

Roll No.

(05/25)

5684

**B. A. (General) (Sixth Semester) (For
Batch 2014 to 2023 Only)/B.T.M.
(Sixth Semester) (For Batch 2017 &
Onwards) EXAMINATION**

ENGLISH

(Compulsory)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Note : All questions are compulsory.

1. Explain with reference to the context the following passage : 5

In Belmont is a lady richly Left,

And she is fair and, fairer than that word,

Of wondrous virtues : sometimes from her
eyes

I did receive fair speechless messages :

Her name is Portia, nothing under valued
To Cato's daughter, Brutus' Portia.

Or

I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes ? Hath not
a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses,
affections, passions ? Fed with the same food,
hurt with the same weapon, subject to the
same disease, healed by the same means,
warned and cooled by the same winter and
summer, as a Christian is ?

2. Answer any *five* of the following questions in
about **30** words each : $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (i) Who is Shylock ?
- (ii) Who is Jessica ?
- (iii) What was there in the caskets ?
- (iv) Describe the scene of Jessica's elopement.
- (v) Why does Bassanio need money from Antonio ?
- (vi) What was Portia's father's will about her marriage ?

(vii) Which casket does the Prince of Morocco
choose and why ?

(viii) Why did Portia and Nerissa appear in
the court under disguise ?

3. Attempt any *two* of the following questions in
about **300** words each : $2 \times 10 = 20$

- (i) Attempt a character sketch of Shylock as
presented in the play.
- (ii) Discuss 'The Merchant of Venice' as
tragicomedy.
- (iii) Give a detailed description of the casket
episode.
- (iv) What kind of a relationship do Antonio
and Bassanio share ? Give a detailed
answer.

4. Write short notes on any *four* of the given
literary terms : $4 \times 2.5 = 10$

- (i) Tragedy
- (ii) Comedy of Manners
- (iii) History Play

(iv) Expressionistic Drama

(v) The Drama of Ideas.

5. Give one word substitute for any *five* words : 5

(i) Value that is beyond all price

(ii) The rule of a single person

(iii) A man who is unmarried

(iv) One who believe in God

(v) A doctor who treats skin disease.

(vi) A list of books

(vii) One who hates institution of marriage

(viii) Someone who is shy, quiet and unable to make friends easily.

6. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow : $5 \times 2 = 10$

In every country, people imagine that they are the best and the cleverest and the others are not so good as they are. The Englishman thinks that he and his country are the best; the

Frenchman is very proud of France and everything French. The Germans and Italians think no less of their countries and many Indians imagine that India is in many ways the greatest country in the world. This is wrong. Everybody wants to think well of himself and his country. But really there is no person who has not got some good *or* bad qualities. In the same way, there is no country which is not partly good or and partly bad. We are, of course, most, concerned with our own country, India. Unhappily, it is in a bad way today. Most of our people are poor and unhappy. They have no joy in their lives. We have to find out how we can make them happier. We have to see what is good in our ways and customs and try to keep it, and whatever is bad we have to throw away. If we find anything good in other countries, we should certainly take it.

Questions :

- (i) What do you think is the writer's nationality ?
- (ii) People from how many countries are mentioned in the passage ?
- (iii) Would you say that the writer is an open-minded person ? How ?

(iv) Do you generally agree with his views ?
Why ?

(v) Supply the synonyms for the words
'imagine' and 'certainly'.

7. Write a letter of complaint to the SDO Telephone Exchange as your landline phone has been out of order for the last seven days.

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Or

Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper, condemning the social evil of dowry system.

8. Read the following passage carefully and write a 'summary' and an 'abstract' of the same :

3+3=6

The first Olympics were held at Olympia in Greece in 776 B.C. The prestige and glory of the Olympics spread far and wide. With the advent of Christianity, the Games lost their importance, as it was believed that they encouraged pagan worship in temples built to honour the Greek Gods. It was Theodosius-I who ordered the total destruction of the Olympia Sanctuary's temples and other

structures in the year 394 AD, which ended the era of the ancient Olympic Games. It was due to the efforts of Baron de Coubertin that the Olympics of the modern era began in 1896 and were held every four years except during the two World Wars. Some of the events included in the ancient Olympic Games were foot-racing, wrestling, chariot racing and horse-racing. The names of the victors along with the names of events would be recorded for posterity. For the victors, it was the laurel wreath that was important as it signified their superior performance. At the modern Olympics, the sacred flame is lit at Olympia using sun power, by Greek maidens dressed in white. The event is presided over by a Greek priestess. The flame is then carried in a torch that travels across nations. The importance of the Olympic movement has been recognised over centuries as it brings people together in a spirit of friendly competition.

9. Make a precis of the following passage and give it a suitable title : 6+2=8

One of our most difficult problems is what we call discipline and it is really very complex. You see, society feels that it must control or discipline the citizen, shape his mind according to certain religious, social, moral and economic patterns, Now, is discipline necessary at all ? Please listen carefully. Don't immediately say YES or NO. Most of us feel, especially while we are young, that there should be no discipline, that we should be allowed to do whatever we like and we think that is freedom. But merely to say that we should be free and so on has very little meaning without understanding the whole problem of discipline. The been athlete is disciplining himself the whole time, isn't he ? His joy in playing games and the very necessity to keep fit makes him go to bed early, refrain from smoking, eat the right food and generally observe the rules of good health. This discipline and punctuality is not an imposition but a natural outcome of his enjoyment of athletics.

