

**1 (Sem-3/FYUGP) ENG 41 MN/(B)**

**2 0 2 5**

**ENGLISH**

**( Minor )**

**Paper : ENG4300104**

**( Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar and  
Comprehension )**

**( Set-B )**

**Full Marks : 60**

**Time : 2½ hours**

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions***

**1. Answer the following as directed : 1×8=8**

**(a) What is syllable?**

**(b) "Variety is the spice of life" is an  
example of \_\_\_\_\_. (simile/metaphor)**

**(c) Give one example of hyperbole.**

( 2 )

(d) He don't know the answer.

( Correct the sentence )

(e) Define rhetoric in one sentence.

(f) Write one rule to maintain coherence in writing.

(g) The students are sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.

( Put the appropriate preposition )

(h) What is anti-climax in figure of speech?

2. Answer any six of the following questions :

2×6=12

(a) Define oxymoron with an example.

(b) Identify the figure of speech :

"He came, he saw, he conquered."

(c) What is a foot in poetic meter?

(d) What is meant by economy of expression?

(e) Define iambic pentameter. Give one example.

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( Continued )

( 3 )

(f) Rewrite the following sentence to remove tautology :

"They returned back to the village."

(g) Identify the metrical pattern and name the foot :

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

(h) What does precision in writing mean?

3. Answer any four of the following questions :

5×4=20

(a) Read the following passage and answer the given questions :

Vultures are enormous, majestic raptors who, because of their scavenging behaviours, are often referred to as nature's own disposal system. Until recently, India was home to a significant number of vultures, some of which flourished in close proximity to human settlements, scavenging in local carcass dumps. In the 1990s, however, there was a

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( Turn Over )

significant drop in the vulture population. For several species, the population of these once numerous and widespread raptors has plummeted by almost 99 percent. The anti-inflammatory medication diclofenac, which is used to treat animals, proved fatal to vultures. Since then, veterinary Diclofenac formulations have been outlawed, and the numbers of some vultures have stabilized, and in some cases, recovered. Indian vultures are commonly seen near human habitation in cities, towns and villages. They are found in temperate climates, usually in plains but also in steep areas. Gyps bengalensis prefers open areas and fields with a few scattered trees. Indian vultures eat largely on the ground, but they also roost and nest in trees and cliffs, and they spend a lot of time soaring on wind currents in search of carrion. The average height of a nest is 2 to 18 meters above the ground. Vultures may be found on all continents with the exception of Antarctica and Australia. NWVs can only be found on the continents of North and

South America, whereas OWVs can be found on the three landmasses that connect them, namely Asia, Europe and Africa. Gyps indicus may be found in practically all habitat types in India, which are the plains, foothills, and higher altitudinal zones, ranging from sea level to 4500 meters above sea level.

*Questions :*

- (i) On which two continents are New World Vultures (NWVs) found?
- (ii) What is the primary reason for the drastic decline in India's vulture population in the 1990s?
- (iii) Where are Indian vultures commonly found to live and nest?
- (iv) What are vultures often referred to as because of their scavenging habits?
- (v) What is the average height range of a vulture's nest above the ground?  
1×5=5
- (b) Define metaphor and simile, and explain their difference with examples.
- (c) Write short notes on rhyme and meter.

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(d) Distinguish between the following :  
 $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$

(i) Blank Verse and Free Verse

(ii) Tautology and Redundancy .

(e) What is a sonnet? Give examples of any two types of sonnets.

(f) Discuss how unity and coherence make a paragraph effective.

(g) Rewrite the following sentences as directed :  
 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(i) No one likes being stared \_\_\_\_.

( Use appropriate preposition )

(ii) Sherlock Holmes lived \_\_\_\_ Baker Street.

( Use appropriate preposition )

(iii) She looks ill, \_\_\_\_?

( Add a question tag )

(iv) If I have time I visit the exhibition.

( Correct the tense form )

(v) I (not see) him since we left school.

( Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets )

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(h) What is sequencing in comprehension? Why is it important for logical understanding?

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

$10 \times 2 = 20$

(a) Write a summary of the following passage, capturing the main ideas expressed. Identify and explain the kind of writing (descriptive, argumentative, informative, contemplative, etc.) used in the passage. Comment on the features of style, such as choice of words, sentence structure, etc., in the passage :

The cop moved along the street, looking strong and important. This was the way he always moved. He was not thinking of how he looked. There were few people on the street to see him. It was only about ten at night, but it was cold. And there was a wind with a little rain in it. He stopped at doors as he walked along, trying each door to be sure that it was closed for the night. Now and then he turned and looked up and down the street. He was a fine-looking cop,

watchful, guarding the peace. People in this part of the city went home early. Now and then you might see the lights of a shop or of a small restaurant. But most of the doors belonged to business places that had been closed hours ago.

Then the cop suddenly slowed his walk. Near the door of a darkened shop a man was standing. As the cop walked toward him, the man spoke quickly. "It's all right, officer," he said. "I'm waiting for a friend. Twenty years ago we agreed to meet here tonight. It sounds strange to you, doesn't it? I'll explain if you want to be sure that everything's all right. About twenty years ago there was a restaurant where this shop stands. 'Big Joe' Brady's restaurant." "It was here until five years ago," said the cop. The man near the door had a colourless square face with bright eyes, and a little white mark near his right eye. He had a large jewel in his necktie. "Twenty years ago tonight," said the man, "I had dinner here with Jimmy Wells. He was my best friend and the best fellow in the world.

He and I grew up together here in New York, like two brothers. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to start for the West. I was going to find a job and make a great success. You couldn't have pulled Jimmy out of New York. He thought it was the only place on earth." "We agreed that night that we would meet here again in twenty years. We thought that in twenty years we would know what kind of men we were, and what future waited for us."

"It sounds interesting," said the cop. "A long time between meetings, it seems to me. Have you heard from your friend since you went West?" "Yes, for a time we did write to each other," said the man. "But after a year or two, we stopped. The West is big. I moved around everywhere, and I moved quickly. But I know that Jimmy will meet me here if he can. He was as true as any man in the world. He'll never forget. I came a thousand miles to stand here tonight. But I'll be glad about that, if my old friend comes too."

- (b) Identify and explain the use of at least five rhetorical devices in the poem given below :

O my Luv is like a red, red rose  
That's newly sprung in June;  
O my Luv is like the melody  
That's sweetly played in tune.

So fair art thou, my bonnie lass,  
So deep in luv am I;  
And I will luv thee still, my dear,  
Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,  
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;  
I will love thee still, my dear,  
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only luv!  
And fare thee weel awhile!  
And I will come again, my luv,  
Though it were ten thousand mile.

- (c) What is a diffuse style? Name, explain and illustrate the different forms of diffuseness.

- (d) Define fact and opinion, and discuss in detail how the ability to distinguish between them enhances comprehension and critical thinking.
- (e) Write short notes on the following :
- (i) Iambic foot
  - (ii) Trochaic foot
  - (iii) Anapaestic foot
  - (iv) Dactylic foot

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**1 (Sem-3/FYUGP) ENG 42 MJ**

**2 0 2 5**

**ENGLISH**

**( Major )**

**Paper : ENG4300204MJ**

**( British Poetry : Renaissance to Romanticism )**

**Full Marks : 60**

**Time : 2½ hours**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions.*

**1. Answer the following questions : 1×8=8**

- (a) What mythological figure is indirectly referred to in the third quatrain of the poem, *My True Love Hath My Heart*?
- (b) What sin is referred to in the first stanza of *Easter Wings*?
- (c) Who was the first person to apply the term 'metaphysical' while discussing the poetry of John Donne?
- (d) What does the poet compare the city's stillness to in the poem, *Composed Upon Westminster Bridge*?

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- (e) What literary device is most prominent in the poet's exploration of love in the poem, *The Good Morrow*?
- (f) What does the repeated reference to the tiger's 'symmetry' imply?
- (g) What does the nurse prepare for the unborn child in *To a Little Invisible Being Who is Expected Soon to Become Visible*?
- (h) What does the 'light' symbolize in Milton's sonnet, *On his Blindness*?

2. Answer any six of the following questions :

2×6=12

- (a) How does the shape of the poem, *Easter Wings* contribute to its meaning?
- (b) Explain with the help of suitable examples what you mean by metaphysical conceit.
- (c) Why does the poet compare true love to a pole star in Shakespeare's *Sonnet 116*?
- (d) Describe the dualism of love in the poem, *The Good Morrow* by John Donne.
- (e) How does the poem explore the theme of love for an unborn child in the poem, *To a Little Invisible Being Who is Expected Soon to Become Visible*?

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- (f) What irony is presented by the inscription on the statue's pedestal?
- (g) Why does Keats refer to the urn as a 'Sylvan historian' in the poem, *Ode on a Grecian Urn*?
- (h) What imagery is predominantly used by the poet to describe the tiger?
- (i) Who is the subject of Charlotte Smith's sonnet, *To the Shade of Burns*? What poetic form does the sonnet use?
- (j) What is the primary emotional conflict Milton experiences in the sonnet's octave?

3. Answer any four of the following questions :

5×4=20

- (a) In what sense John Donne's *The Good Morrow* is a metaphysical poem? Elucidate.
- (b) Discuss how Shakespeare presents the concept of true love as an ideal form of love in *Sonnet 116*.
- (c) Discuss how William Blake explores the theme of creation in *The Tyger*.
- (d) Discuss briefly the salient features of metaphysical poetry.
- (e) What is the theme of *My True Love Hath My Heart*? Discuss.

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- (f) How does the first stanza of *Easter Wings* reflect humanity's fall and potential redemption?
- (g) Discuss Milton's Sonnet 19, *On His Blindness* as a deeply personal and meditative poem that explores the themes of faith, purpose and submission to Divine Will.
- (h) Critically comment on the animal imagery in *An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*.

4. Answer any two of the following questions :  
10×2=20

- (a) How does Smith critique society in her sonnet, *To the Shade of Burns*?
- (b) How does William Blake's poem *The Tyger* reflect the Romantic era and remain relevant today?
- (c) Explain Wordsworth's depiction of London from Westminster Bridge.
- (d) Comment on the aspect of Truth and Beauty in Keats' *Ode on a Grecian Urn*.
- (e) "Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!" Who is Ozymandias referring to when he speaks of 'ye mighty'? Why should they despair?

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1 (Sem-3/FYUGP) ENG 42 MJ

1 (Sem-3/FYUGP) ENG 41 MJ

2025

ENGLISH

( Major )

Paper : ENG4300104MJ

( Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar and  
Comprehension )

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions

1. Answer the following questions : 1×8=8

- (a) What is a figure of speech?
- (b) Give one example of simile.
- (c) Name the figure of speech used when abstract ideas are spoken of as living beings.
- (d) Which figure of speech expresses the whole to represent a part or a part to represent the whole?

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- (e) What is a compound sentence?
- (f) Identify the type of sentence mentioned below :

"Although it was raining, we went for a walk."

- (g) What is Blank Verse?
- (h) Give an example of pun in English.

2. Answer any six of the following questions :  
2×6=12

- (a) What is meant by coherence in paragraph writing?
- (b) What is foot in prosody?
- (c) Mention two features of effective summarizing.
- (d) What is tautology? Provide one example.
- (e) Define quatrain and give a suitable example.
- (f) What is inferencing in reading comprehension?
- (g) "There is a pleasure in poetic pains."  
Identify the figure of speech used in the above sentence and give one example of your own.
- (h) Mention two differences between rhythm and metre.

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3. Answer any four of the following questions :

5×4=20

- (a) Read the following passage and answer the given questions :

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the large creatures who will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite. It is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird is known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is barely visible when it is in flight. Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for hummingbirds need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism. A hummingbird's wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its tiny heart beats more than 1000 times per minute. This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the

course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.

- (i) What is the smallest and lightest bird in the world mentioned in the passage?
  - (ii) What is unique about the way hummingbirds fly?
  - (iii) How much nectar does a hummingbird consume in a day compared to its body weight?
  - (iv) What do hummingbirds mainly feed on?
  - (v) At what rate do a hummingbird's wings flap per second?
- (b) Write a summary of the passage given below, capturing the main ideas expressed :

Numerous Japanese words have entered the global lexicon, such as *mottainai* and *kawaii*; one recent newcomer is *ikigai*. A broad concept, it refers to that which brings value and joy to life : from people, such as one's children or friends, to activities including work and hobbies. "There is no word like it anywhere in the world," says Héctor Garcia, co-author of the

book, *Ikigai : The Japanese Secret to a Long and Happy Life*, which helped push *ikigai* into the global spotlight. Explaining that having an *ikigai* is the key to leading a happy life with a healthy body and mind, this book—which has been translated into 63 languages—has sold more than 3 million copies since its release in 2016. "When you feel down, just thinking about your *ikigai* will change something in you. I receive comments even now from readers who say their lives were transformed by this word," says Garcia.

For this book, Garcia interviewed more than 100 elderly residents of Ogimi Village, Okinawa Prefecture, renowned for being a 'village of longevity'. One thing that these healthy and active seniors have in common is that each has an *ikigai*, or something worth living for. "When we asked what their *ikigai* was, they gave us explicit answers, such as their friends, gardening, and art. Everyone knows what the source of their zest for life is, and is busily engaged in it every day," says Garcia. Another distinguishing feature of this community is that the elders have

strong social links with their peers and frequently get together to enjoy karaoke, birthday parties, and more. "Avoiding social isolation is linked to the motivation and confidence to lead active lives."

Continuing to work or energetically enjoy hobbies is characteristic of many Japanese seniors. A national survey conducted in 2018 found that 47.5% of people aged 70 and older are active in ways such as working, enjoying hobbies, or participating in community activities. Another study conducted on people aged 65 and over revealed that those who work only for financial reasons, compared with those who work in pursuit of their *ikigai*, have a 1.55 times greater risk of decline in functional capacity two years later. Considering such data, the Japanese government is actively supporting the employment and social engagement of senior citizens. Borrowing the words of renowned psychiatrist Viktor Frankl, "What man actually needs is not a tensionless state but rather the striving and struggling for some goal worthy of him."

Garcia believes that this applies not only to senior citizens, but to young people as well. In a UNICEF survey conducted in 21 countries in 2021, about 36% of young people (aged 15–24) responded that they often felt nervous, worried, or anxious, and 19% also said that they often felt depressed or had little interest in doing things. For such young people, Garcia published a new book, *Ikigai for Teens : Finding Your Reason for Being*, in 2021. "When we were children, we all thought about what we wanted to be in the future, but it is also important to think about your *ikigai* from a young age. If I had known about *ikigai* when I was young, my life would have been different." If the word and all its edifying qualities are expanded across generations, *ikigai* may evolve to further heights as a universal term expressing a rich and fulfilling life.

- (c) What are the main types of poetic feet in English prosody? Illustrate with examples.
- (d) Distinguish between the following :
  - (i) Paradox and Oxymoron
  - (ii) Redundancy and Verbosity

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(e) Rewrite the following sentences as directed :

(i) We have a holiday \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.  
(Use appropriate preposition)

(ii) He died \_\_\_\_\_ overeating.  
(Use appropriate preposition)

(iii) Some of you are learning French,  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(Add a question tag)

(iv) I (find) the book which I lost  
yesterday.  
(Use the correct form of the verb  
given in the brackets)

(v) She (see) that fellow somewhere  
before.  
(Use the correct form of the verb  
given in the brackets)

(f) Describe the importance of unity and  
coherence in paragraph writing.

(g) Define alliteration and assonance. Give  
examples of each.

(h) How would you define the term  
'rhetoric'? State how it differs from  
grammar.

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( Continued )

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4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

10×2=20

(a) Write a summary of the following  
passage, capturing the main ideas  
expressed. Identify and explain the kind  
of writing (descriptive, argumentative,  
informative, contemplative, etc.) used in  
the passage. Comment on the features  
of style, such as choice of words,  
sentence structure, etc., in the passage :

I caught sight of her at the play and in  
answer to her beckoning I went over  
during the interval and sat down beside  
her. It was long since I had last seen her  
and if someone had not mentioned her  
name I do not think I would have  
recognized her. She addressed me  
brightly.

"Well, it's many years since we first met.  
How time flies! We are not getting any  
younger. Do you remember the first  
time I saw you? You asked me to  
luncheon." Did I remember?

It was twenty years ago and I was living  
in Paris. I had a tiny apartment in the  
Latin Quarter and I was earning barely  
enough money to keep body and  
soul together. She had read a book of

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mine and had written to me about it. I answered, thanking her, and presently I received from her another letter saying that she was passing through Paris and would like to have a chat with me; but her time was limited and the only free moment she had was on the following Thursday. She asked me if I would give her a little luncheon at Foyot's. Foyot's is a restaurant at which the French senators eat and it was so far beyond my means that I had never even thought of going there. But I was flattered and I was too young to say no to a woman. I had eighty francs to live on till the end of the month and a modest luncheon should not cost more than fifteen. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks, I could manage well enough. I answered that I would meet her at Foyot's on Thursday at half past twelve. She was not so young as I expected and in appearance imposing rather than attractive. She was in fact a woman of forty, and she gave me the impression of having more teeth, white and large and even, than were necessary for any practical purpose. She was talkative, but since she seemed inclined to talk about me I was prepared

to be an attentive listener. I was startled when the menu was brought, for the prices were a great deal higher than I had expected. But she reassured me :

"I never eat anything for luncheon," she said.

"Oh, don't say that!" I answered generously.

"I never eat more than one thing. I think people eat too much nowadays. A little fish, perhaps. I wonder if they have any salmon."

- (b) Identify and explain the use of at least five rhetorical devices in the poem given below :

I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.  
  
Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay :  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

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The waves beside them danced; but they  
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee :  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company :  
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought :

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.

- (c) Discuss the main elements of prosody with reference to rhythm, rhyme and metre.
- (d) Critically analyse the distinction between facts and opinions. How do facts and opinions enhance interpretation and argumentation in comprehending a piece of writing?
- (e) Discuss the various means by which brevity of expression can be attained. Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.

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1 (Sem-3/FYUGP) ENG 42 MN/(A)

2025

ENGLISH

( Minor )

Paper : ENG4300204MN

( British Poetry : Renaissance to Romanticism )

( Set-A )

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×8=8

- (a) What is the rhyme scheme of Shakespearean sonnets?
- (b) Who coined the term 'metaphysical poets'?
- (c) What is the title of the poem that starts with "When I consider how my light is Spent"?
- (d) What does the speaker in the poem, *Song : To Celia* believe surpasses even "Jove is nectar"?

( 2 )

- (e) Name the collection of poems in which the poem, *To the Shade of Burns* is included.
- (f) Whom does Alexander Pope refer as the friend of my life in *An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*?
- (g) What is the name of the river portrayed in the poem, *Composed upon Westminster Bridge*?
- (h) What message does the Urn convey to future generations in the poem, *Ode on a Grecian Urn*?

2. Answer any six of the following questions :  
2×6=12

- (a) What is the name of the anthology in which the poem, *My True Love Hath My Heart* appears? Who is the speaker in the poem?
- (b) What are the two Biblical events referred in the first stanza of *Easter Wings*?
- (c) Why does the poet compare love to a guiding star in *Sonnet 116*?
- (d) What does the phrase 'Seven Sleepers' Den' mean?
- (e) "Haste, little captive, burst thy prison doors!" Who are the addressor and addressee in the poem?

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( Continued )

( 3 )

- (f) Write the names of two poems written by P. B. Shelley.
- (g) How does Milton use personification in the poem, *On His Blindness*?
- (h) Name the two collections of poems written by William Blake.
- (i) To which poet does the word 'Atticus' refer in *An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*? Who is 'Atticus' in reality?
- (j) What is 'Salve Deus Rex Judaeorum' as mentioned in the poem, *To the Doubtfull Reader*?

3. Answer any four of the following questions :

5×4=20

- (a) How is the theme of love explored in the poem, *My True Love Hath My Heart*?
- (b) How do intellect and emotion get associated in the poem, *The Good-Morrow*?
- (c) What role does predestination play in the poem, *To the Doubtfull Reader*?
- (d) Write a note on the use of symbols and metaphors in the poem, *Song : To Celia*.
- (e) Describe the sporus passage in *An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*.

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( Turn Over )



( 4 )

(f) How does Charlotte Smith celebrate Robert Burns as a poet in *To the Shade of Burns*?

(g) "What immortal hand or eye,  
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?"

Explain the above-quoted lines.

(h) How is maternal love explored in the poem, *A Little Invisible Thing*?

4. Answer any two of the following questions :  
10×2=20

(a) Consider *The Good-Morrow* and *Easter Wings* as metaphysical poems.

(b) Write a critical appreciation of the poem, *Song : To Celia*.

(c) Assess *An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* as a Horatian satire.

(d) Analyse the representation of art in the poem, *Ode on a Grecian Urn*.

(e) How is the natural world and artificial world juxtaposed in the poem, *Composed upon Westminster Bridge*? Elucidate.

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26A-4500/23

1 (Sem-3/FYUGP) ENG 42 MN/(A)

1 (Sem-3/FYUGP) ENG 41 MN/(A)

2025

ENGLISH

( Minor )

Paper : ENG4300104MN

( Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar and  
Comprehension )

( Set-A )

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions

1. Answer the following questions : 1×8=8

(a) What is a metaphor?

(b) Give one example of alliteration.

(c) Which figure of speech involves exaggeration for emphasis?

(d) Give an example of onomatopoeia.

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( Turn Over )

( 2 )

(e) Identify the type of sentence :  
"Open the door."

(f) What is Free Verse?

(g) "Beauty is truth and truth beauty" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. (chiasmus/pun)

(h) What is rhyme scheme?

2. Answer any six of the following questions :  
2×6=12

(a) What is meant by unity in paragraph writing?

(b) What is stanza in poetry?

(c) Mention two qualities of a good précis.

(d) Define couplet and give one suitable example.

(e) Mention two differences between simile and metaphor.

(f) Write two examples of oxymoron.

26A/21

( Continued )

( 3 )

(g) "The child is the father of the man."  
Identify the figure of speech used and give one example of your own.

(h) What is scanning in reading comprehension?

3. Answer any four of the following questions :

5×4=20

(a) Read the following passage and answer the given questions :

The hargila is not a very appealing bird thanks to its noisy and messy habits, but it is a critical species in wetlands. This bird is also highly endangered, with a global population of 1200 mature individuals, of which 75% are found in Assam. These majestic birds were once found in wetlands across South and Southeast Asia, but today, their strongholds are slipping away. As the wetlands and forests where these storks live and nest slowly vanish, the storks have adjusted admirably, nesting in the

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( Turn Over )

( 4 )

tall trees surrounding villages. However, this drew heavy backlash from villagers. Adjutants bring rotting pieces of meat back to their nests to feed their hatchlings, a practice that lends to the negative impressions locals have of this bird. Hence, they got their name 'hargila', which means 'bone swallower'. In fact, people were so disgusted by the unappealing nests that they took to chopping down the tall trees where the storks nested in order to dissuade them from settling near their villages.

- (i) What does the word 'hargila' mean?
- (ii) Why did villagers start chopping down tall trees near their villages?
- (iii) How many mature hargilas are estimated to exist globally?
- (iv) Where is 75% of the global population of hargila found?
- (v) What do adjutant storks bring to their nests to feed their hatchlings?

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- (b) What is meant by oxymoron and hyperbole? Discuss their functions in poetic and everyday speech, supporting your answer with clear examples.
- (c) Explain the concepts of rhythm and metre in poetry. Discuss how the two are related and illustrate your answer with suitable examples.
- (d) Distinguish between the following :  
 $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$ 
  - (i) Alliteration and Assonance
  - (ii) Metaphor and Simile
- (e) Rewrite the following sentences as directed :  
 $1 \times 5 = 5$ 
  - (i) He was born \_\_\_\_ 1999.  
(Use appropriate preposition)
  - (ii) The train is arriving \_\_\_\_ Platform No. 3.  
(Use appropriate preposition)

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(iii) They will come to the party, \_\_\_\_?  
(Add a question tag)

(iv) I (go) to Delhi last week.  
(Use the correct form of the verb  
given in the brackets)

(v) She (write) a letter now.  
(Use the correct form of the verb  
given in the brackets)

(f) Explain any four strategies that help in effective reading comprehension. Illustrate with examples how they improve understanding of a text.

(g) Describe the role of background knowledge in interpreting a text. Explain how prior experience influences meaning-making while reading.

(h) Define onomatopoeia and pun. Show with appropriate examples how these figures of speech add humour, vividness or expressiveness to language.

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4. Answer any *two* of the following questions :  
10×2=20

(a) Write a summary of the following passage, capturing the main ideas expressed. Identify and explain the kind of writing (descriptive, argumentative, informative, contemplative, etc.) used in the passage. Comment on the features of style, such as choice of words, sentence structure, etc., in the passage :

People came to him when the patient was on his last legs. Dr. Raman often burst out, "Why couldn't you have come a day earlier?" The reason was obvious—visiting fee twenty-five rupees. More than that, people liked to shirk the fact that the time had come to call in Dr. Raman; for them there was something ominous in the very association. As a result, when the big man came on the scene it was always a quick decision one way or another. There was no scope or time for any kind of wavering or whitewashing. Long years of

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practice of this kind had bred in the doctor a certain curt truthfulness; for that very reason his opinion was valued; he was not a mere doctor expressing an opinion but a judge pronouncing a verdict. The patient's life hung on his words. This never unduly worried Dr. Raman. He never believed that agreeable words ever saved lives. He did not think it was any of his business to provide comforting lies when as a matter of course nature would tell them the truth in few hours. However, when he glimpsed the faintest sign of hope, he rolled up his sleeve and stepped into the arena : it might be hours or days, but he never withdrew till he wrested the prize from Yama's hands.

Today, standing over a bed, the doctor felt that he himself needed someone to tell him soothing lies. He mopped his brow with his kerchief and sat down in the chair beside the bed. On the bed lay his dearest friend in the world : Gopal. They had known each other for forty

years now, starting with their kindergarten days. They could not, of course, meet as much as they wanted, each being wrapped in his own family and profession. Occasionally, on a Sunday, Gopal would walk into the consulting room and wait patiently in a corner till the doctor was free. And then they would dine together, see a picture and talk of each other's life and activities. It was a classic friendship, which endured untouched by changing times, circumstances and activities.

- (b) Identify and explain the use of at least five rhetorical devices in the poem given below :

I come from haunts of coot and hern,  
I make a sudden sally,  
And sparkle out among the fern,  
To bicker down a valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,  
Or slip between the ridges,  
By twenty thorps, a little town,  
And half a hundred bridges.

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Till last by Philip's farm I flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

I chatter over stony ways,  
In little sharps and trebles,  
I bubble into eddying bays,  
I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curve my banks I fret  
by many a field and fallow,  
And many a fairy foreland set  
With willow-weed and mallow.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

I wind about, and in and out,  
with here a blossom sailing,  
And here and there a lusty trout,  
And here and there a grayling,  
And here and there a foamy flake  
Upon me, as I travel  
With many a silver water-break  
Above the golden gravel,

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And draw them all along, and flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,  
I slide by hazel covers;  
I move the sweet forget-me-nots  
That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,  
Among my skimming swallows;  
I make the netted sunbeam dance  
Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars  
In brambly wildernesses;  
I linger by my shingly bars;  
I loiter round my cresses;

And out again I curve and flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

- (c) Explain the process of identifying the main idea and supporting details in a passage.

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- (d) Discuss the importance of scansion in the study of poetry. Show how to scan a line of verse and explain the meaning of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- (e) Explain the key principles and steps involved in writing an effective and objective summary. How does summarizing play a crucial role in academic research?

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