical essay written by Charles Lamb who is famous as the 'Prince of English Essayists'. This essay is an outburst of emotions of Charles Lamb. He lived a very pathetic life because all his dear ones left him one after another forever. He missed them throughout his life. Lamb wrote this essay when he was nearing fifty.

The death of his elder brother John Lamb was fresh and heavy on his Mind. Along with this pain, He also had other sufferings which he bore all his life. He puts all his emotions in this essay. Every word of this essay tells the pain and suffering of Charles Lamb. This essay has been entitled "Dream Children – A Reverie" which is the most suitable title because it depicts the emotions of a man who was left all alone and had no one to share his feeling. So in his reverie, he creates his dream children and tells them everything about his life. The title truly reflects the mood of the essay.

27. In the essay, Pico Iyer basically conveys the necessity of punctuation in everyday written language. He believed that it was not just a grammatical need, but also an emotional necessity. He presents punctuation in a fun, humorous and inviting way which makes us view punctuation in a way that we had never before thought or imagined. He emphasizes that the power and role of punctuation is very often underestimated. He personifies comma in his essay to drive home the point that language is made better with the use of punctuation. The comma is described in the essay's title as the 'humble' comma because it is often overlooked, underestimated and considered as a trivial or ignorable element in language. Iyer opines that written language could become dull and monotonous without punctuation. He uses metaphorical language and also draws analogies to emphasize his points. The main points that Iyer conveys through the essay are that punctuation holds the society upright and that it is a signature of cultures, music to our minds and it also lends written words a human voice. Punctuations, according to Iyer, are also capable of communicating the general attitude of a particular time period. Even inner or connotative meanings can be conveyed with the use of punctuations. Iyer concludes the essay by focusing on the significance of the little things in life.

D 31892

(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022**

English

ENG 3B 04—ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND USAGE

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

I. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. Each question carries 2 marks. Ceiling - 25 marks :

- 1 Here lies a man whose name was writ in water. Categorise the words in the sentence to *form class* and *function class*.
- 2 The pretty girl in blue salwar spoke eloquently. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words.
- 3 Write a sentence with a *gerund* as its subject
- 4 There goes a harmless arrogant guy. Identify the mood of the sentence and justify your answer.
- 5 The chief guest *presented* her with the medal. Form two inflexional and derivational variants of the italicized word.
- 6 *Prem said, you can bank on me*. Identify the phrasal verb and write its meaning.
- 7 Make a sentence using the idiom, call it a day.
- 8 Develop the given pattern to a sentence. S + V + O + Participle.
- 9 The novel is about clash of civilizations. It is a must read. Convert the given sentences into a single sentence using any subordinate conjunction.
- 10 Can you say that bread and butter are a balanced diet ? Identify the mistake in the sentence and justify your correction.
- 11 Write a sentence which has one main clause and one dependent clause.
- 12 I had called him several times. Which is the tense used in the sentence.
- 13 Maya is bolder than any other student in the class. Rewrite the sentence in positive degree.

Turn over

14 She used to go to church occasionally. Correct the mistake if any in the sentence and justify your changes.

15 The boys went to play. Frame a Tag Question.

II. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. Each question carries 5 marks. Ceiling - 35 Marks :

16 Following are the sentences found in an advertisement. Analyse the pattern of each sentence and write what type they belong to :

- a) Branded items are here for sale
- b) You may please walk in and see for yourself
- c) What a wonderful collection is on display
- d) Why do you hesitate ?
- e) We promise you 100 % satisfaction

17 Analyse the given sentences, understand their tenses and convert them to corresponding past tenses :

- a) We are going to the theatre.
- b) I wake up at 6
- c) The building is nice to hang around

18 The given sentences were in an address made by Ram on learning Soorya's decision to go abroad. Try to correct the mistakes in the sentences if any :

- a) I am appreciating your decision to go abroad
- b) The youngsters are falling a prey to overseas consultants.
- c) Each one have to verify the authenticity of the consultants.

19 Identify the clauses in the given sentences and convert them to other types of sentences :

- a) Identifying the omission, she approached the publishers to edit it.
- b) The building in the compound was really enormous but still I could find out the office.

20 The auxiliary *can* is used to express ability and capability. Give two examples each for the above functions.

- 21 Each of the given sentences has a mistake. Identify the mistake and rewrite them correctly :
- Sheela and Gita comes from the hostel.
 - I am going to the Ooty during the winter.
 - Some video games is challenging.
- 22 Change the voice of the given sentences to the other :
- A notice was read out by the teacher.
 - Maya loves Dalmatians.
 - Did you receive the questions in time ?
- 23 Rewrite the following text by correcting the collocation errors in them. Underline the changes you make :

We had some plans to meet the customers. So this morning I took a little shower. As I was making for the bed, I could hear heavy rain outside. I checked closely the weather and saw it was going to be full of a wet day

III. Read the following questions and answer any *two* :

- 24 Read the given passage and list the mistakes in it. Specify if the mistake is related to tense, concord, preposition or verb. Rewrite the sentences correctly and justify each of the changes you made.
- She didn't had money to buy the dress of her choice. She use her all resources to buy the next option, which was one of the most expensive dress in that shop and everyone pay attention on it. The customers shows similar interest by the same product at times.
- 25 Elucidate any five rules of reported speech and write two examples of each.
- 26 Rearrange the jumbled words given below to form meaningful sentences :
- to / the company / goods / Vietnam / exports.
 - Brother/ an/ wants /be/my/ astronaut /to
 - I read / paper / in the / burglar / been / caught / had / the / that
 - the storm /shed / damaged / the /was / during
 - would / no/ like / sight / one /to/ such / see / a

- 27 Study the given table and frame 10 correct sentences from it. Use different structures or tenses so that your answer includes statements, questions, negatives, present, past and future sentences :

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| He | Is/am/are/was/were | At town plaza |
| She | Do/does/did | Go home by foot |
| It | Have/has/had | Swim for an hour |
| They | Will/will have | A lot of pet animals |
| We | | To the cinema hall |
| I | | Necessary tools to make it |
| Radha | | The liberty to do it |
| Manu and Manju | | Writing the exam |
| | | Been in their destination |
| | | Buy books |

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

31892 (13)

III SEMESTER BA ENGLISH DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBCSSUG)

Core Course English
ENG3B04-English Grammar and Usage

Marks: 80

Time: 2.5 hours

I. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. Each question carries two marks. (Ceiling – 25 marks)

1. Form Class – Lies, man, name, writ, water
Function Class – Here, a, whose, was, in
2. Pretty Girl – Adjective
Spoke eloquently - Adverb
3. Playing is good for health
4. Indicative mood
5. Inflexional variants – Presents, presenting
Derivational variant – Presentable, Presently
6. Bank on- rely
7. Give credit to any correct answer.
8. I saw my friend crossing the road.
9. The novel is about clash of civilizations as it is a must read.
10. Can you say that bread and butter is a balanced diet?
11. The college is ready to welcome the president when he arrives.
12. Past perfect
13. No other student in the class is as bold as Maya.
14. She went to church occasionally.
15. Didn't they?

II. Read the following questions and do as directed. All questions can be answered. Each question carries five marks. (Ceiling – 35 Marks)

16. Following are the sentences found in an advertisement. Analyse the pattern of each sentence and write what type they belong to.

- a) Declarative/assertive
- b) Imperative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Interrogative
- e) Declarative/assertive

17. Analyse the given sentences, understand their tenses and convert them to corresponding past tenses.

- a) We were going to the theatre (Present continuous – Past continuous)
- b) I woke up at 6 (Simple present – simple past)
- c) The building was nice to hang around (Simple present – simple past)

18. The given sentences were in an address made by Ram on learning Soorya's decision to go abroad. Try to correct the mistakes in the sentences if any.
- I *appreciate* your decision to go abroad
 - The youngsters *are* falling a prey to overseas consultants.
 - Each one *has* to verify the authenticity of the consultants.
19. Identify the clauses in the given sentences and convert them to other types of sentences.
- As she identified the omission, she approached the publishers to edit it. (Simple to complex)
 - In spite of the enormous buildings in the compound, I could find out the office (Compound to simple)
20. The auxiliary *may* is used to express permission and possibility. Give two examples each for the above functions.
- You may come in
She may sing tonight.
21. Each of the given sentences has a mistake. Identify the mistake and rewrite them correctly.
- Sheela and Gita come from the hostel.
 - I am going to Ooty during the winter.
 - Some video games are challenging
22. Change the voice of the given sentences to the other.
- The teacher read out a notice.
 - Dalmatians are loved by Maya
 - Were the questions received by you in time?
23. Rewrite the following text by correcting the collocation errors in them. Underline the changes you make.

We had *plans* to meet the customers. So this morning I *took a shower*. As I was *making the bed*, I could hear heavy rain outside. I *checked the weather* and saw it was going to be a *wet day*

III. Read the following questions and answer any two (2 x 10 = 20)

24. Read the given passage and list the mistakes in it. Specify if the mistake is related to tense, concord, preposition or verb. Rewrite the sentences correctly and justify each of the changes you made.

She didn't *have* money to buy the dress of her choice. She *used all her resources* to buy the next option. It was one of the most expensive *dresses* in that shop and everyone pay attention to it. The customers showed similar interest *on* the same product at times.

25. Ans:

- If the reporting verb is in the present tense or future tense, the verb in the reported speech is not changed.

Eg:-The boy says, "I want to go home"

The boy says that he wants to go home.

2. If the reporting verb is in the past tense, the verb in the reported speech is changed to past tense.

Eg:-Jaya said. "Manu plays cricket"

Jaya said that Manu played cricket.

3. If the reported speech contains some universal facts the verb in the simple present remains unchanged

Eg:-Teacher said. "The sun is a star"

Teacher said that the sun is a star.

4. The words showing nearness are changed to the words showing distance.

Eg:-Now – then, today – that day

5. While reporting interrogatives, it is changed to declarative form.

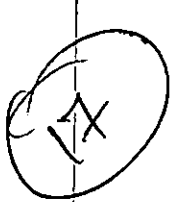
Eg:-The man asked, "Where is the post office?"

The man asked where the post office was.

26. Rearrange the jumbled words given below to form meaningful sentences.

- a) The company exports goods to Vietnam
 - b) My brother wants to be an astronaut.
 - c) I read in the paper that the burglar had been caught.
 - d) The shed was damaged during the storm.
 - e) No one would like to see such a sight.
- b. Study the given table and frame 10 correct sentences from it. Use different structures or tenses so that your answer includes statements, questions, negatives, present, past and future sentences.
27. Give credit to any 10 correct sentences.

D 31893



(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022**

English

ENG 4 (3) C 01—ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION COURSE—II—ASPECTS OF
READING AND WRITING

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

I. Answer the following questions (2 marks each) :

- 1 Give two examples for academic writing.
- 2 State the difference between skimming and scanning.
- 3 What is the use of 'graphics' in business writing ?
- 4 Convert the following into exclamatory sentences :
 - (a) It is a wonderful watch.
 - (b) .We have lost the match.
- 5 Differentiate between summarising and paraphrasing.
- 6 Expand the abbreviations : (a) Etc ; and (b) Viz.
- 7 Explain with illustration the three degrees of comparison.
- 8 What is the function/purpose of a covering letter ?
- 9 Explain leisure reading with examples.
- 10 What are 'discourse markers' in writing ?
- 11 Suggest shorter expressions for : (a) In the majority of instances ; (b) In the near future.
- 12 What is plagiarism ?
- 13 Write the different forms of any irregular verb.

Turn over

- 14 Suggest two methods to improve reading.
- 15 What are the components of a formal letter ?

(Ceiling 25)

II. Answer the following questions each not exceeding 100 words (5 marks each) :

- 16 What are the major points to remember while preparing a resume ?
- 17 Explain the different types of reading.
- 18 What are the different steps involved in precis writing ?
- 19 Attempt a summary of the passage given :

Many of us have observed the sea. Its mighty waves crash with great power against the cliffs. The sea-breakers are so powerful that they smash huge pieces of rocks into small fragments and powder the smaller bits into smithereens. The air imprisoned within the rock caves and the fissures in the rocks is alternately subjected to compression and expansion because of the action of the sea-breakers. This results in the caves and cracks growing bigger and eventually leads to huge masses of rocks breaking away from the parent rock. In fact the breakers are largely responsible for coastal erosion. The surf in each and every high tide brings along with it vast quantities of pebbles and sand and casts them at the foot of the cliffs, until their base is unable to bear the pressure and gives way. Thus the cliffs crumble slowly. Those portions of the cliff which remain exposed or bare experience weathering. Sometimes we have cliffs comprising porous rocks such as chalk or sandstone on top of a clayey rock. When it rains the rainwater seeps through the base and after a while the entire structure collapses. This is how landslides often occur. Even when the rocks withstand this kind of seepage and erosion and become headlands and promontories, their ends are constantly worn away. Often huge masses of rock stand in isolation as a result to being cut off from the parent rock. These are called rock stacks. Sea-breakers, however, are not destructive all the time. The currents carry pebbles, gravel and sand and deposit them on the beaches. This action helps maintain the coastline. Where the seas are shallow these breakers often deposit sand, shingle, and silt along the coast, which result in the formation of banks or islands.

20. Narrate your experience on how you taught the class in your teacher's absence in a paragraph.

21. Attempt a paragraph on the topic: 'Science is a solution for all evils'

22. Attempt the following :

(a) Arrange the sentences in the correct order :

I returned the form to the clerk. I gave him the correct fare and returned home. He checked the contents, satisfied himself that it was correctly filled, and then issued me a sleeper class journey ticket. I asked the counter clerk for an application form, which he promptly gave. I went to the railway station and located the counter where tickets for long distance trains were being issued. I filled in the relevant details in the form such as the name of the passenger, the date of journey the destination and boarding point, the train number and the class of travel etc.

(b) Identify the meaning of the idioms :

(i) Bed of roses.

(ii) in the lime light.

(c) Differentiate the pair of words with illustration:

(i) Accept, Except.

(ii) Farther, Further.

(d) Give two examples for homophones.

(e) Give a one word substitution for the following expression :

'One who looks at the bright/positive side of things'.

23. Correct the following sentences :

(a) Computers is very useful.

(b) The woman which works here is from Japan.

(c) She is married with a dentist.

(d) Every students like the teacher.

(e) I look forward to meet you.

(Ceiling 35)

Turn over

III. Answer any *two* out of the four questions in a short essay of 200 words :

- 24 Write a letter to the Health officer of your city to organise stricter supervision over adulterated provisions.
- 25 Write an essay on 'The power and abuses of the press'.
- 26 Prepare a detailed resume for the post of HR Manager in a reputed IT company along with a covering letter.
- 27 Make a report to your Principal on your recent visit to the USA on a student exchange programme.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**THIRD/FOURTH SEMESTER DEGREE EXAMINATION
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE - ENGLISH (CBCSS UG)
ENG 4(3) C01 - ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION
ASPECTS OF READING AND WRITING**

TIME: 2.5 HOURS.

MAXIMUM: 80 MARKS

I. Answer the following questions (2 marks each):

1. Two examples for academic writing - Writing a research thesis/ seminar paper.
2. Skimming - Reading for an overall understanding of a text. read fast, often skip words, sentences.
Scanning - Reading to get a few specific items of information. Go to a specific page on which there is information.
3. graphics - include pie charts, bar diagrams, tables etc. - helps the listeners receive the message effortlessly - keeps the audience absorbed in the presentation
4. a) Wow! What a wonderful watch! b) Alas! We have lost the match!
5. summarising - Summary is a brief and condensed restatement of a text. It will normally be shorter in length compared to the original text.
paraphrasing - A paraphrase is a word by word translation of a work into one's own words. it will generally be almost the length of the source text.
6. (a) etcetera. (b) videlicet
7. three degrees of comparison
Positive degree - for no comparison eg. Big
Comparative degree - for comparison between two persons or things eg. Bigger
Superlative degree - for comparison with many eg. Biggest
8. function/purpose of a covering letter
 - Displays the candidate's interest in the organisation
 - highlights the skills and accomplishments of the candidate
 - explains why the candidate may be a suitable person for the position.
9. Explain leisure reading with examples.
Leisure reading is simply self-selected and independent reading of materials for personal and social purposes. It can take place at any time. Readers may choose from a wide range of texts including fiction, non fiction, e-books, magazines, social media, biographies, newspapers, comic books, graphic novels etc.
10. Discourse markers are referred to more commonly as linking words and sentence connectors. They bind together a piece of writing, making the different parts of the text 'stick together'. Eg. although, however, nevertheless etc.
11. (a) in the majority of instances - mostly. (b) in the near future - soon
12. plagiarism - refers to using some other person's ideas and information without acknowledging that specific person as the source - unacknowledged use of others' resources as one's own.

13. different forms of any irregular verb - Cut-cut-cut / read-read-read / eat-ate-eaten

14. methods to improve reading - set reading goals, reread to build fluency, Visualise what one reads, etc.

15. components of a formal letter - Sender's address-receiver's address-date line- reference line- salutation- subject line- body- complimentary close - enclosures and copies

(Ceiling 25)

II. Answer the following questions each not exceeding 100 words (5 marks each):

16. Points to remember while preparing a resume:

- ensure that the resume asserts your compatibility with the job position
- highlight the transferable skills that you will bring to your employer from your previous work experience

17. different types of reading

Scanning - Reading to get a few specific items of information. Go to a specific page on which there is information.

Skimming - Reading for an overall understanding of a text. read fast, often skip words, sentences.

Intensive reading - Reading for total information

- Extensive reading - Reading for pleasure

18. Different steps involved in precis writing

- Reading the passage
- Think of a suitable title
- Make a summary outline
- Arranging all points in order
- Preparing a rough draft
- Make the final draft
- Proof read and write the fair copy

19. summary of the passage given:

The mighty sea-breakers cause coastal erosion. They smash to pieces rocks big and small. The deposit of pebbles and sand at the foot of the cliffs weakens them and they crumble. The air in the caves and cracks alternately compress and expands; this widens the cracks and thus huge boulders break away from the cliffs. The exposed cliffs get weather beaten. The seepage of rain water undermines the clayey base of the cliffs and causes a landslide. However, sea-breakers are useful too. The accumulation of pebbles and gravel along the coastline straightens it; it also helps form islands or banks.

20. Narrate your experience on how you taught the class in your teacher's absence in a paragraph.

initially puffed with pride - feeling heady and taking wings as I moved towards the black board - beads of perspiration on the forehead as I began - friends at the backbench were making faces.

21. Attempt a paragraph on the topic: 'Science is a solution for all evils'

- contribution of science in the field of medicine, communication, space technology etc to be highlighted.

22. Attempt the following:

(a) Arrange the sentences in the correct order:

I went to the railway station and located the counter where tickets for long distance trains were being issued. I asked the counter clerk for an application form, which he promptly gave. I filled in the relevant details in the form such as the name of the passenger, the date of journey the destination and boarding point, the train number and the class of travel etc. I returned the form to the clerk. He checked the contents, satisfied himself that it was correctly filled, and then issued me a sleeper class journey ticket. I gave him the correct fare and returned home.

(b) Identify the meaning of the idioms :

- (i) Bed of roses - a comfortable or luxurious position
- (ii) In the lime light - to be at the centre of attention/attraction

(c) Differentiate the pair of words with illustration:

- (i) Accept - receive, Except - not including/ excluding
- (ii) Farther - at a greater distance, Further - more

(d) two examples for homophones. - new & knew - Cite & Sight - Hole & Whole

(e) Give a one word substitution for the following expression :

'One who looks at the bright/positive side of things' - optimist

23. Correct the following sentences:

- (a) Computers are very useful.
- (b) The woman who works here is from Japan.
- (c) She is married to a dentist.
- (d) Every student likes the teacher.
- (e) I look forward to meeting you.

(Ceiling 35)

III. Answer any two out of the four questions in a short essay of 200 words:

24. Write a letter to the Health officer of your city to organise stricter supervision over adulterated provisions.

Sender's address-receiver's address-date line-reference line-salutation- subject line- body-complimentary close - enclosures and copies

25. Write an essay on 'The power and abuses of the press'

- Press as the fourth pillar of democracy - play a dominant role in forming opinions among public - in certain instances the press protects the interests of the authorities rather than people.

26. Prepare a detailed resume for the post of HR Manager in a reputed IT company along with a covering letter.

-ensure that the resume asserts your compatibility with the job position

- highlight the transferable skills that you will bring to your employer from your previous work experience

27. Make a report to your Principal on your recent visit to the USA on a student exchange programme. - Should include specific detail like duration, date and name of the programme. - Highlight the significance of the exchange programme. Illustrate the pros and cons of the programme.

D 31552

(Pages : 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022**

English

ENG 3A 05—SIGNATURES : EXPRESSING THE SELF

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I. Answer the following questions :

(A) Choose the correct answer :

- 1 Who is Pablo Neruda's biographer ?
 - a) Gabriel Garcia Marquez.
 - b) Federico Garca Lorca.
 - c) Salvador Allende.
 - d) Bernardo Reyes.
- 2 Which of the following had a fearful and painful impact on Nellie Wong ?
 - a) The Manhattan Project.
 - b) Pearl Harbor incident.
 - c) Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster.
 - d) Guantanamo Conduct.
- 3 Where was the International Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants held in 2012 ?
 - a) Stockholm.
 - b) Paris.
 - c) Geneva.
 - d) Oslo.
- 4 Who among the followings had heavily influenced Adolf Hitler ?
 - a) Albert Einstein.
 - b) Sigmund Freud.
 - c) Charles Darwin.
 - d) Karl Marx.
- 5 Which of the following books greatly inspired Annie Dillard ?
 - a) The Fall of a Sparrow.
 - b) Walden.
 - c) Mein Kamph.
 - d) Memoirs.

Turn over

(B) Answer in a word *or* a phrase :

- 6 Who are Contras ?
- 7 Where was Janice Miri Kitani during World War II ?
- 8 Why did Adrian Mole's mother go to a woman's workshop ?
- 9 According to Jeanette Armstrong, what does individual creativity involve ?
- 10 Which verse from the Bible is quoted by Chaplin in his final speech in "The Great Dictator" ?

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

II. Answer any *ten* of the following questions in two *or* three Sentences :

- 11 Who is Kitty ?
- 12 What is Gandhi's appeal to Hitler ?
- 13 What did Nellie Wong discover when she went to High School ?
- 14 What tragedy occurred on April 26 1986 ?
- 15 How was Adrian's first day in the library ?
- 16 How does an idea undergo a complete change ?
- 17 Explain the caption "A grateful child".
- 18 What communication is made through the introductory words of the poem "Breaking Silence" ?
- 19 What is Endosulfan ?
- 20 Explain the concept Deus Absconditus.
- 21 What do the dictators do ?
- 22 How does Jeanette Armstrong describe her birth place ?

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

III. Answer any *four* questions out of six in a *paragraph* each :

- 23 Discuss the domestic images that surface in the poem "The Words".
- 24 What do the Okanagans teach about the body ?
- 25 Comment on the self-loathing images in the poem "When I was Growing up" ?

- 26 Why does Anne Frank comment that the world has turned topsy-turvy ?
- 27 How does Adrian compare his father with President Reagan ?
- 28 Describe the non-violent technique of Gandhi.

(4 × 5 = 20 marks)

IV. Answer any *two* out of the four questions given in about 300 words :

- 29 Analyse "Pilgrim at Tinker Creek" as a spiritual excursion into the natural world.
- 30 Discuss how Harold Pinter expresses his passionate concern for the victims of oppression in his Nobel Lecture "Art, Truth and Politics" ?
- 31 Describe the plight of the Jews in Nazi Germany ?
- 32 How does the endosulfan debacle become one of the worst human rights violations in history ?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

31552

12

SET – I ANSWER KEY

THIRD SEMESTER BA/B Sc. /B Com DEGREE
EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2018
(UG-CUCBCSS)

Common Course-English
A05- SIGNATURES

Time 3 Hours

Maximum: 80 Marks

I. Answer the following questions:-

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who is Pablo Neruda's biographer?
d. Bernardo Reyes
2. Which of the following had a fearful and painful impact on Nellie Wong?
b. Pearl Harbor incident
3. Where was the International Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants held in 2012?
a. Stockholm
4. Who among the followings had heavily influenced Adolf Hitler?
c. Charles Darwin
5. Which of the following books greatly inspired Annie Dillard?
b. *Walden*

B. Answer in a word or a phrase:

6. Who are Contras?

A member of a guerrilla force in Nicaragua which opposed the left wing Sandinista government and was supported by the US.

7. Where was Janice Miri Kitani during World War II?

Janice Miri Kitani was incarcerated as an infant with her family in the Rohwer concentration camp in Arkansas, USA.

8. Why did Adrian Mole's mother go to a woman's workshop?
On assertiveness training.

9. According to Jeanette Armstrong, what does individual creativity involve?
Larger community obligations.

10. Which verse from the Bible is quoted by Chaplin in his final speech in "The Great Dictator"?

The Kingdom of God is within man (17th chapter of St. Luke)

(10 x1= 10 marks)

II. Answer any ten of the following questions in two or three Sentences:

11. Who is Kitty?

Ann Frank's Diary is addressed to Kitty, a fictional character in Cissy van Marxveldt's *Joop der Heul*.

12. What is Gandhi's appeal to Hitler?

Gandhi appeals to Hitler in the name of humanity to stop the war and refer all matters of dispute between Germany and Great Britain to an international tribunal of their joint choice.

13. What did Nellie Wong discover when she went to High School?

She discovered the rich white girls, a few yellow girls, their imported cotton dresses, their cashmere sweaters, their curly hairs and they were lucky girls.

14. What tragedy occurred on April 26 1986?

The worst nuclear accident in history occurred in Chernobyl and contaminated as much as three quarters of Europe.

15. How was Adrian's first day in the library?

It was on a Wednesday, January 14th. He took three books: *Care of the Skin*, *Origin of Species* and *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. The Librarian who seemed to be an intellectual, was impressed with him and she didn't look at the spot on his face.

16. How does an idea undergo a complete change?

By shifting a word or placing a word in the midst of a phrase

17. Explain the caption "A grateful child".

During the early invasion of Iraq, a photograph was published on the front page of British newspapers, of the then Prime Minister Tony Blair kissing the cheek of a little Iraqi boy.

18. What communication is made through the introductory words of the poem "Breaking Silence"?

After forty years of silence about the experience of Japanese Americans in World War II concentration camps, Janice Miri Kitani's mother testified before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Japanese American Civilians in 1981.

19. What is Endosulfan?

A pesticide notorious for its acute toxicity, potential for bioaccumulation and endocrine disrupter. Classified as a highly hazardous chemical by several international agencies.

20. Explain the concept of *Deus Absconditus*.

A Latin phrase meaning hidden God; used by Pascal, to describe the notion of the creator's, once having called forth the universe, turning his back to it.

21. What do the dictators do?

Dictators free themselves but they enslave the people.

22. How does Jeanette Armstrong describe her birth place?

Around her birthplace in Okanagan, in British Columbia, there are two rocky mountain ranges: The cascades on one side and the Selkirks on the other.

(10 x 2 = 20 marks)

III. Answer any four questions out of six in a paragraph each:

23. Discuss the domestic images that surface in the poem "The Words".

Cooking fine dish - its texture like vegetable, oily, fruit, algae, agates, olives-smashing potatoes- garnishing the dish- sausages, beans, black tobacco, gold, corn, fried eggs.

24. What do the Okanagans teach about the body?

Our Body - flesh, blood, bones - is Earth itself; as earth moves, so also our body moves; we are everything that surrounds us; body is sacred, the core of our being, the great gift of our existence - "the land-dreaming capacity".

25. Comment on the self-loathing images in the poem "When I was Growing up"?

Chinese American identity with yellow skin of which she was ashamed, and felt dirty- no matter how much she bathed, she could not change her colour- God made white people clean- ashamed of yellow men, their body and habits- running away in to purple mountains or sea side

26. Why does Anne Frank comment that the world has turned topsy-turvy?

Because respectable people are being sent off to concentration camps, prisons and lonely cells, and the dregs that remain govern young and old, rich and poor. Anyone who is not a member of the NSB doesn't know what may happen to him from one day to another. The gruesome living conditions under the Nazi regime are portrayed by Anne Frank.

27. How does Adrian compare his father with President Reagan?

It doesn't make sense that his father looks so old at forty one, compared to President Reagan at seventy. His father has no work or worries yet he looks dead haggard, whereas President Reagan has to carry the world's safety on his shoulders, but he is always smiling and looking cheerful.

28. Describe the non-violent technique of Gandhi.

In non-violent technique, there is no defeat. It is all 'do or die' without killing or hurting. Used practically without money and without the aid of science of destruction. Non-violent force can match itself against a combination of all the most violent forces in the world.

(4 x 5= 20 marks)

IV. Answer any two out of the four questions given in about 300 words:

29. Analyse "Pilgrim at Tinker Creek" as a spiritual excursion into the natural world.

Annie Dillard is a writer who sets on a pilgrimage to meditate upon and explore nature and its marvels- Describes her experiences of a whole year on foot in her neighbourhood in Tinker Creek in Virginia, USA. - the text is an attempt to decode the enigma of the water bug sucking the life out of a frog- she touches upon the ideas of Pascal and Einstein on their notion of God and nature.

30. Discuss how Harold Pinter expresses his passionate concern for the victims of oppression in his Nobel Lecture "Art, Truth and Politics"?

Pinter criticises the policies and practices of American administrations. He vividly depicts the victimization of innocent civilians in different countries which have been directly or indirectly invaded by the US after the Second World War through its military operations- Low intensity conflict method-happenings in Chile, Nicaragua, Iraq, Guantanamo bay etc.

31. Describe the plight of the Jews in Nazi Germany?

The Jews were in miserable plight- denied citizenship-subjected to organized ostracism and seclusion-millions of victims of the Holocaust-anti-Jewish decrees ruled the day-banned from trams and forbidden to drive-had to be indoors by eight O'clock-barred from any sort of entertainment.

32. How does the endosulfan debacle become one of the worst human rights violations in history?

The manufacturing and use of endosulfan has resulted in tragic deaths and serious health hazards in many parts, especially in Kasargod district of Kerala. The Stockholm Convention and India's stance towards it-the NIOH study- the doings of the Plantation Corporation of Kerala- polluting the water bodies and affecting the food chain-victims born and dying in the interior villages of Kasargod district-a real man made tragedy due to greed and negligence thereby violating the human rights.

(2 x 15=30 marks)

D 31671

12

(Pages : 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022**

English

ENG 3B 02/DM 3NG 3B 02—READING FICTION

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I. Answer the following bunches of questions :

- 1 Where did Old Jerome Warren's brother Dick go to seek out a fortune ?
 - (a) Australia.
 - (b) India.
 - (c) West.
 - (d) East.
- 2 What does the reoccurrence of cricket in "Of White Hairs and Cricket" symbolize ?
 - (a) Love of sport.
 - (b) World of competition.
 - (c) Longing to be a child again.
 - (d) Patriotism.
- 3 The story *The Diamond Necklace* is told from the _____.
 - (a) Third-person.
 - (b) First-person point of view.
 - (c) Omniscient third person point of view.
 - (d) Second-person point of view.
- 4 Hemingway says everything about Santiago is old except what ?
 - (a) His neck.
 - (b) His hands.
 - (c) His eyes.
 - (d) His legs.
- 5 Who is Santiago's favorite baseball player ?
 - (a) Lou Gehrig.
 - (b) Joe DiMaggio.
 - (c) Babe Ruth.
 - (d) Jackie Robinson.

Turn over

- 6 Where did Lord Strawberry get the phoenix from ?
- (a) England. (b) France.
(c) Arabia. (d) India.
- 7 What is Miss Brill's favourite Sunday pastime ?
- (a) Bike riding. (b) Strolling.
(c) Eavesdropping. (d) Painting outdoors.
- 8 What is Miss Brill's profession ?
- (a) English teacher. (b) Gardener.
(c) Tourist guide. (d) Housewife.
- 9 What was the name of the sledge driver's son in "Misery" ?
- (a) Dmitri. (b) Maxim.
(c) Michel. (d) Kuzmalonitch.
- 10 How many days did Potapov's son lie in the hospital for ?
- (a) Three days. (b) One day.
(c) A week. (d) A month.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

II. Answer *ten* of the following questions in two or three sentences :

- 11 What does Santiago feel after killing the marlin ?
- 12 How does Santiago keep his strength after his hand being cut ?
- 13 Why does Iona tell the story of his son's death to the horse in "Misery" ?
- 14 What is the suspense in the story "Schools and Schools" ?
- 15 When did Matilda find out that she has lost the necklace ?
- 16 What kind of a person was Old Jerome Warren ?
- 17 How did Mathilde react to the invitation to the party ?
- 18 What is Miss Brill's mood at the beginning and at the end of the story ?
- 19 Bring out the irony in "The Phoenix".
- 20 Why can't the narrator's father find a job in the story "Of White Hairs and Cricket" ?

21 Why was Kersi unhappy on Sunday mornings ?

22 Define short story.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

III. Answer *four* of the following questions in a *paragraph* of 100 words each :

23 How did cricket become only a memory or a longing in "Of White Hairs and Cricket" ?

24 Attempt the character sketch of Mr. Loisel.

25 Write notes on the various types of fiction.

26 How does the story "Miss Brill" employ the stream of consciousness technique ?

27 What does the title of the story 'Schools and Schools' signify ?

28 What are Santiago's thoughts about baseball and other games ?

(4 × 5 = 20 marks)

IV. Answer any *two* of the following questions in 300 words :

29 The course of Loisel's' life changed due to the necklace. Comment.

30 Write an essay on "Of White Hairs and Cricket" as a sad reminder of mortality.

31 The story "The Phoenix" is a satire on modern commercial interests where everything is subordinate to money. What are your views on this ? Support your answer with relevant arguments.

32 Bring out the symbolism implied in the struggle of the old man against the sea in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

3/67

12

Answer Key
THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
DECEMBER 2022

English
ENG 3B 02/DMENG 3B 02 – READING FICTION
(2014-18 Admissions)

I.

1. (c) West
2. (c) Longing to be a child again
3. (c) Omniscient third person point of view
4. (c) His eyes
5. (b) Joe DiMaggio
6. (c) Arabia
7. (c) Eavesdropping
8. (a) English teacher
9. (d) Kuzmalonitch
10. (a) Three days

II.

11. He thinks about how much money he will be able to make from such a big fish. He also imagines that DiMaggio the famous baseball player would be proud of him.
12. He eats the tuna he caught the day before which he had expected to use as bait.
13. Iona tells the story of his son's death to the horse because no one else will listen to him.
14. While Nevada thought that Gilbert had written a letter inviting Nevada to his studio, she later realises that Barbara had played a joke – the letter actually talked about some flowers – however, Gilbert marries Nevada because of Barbara's help with the joke.
15. After returning from the party, when Matilda looked at herself in the mirror to admire, it was then that she realized she had lost the necklace.
16. Rich man- no family of his own. He adopted his old friend's son Gilbert. He always took up the burdens of others.
17. She was not happy as she had no good dress or ornaments to wear to the party.
18. Miss Brill's mood at the start of the story is quite buoyant. She's looking forward to spending a nice day at the park. But when she returns home later that day, she's very sad and depressed, because of the hurtful remarks made about her by a young couple.
19. The irony is that the crowd who came to see the end of the Phoenix faced their own death.
20. The narrator's father is no longer young – pulls out white hairs to keep himself young.
21. Kersi had to pluck the white hairs from his father's head every Sunday morning.
22. The Short Story is a prose narrative of shorter length than the novel especially one that has a single theme.

III.

23. Cricket summons memories of fun-filled days when the boys played cricket at Chaupatty in the company of the narrator's father - since the day the father felt a touch of discomfort while playing, cricket has been discontinued – now only a longing.

24. Mr. Loisel is a simple and humble man – works at the Ministry of Education – wants to make his wife happy – loves simplicity when he says flower ornaments are better – cares for wife.
25. Mainly three types of fiction – realistic fiction; although untrue could really happen; fiction – non-realistic fiction; cannot happen in real life – semi-fiction; may be a fiction based on true story or a biography fictionalized – other types; science fiction, historical fiction, mystery, humorous fiction, etc.
26. The character is revealed through her own thoughts – remembers incidents of the past not in a connected way – story is in the form of her thoughts.
27. The title of the story 'Schools and Schools' clearly indicate the lack of schooling of which Nevada is most ashamed. She is afraid of her uncle, Barbara and more than anyone, Gilbert finding out of her lack of education, something all young girls of her age were supposed to have.
28. He thinks that the great DiMaggio plays brilliantly even though he had the pain of bone spur in his heel. He wonders if DiMaggio would stay with the marlin. To get more confidence, he recalls the great all-night arm-wrestling match he won as a young man. Having defeated the great Negro Cienfuegos, Santiago earned the title 'The Champion'.

IV.

29. Mathilde wanted to live a luxurious life – life with Mr. Loisel was humble – Mathilde borrows Madame Forestier's diamond necklace to wear to the party – loses it – has to buy another one to return – lead a life of poverty after buying it – later realise that Forestier's necklace was a fake one – her greed for luxury led to her misfortune.
30. White hairs are a metaphor for advancing years - Cricket symbolizes the days when life was stress free and old age not a threat to happiness – reminds the loss of happier times when life was carefree - The narrator longs for the days when he and his friends used go with his father for a game of cricket on Sundays – tries to stop ageing by plucking out white hairs – knows that the attempts are in vain.
31. Lord Strawberry's Aviary - brought phoenix from Arabia. Lord Strawberry lost his wealth in keeping this aviary and he died. London Zoo opened a fund called Strawberry Phoenix Fund. Mr. Tancred Polder, who possesses the bird now, wanted to make money by making Phoenix's grand show of flames at the end of its life. He proceeded to age the bird unnaturally - people came to watch the show – the bird died and was reborn- all people assembled died in the fire - satire on the human desire to view strange things – irony in the death of people who came to see the show.
32. Symbolism of Hemingway has significance - Hemingway has taken many facts from his own life – Santiago represents Hemingway's determination and courage – it is also the representation of life as a struggle against unconquerable natural forces – there is an unmistakable Christian strain - the natural compassion he feels towards creatures is essentially a Christian virtue– symbolism is subtle.

D 31670

(Pages : 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022**

English

ENG 3B 01/DMENG 3B 01—READING DRAMA

(2017—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

I. Answer the following bunches of questions :

- 1 Mrs. Lynd compares herself and Krogstad to _____.
(a) A sinking ship. (b) A wrecked ship .
(c) Ship-wrecked persons. (d) Persons stung by taranteela.
- 2 The bundle of clothes the village priest had given Nora actually belongs to _____.
(a) Bartley. (b) Michael.
(c) Maurya's husband. (d) An unknown man drowned.
- 3 To which place does Bartley leave for participating in the horse fair ?
(a) Ireland. (b) Connemara.
(c) Aran. (d) Irisheer.
- 4 The earliest English Comedy :
(a) Ralph Roister Doister. (b) Gorbaduc.
(c) Ferrex and Porex. (d) Spanish Tragedy.
- 5 The name of Bertolt Brecht is associated with _____.
(a) The absurd drama. (b) The epic theatre.
(c) Comedy of humours. (d) Feminist theatre.
- 6 By the time the play opens, Nora and Helmer had been married for _____ years.
(a) Nine. (b) Eight.
(c) Two. (d) Ten.

Turn over

- 7 What is the first apparition that appears in the Cauldron Scene ?
- (a) A bloody child. (b) An armed head.
(c) A child crowned with a tree. (d) None of these.
- 8 Who is Hecate ?
- (a) The mother of the witches. (b) The name of a witch.
(c) Witches' common enemy. (d) The patron goddesses of the witches.
- 9 Who is referred to as the fourth witch ?
- (a) Lady Macduff. (b) Lady Macbeth.
(c) Portia. (d) Ophelia.
- 10 Macbeth responds to the news of the death of Lady Macbeth with _____.
- (a) Sympathy. (b) Pity and fear.
(c) Calm resignation. (d) Shock.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

II. Answer *ten* of the following questions in two or three sentences. 2 marks :

- 11 Explain Comedy of Manners.
- 12 What is Soliloquy ?
- 13 Why does Nora leave her husband, her children and her home ?
- 14 What is the condition that Helmer lays down before Nora ?
- 15 What does the title *Riders to the Sea* signify ?
- 16 Why does Cathleen hide the bundle of clothes in the turf-lot ?
- 17 Why does Macbeth envy Banquo ?
- 18 What is the fancy of the porter of Macbeth's castle ? What is its significance ?
- 19 Why is Hecate angry with the witches ?
- 20 How it is that Birnam wood is seen moving towards Dunsinane ?
- 21 What was the first warning of the witches to Macbeth in the witchcraft scene ?
- 22 Who is the Thane of Cawdor ? Why is he put to death ?

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

III. Answer *four* of the following questions in a *paragraph* of 100 words each. 5 marks :

- 23 Explain Problem Play.
- 24 What is Nora's secret ?
- 25 The significance of the sea in *Riders to the Sea*.
- 26 Sleep walking scene of Lady Macbeth.
- 27 The three witches in Macbeth.
- 28 Character of Macbeth.

(4 × 5 = 20 marks)

IV. Answer any *two* of the following questions in 300 words. 15 marks :

- 29 *Macbeth* as a typical Shakespearean tragedy.
- 30 Evaluate *A Doll's House* as a social drama.
- 31 Attempt a critical appreciation of the play *The Riders to the Sea*.
- 32 Write an essay on the different genres of drama.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer Key
THIRD SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019
(CUCBCSS-UG)

English
ENG 3B 01/DMENG 3B 01 – READING DRAMA

I.

1. (c) Ship-wrecked persons
2. (b) Michael
3. (b) Connemara
4. (a) Ralph Roister Doister
5. (b) the epic theatre
6. (a) Nine
7. (b) An armed head
8. (d) The patron goddesses of the witches
9. (b) Lady Macbeth
10. (c) Calm resignation

II.

11. Developed in the restoration period - deals with the activities, intrigues and amorous achievements of frivolous men and women who used to meet in cafes, clubs and gambling centres in London.
12. In a play, when a character utters a monologue that expresses his private thoughts, it is called a soliloquy.
13. Nora feels that her most sacred duty is to herself and not to her husband or to children. She wants to find out whether the dictates of her mind or those of society, religion and morality are right.
14. Helmer says that Nora can remain with him in the same house, but that their married life is over. They will be husband and wife only in the eyes of the public. She will not be allowed even to look after her own children.
15. The riders to the sea are Maurya's father-in-law, her husband, and her six sons who have been drowned in the sea.
16. The bundle of clothes belongs to a man drowned in the sea. Cathleen hides the bundle in the turf-lot lest their mother will find it.
17. Macbeth envies Banquo because the latter is wise, amiable, full of courage and manliness. Above all, the witches predicted that the sons of Banquo would be the kings of Scotland.

18. The porter of Macbeth's castle fancies that he is the porter of Hell. This becomes true, for the castle of Macbeth has become a hell with the murder of Duncan.
19. Hecate is angry with the witches because they have ventured to deal with Macbeth without informing her and taking her aid.
20. Malcolm at Birnam wood calls upon his soldiers to cut branches and conceal themselves behind them, so as to mislead the enemy about their real strength.
21. Macbeth is warned by the first apparition with an armed head to beware of Macduff.
22. The Thane of Cawdor is one of the rebels. He is treacherous - he has betrayed the trust of the King.

III.

23. Popularized by the Norwegian playwright Henric Ibsen. In problem plays, the situation faced by the protagonists is put forward by the author as a representative instance of a contemporary social problem; often the dramatist proposes a solution to the problem. Henric Ibsen's *A Doll's House* and Bernard Shaw's *Arms and the Man* are instances of problem plays.
24. Helmer had fallen critically ill - doctors had advised Nora to take him to a warm climate - Nora did not have enough money - borrowed twelve hundred dollars on interest from Krogstad and executed a bond in which she was forced to forge her own father's signature - Nora had never told Helmer about the loan or forgery - would have hurt his self-respect to know that his wife had borrowed the money for his sake - would never have tolerated her act of forgery.
25. The sea plays a significant role in the life of the people of the Island. It has been the giver as well as the taker of their lives. People carried on their work surrendering themselves to the will of sea. The sea is the archetypal symbol in the play. Maurya's father-in-law, her husband, and her six sons have been drowned in the sea. The play closes on a note of Maurya's accepting surrender to the sea and to the course of life.
26. Lady Macbeth's somnambulism is a grim pointer to her involvement in the murder of King Duncan and Banquo. Lady Macbeth is seen walking with a lighted candle in her hand. Her eyes are open but the senses in them are shut. She moves her hand as if washing them. She says that there is a spot of blood which cannot be removed even by all the perfumes of Arabia. She also says that no one would have thought so much blood in the old man and that Banquo cannot leave his grave.
27. There are three witches in the play. They are accompanied by their attendant spirits, a toad and a cat. They appear and disappear like bubbles of water. They use to cast their spells in a cauldron. They symbolize the evil in Nature. In *Macbeth* the witches combine the element both of superstition and scepticism. The very first words uttered by the witches are "Fair is foul and foul is fair" These words strike the key-note of the play. They echo Macbeth's first words: 'so fair and foul a day I have not seen'. Macbeth is peculiarly vulnerable to their influence because he hears them voice the desires of his heart.

28. Tragic hero – brave and heroic general – considered to be kind – but over vaulting ambition – easily tempted by others – has a poetic imagination – meets with a tragic end because of the evil within.

IV.

29. A Shakespearean tragedy is the story of a man in high status, whose deeds and sufferings have impact upon a nation or empire. A Shakespearean tragic hero is impelled irresistibly by his own character and circumstances to engage in a series of action. They bring about widespread ruin and desolation and the ultimate destruction of himself. In addition to this external conflict, there is always an inner conflict in the character of the hero himself. Macbeth appears always as an exalted personage. Macbeth is the agent of his own tragedy. His own action brings about his destruction. There is no external compulsion on him. The supernatural element exercises only suggestion and no compulsion on his will. The conflict between the forces of good and evil is more clearly marked in the play.

30. The theme of the play is the status of women in society in general and in marriage in particular. It is a total plea for women's rights not merely to vote but for her right to exist as a responsible member of society. Ibsen was conscious of society's prejudiced expectation of woman. In *A Doll's House*, Ibsen elevates the heroine, Nora from the status of a doll to an individual in her own rights who is capable of taking of her own decisions. The dominant theme of the play is thus the emancipation of the self. Ibsen also draws attention to secondary issues like the injustice of stringent social laws, inherited illness etc. The play charts Nora's progressive growth in self-realization. Nora, in the end, becomes aware of the stifling nature of her dependency and turns her back upon a catastrophic existence.

31. The action centers upon Maurya, an old lady and her daughters Cathleen and Nora. The sea which is both the giver and taker of the lives, has already taken the lives of Maurya's husband, her father-in law and four sturdy sons. When the play opens, Maurya has fallen into a state of restless sleep after nine days of constant mourning for her missing son Michael who is feared to have drowned at sea. Later she loses her only surviving son as well. The play closes on a note of Maurya's accepting surrender to the sea and to the course of life. The Sea is the major symbol in the play. The play presents the unequal fight between man and the sea - full of references to omens, to death, to burial, to the scene in the churchyard, to the coffin boards, to the keen and to the ghastly story told by Bride Dara. All these beliefs and references build the tragic atmosphere of the play. It presents the essential conflicts that are known and bound to happen and accepted as a part of life on the Islands.

32. Tragedy, Comedy, Tragi-Comedy, Farce, Melodrama, Masque, One-Act Play.