

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 50 marks

Answer any FIVE questions. Each question carries
10 marks.

1. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : (5)

The irregular ode, also called the English Ode, was introduced in 1656 by Abraham Cowley, who imitated the Pindaric style and matter but disregarded the recurrent stanza pattern with strophic arrangement. His stanza patterns were free and varied; so were the lines, rhyme scheme and metres. This type of irregular stanza structure, which is free to alter in accordance with shifts in subject and mood, has been the most common for the English Ode ever since; Wordsworth's "Ode Intimations of Immortality" is a representative irregular Ode.

The earlier English Odes, and many later ones, were also written to praise something, such as a person, for example John Dryden's "Anne Killigrew", or the arts of music or poetry, Dryden's "Alexander's Feast", or a time of day, Collins' "Ode to Evening", or abstract concepts, Gray's "Hymn to Adversity" and Wordsworth's 'Ode to Duty'.

- (i) What type of Ode was introduced by Abraham Cowley? (1)
 - (ii) How did Abraham Cowley make his stanza patterns? (2)
 - (iii) Wordsworth's "Ode to Duty" is an example of———. (1)
 - (iv) The —— structure is altered in accordance with subject and mood, in irregular Ode. (1)
- (b) Answer ALL the questions. (5)
- (i) What is an Allegory? (1)
 - (ii) What does the term 'Black Theatre' refer to? (1)
 - (iii) —— is a form of drama in which actors tell a story by gestures. (1)
 - (iv) A brief account of or a story about an individual or an incident is known as———. (1)
 - (v) Tennyson's "The Lady of Shallot" is an example of———. (1)

2. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow : (5)

Stop all the clocks, cut off the telephone

Prevent the dog from barking with a juicy bone

Silence the pianos and with muffled drum.
Bring out the coffin, let the mourners come.
Let aero planes circle moaning overhead

Scribbling on the sky the message He Is Dead.
Put crepe bows round the white necks of the public doves.

Let the traffic policemen wear black cotton glove.

- (i) What type of poem is this? (1)
- (ii) Bring out the rhyme scheme of the first stanza of the poem. (2)
- (iii) What is the tone of the poem? (1)
- (iv) Make a guess of the theme of the poem? (1)

(b) Answer ALL the questions. (5)

(i) Identify the meter of the line : (1)

‘The world is too much us late and soon’.

(ii) Identify the rhyme of the following. (1)

Whose woods these are I think I know

His house is in the village though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

(iii) _____ is a paradoxical or logically contradictory utterance. (1)

(iv) Find out the figure of speech of the following line : (1)

Sky lowered, and muttering thunder,

Some sad drops wept at completing of the mortal sin.

(v) _____ is a unit in English poetry consisting of a pair of lines, usually of the same length linked by rhyme. (1)

3. (a) Read the following and answer the questions that follow: (5)

Let me relate what happened. Todd borrowed this dollar last year on the 8th of April, just as he was about to leave for Bermuda. He needed a dollar in change to pay his taxi; and I lent it to him. It happened quite simple and naturally, I hardly realised it till it was all over. He merely said, "Let me have a dollar, will you?" And I said, "Certainly. Is a dollar enough?" I believe, in fact I know, that when Todd took that dollar he meant to pay it.

He sent me a note from Hamilton, Bermuda. I thought when I opened it that the dollar would be in it. But it wasn't. He merely said that the temperature was upto nearly 100. The figure misled me for a moment.

Todd came back in three weeks. I met him at the train not because of the dollar, but because I really esteem him. I felt it would be nice for him to see someone waiting for him on the platform after being away for three weeks. I said, "Let's take a taxi up to the club". But he answered, "No let's walk".

- (i) Comment on the form of the essay. (1)
- (ii) Write any two literary devices used by the writer in the essay. (2)
- (iii) What is the main theme of the essay? (1)
- (iv) Find out the structure of the essay. (1)
- (b) Answer ALL the questions. (5)
 - (i) Pope's "To err is human, to forgive, divine" is an example of _____. (1)
 - (ii) Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which deliberate _____ is used for emphasis. (1)
 - (iii) Give a one-word substitute for the prominence given to particular syllables. (1)
 - (iv) Bring out any two features of Aphoristic style from the following passage. (2)

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present, and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not.

4. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow : (5)

Raina : Tell me, tell me. How was it! Oh, mother, mother, mother! (Raina pulls up her mother down on the ottoman)

Catherine : (with surging enthusiasm). You can't guess how splendid it is. A cavalry charge - think of that! He defied our Russian commanders acted without orders- led a charge on his own responsibility - headed it himself - was the first man to sweep through their guns. Can't you see it Raina; our gallant splendid Bulgarians with their swords and eyes flashing, thundering down like an avalanche and scattering the wretched Servian dandies like chaff. And you you-you kept Sergius waiting a year before you would be betrothed to him. Oh, if you have a drop of Bulgarian blood in your veins, you will worship him when he comes back.

Raina : What will he care for my poor little worship after the acclamations of a whole army of heroes? But no matter. I am so happy-so proud (She raises and walks about excitedly). It prove that all our ides were real after all.

- (i) What is the form of the play? (1)
 - (ii) What are Raina and her mother Catharine excitedly discussing about? (2)
 - (iii) What is the theme of the play? (1)
 - (iv) Where does the action of Act one take place, in 'Arms and the Man'? (1)
- (b) Answer ALL the questions. (5)
- (i) Aristotle in his poetics asserts that _____ is the soul of tragedy, giving it an organic unity. (1)
 - (ii) Match the following : (2)
 - (1) Protogonist – Contract character
 - (2) Antogonist – One dimensional character
 - (3) Foil – Hero character
 - (4) Flat character – Villain character

(iii) _____ is a dramatic convention where a character alone on stage, express him or her private thoughts aloud. (1)

(iv) What are the three unities of the play?(1)

5. (a) Read the following lines and answer question that follow. (5)

The crystal merchant awoke with the day, and felt the same anxiety that he felt every morning. He had been in the same place for thirty years; a shop at the top of a hilly street where few customers passed. Now it was too late to change anything - the only thing he had ever learned to do was to buy and sell crystal glassware. There had been a time when many people knew of his shop; Arab merchants, French and English geologists, German soldiers who were always well-heeled. In those days it had been wonderful to be selling crystal, and he had thought how he would become rich, and have beautiful women at his side as he grew older.

But as time passed, Tangier had changed. The nearby city of Ceuta had grow faster than Tangier, and business had fall off. Neighbours moved away, and there remained only a few small shops on he hill. And no one was climbing the hill just to browse through a few small shops.

But the crystal merchant had no choice. He had lived thirty years of his life buying and selling crystal pieces, and how it was too late do anything else.

- (i) Where is the crystal merchant's shop located? (1)
 - (ii) Name the most prosperous neighbouring city. (1)
 - (iii) Who were the regular visitors to the shop 30 year ago. (2)
 - (iv) Identify the hero. (1)
- (b) Answer ALL the questions. (5)
- (i) In a _____ the events in a story unfold in the order in which they actually happened. (1)
 - (ii) Mark Twain's 'Adventures of Huckleberry Fin' is a _____. (1)
 - (iii) Arrange the following in the correct order. (2)
Climax, exposition, denouement, falling action, rising action.
 - (iv) _____ are the central and dominating idea in a literary work. (1)

6. Critically appreciate in 300 words, any one of the following text. (10)

- (a) It was a dark autumn night. The old banker was walking up and down and his study and remembering, how fifteen years before, he had given a party one autumn evening. There had been clever men there, and there had been interesting conversations. Among other things they had talked in capital punishment. The majority of the guests, among whom were many journalists and intellectual men, disapproved of the death penalty. They considered that form of punishment out of date, immoral and unsuitable for Christian states. In the opinion of some of them the death penalty ought to be replaced everywhere by imprisonment for life.

“I don’t agree with you,” said their host the banker. “I have not tried either the death penalty or imprisonment for life, but if one may judge a priori, the death penalty is more moral and more humane than imprisonment for life. Capital punishment kills a man at once, but long but life long imprisonment kills him slowly. Which executioner is the more humane, he who kills you in a few minutes later a he who drags the life out of you in the course of many years”?

Or

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(b) Like a joy on the heart of a sorrow
The sunset hangs on a cloud;
A golden storm of glittering sheaves,
Of fair and frail and fluttering leaves
The wild wind blows in a cloud.
Hark to a voice that is calling
To many heart in the voice of the wind;
My heart is weary and sad and alone
For its dreams like the fluttering leaves have
gone
And why should I stay behind?
