

- (ii) What gives us happiness ?
- (iii) What three things does work give us ?
- (iv) How does the idler live and feel ?
- (v) What good things does work teach us ?
- (vi) Give a suitable title to the passage.
- (d) Draft an email in about 150 words to be sent to a leading newspaper expressing your opinion about what the main concerns in the manifestos of the political parties should be. 7

OR

- (d) Draft an email in about 150 words to be sent to a leading newspaper expressing your concern about the unplanned development in your town.
- (e) Imagine you have to apply for the post of a language teacher in a senior secondary school. Prepare a resume giving all the required details. 7

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**B. A. (Pass Course & Vocational) 4th Sem.
Examination – May, 2019**

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)

Paper : P-IV

Time : Three hours / Maximum Marks : 80

Before answering the questions, candidates should ensure that they have been supplied the correct and complete question paper. No complaint in this regard, will be entertained after examination.

Note : Attempt **all** questions. Marks are given at the right side of every question.

1. Explain the following passages with reference to the context : $2 \times 4 = 8$
- (a) *"And it's impossible for me not to marry ... In the first place, I'm already thirty five, a critical age, so to speak. In the second place, I ought to lead a quiet and regular life ... I suffer from palpitations."*

OR

"They're all gone now, and there isn't anything more the sea can do to me I'll have no call now to be up crying and praying when the wind breaks

P. T. O.

from the south, and you can hear the surf is in the east, and the surf is in the west, making a great stir with the two noises, and they hitting one on the other. I'll have no call now to be going down and getting Holy Water in the dark nights after Samhain, and I won't care what way the sea is when the other women will be keening."

- (b) "Women alone can in a moment overstep the bounds of caste; when once the curtains of destiny are drawn aside, they all stand revealed in their queenliness. You had a good chance, you know, when the king's son was deer-hunting and came to this very well of yours."

OR

"That won't destroy it. I've got it all in my head. All that you've done, Charlotte, is to make a mess on my floor. Damned silly, I call it."

2. Answer the following questions based on your readings of *Snapshots* : $4 \times 4 = 16$
- (a) Describe the second quarrel in *The Proposal*.
- (b) Why does Bartley want to go to the Galway fair ?
- (c) How do Mrs Pearson and Mrs Fitzgerald feel after they change back into their real selves ?
- (d) Bring out the theme of *Chandalika*.

(2)

- (c) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : **6**

We sometimes think it would be very nice to have no work to do. Now we envy rich people who have not to work for their living, but can do what they please all year round. Yet when we look like this, we make a mistake. Sometimes people are not as happy as we think they are because they are tired of having nothing to do. Most of us are happy when we have regular work to do for a living especially if the work is what we like to do. The first thing work does for us is to give us happiness. Work gives us self-respect. An idler, however rich he is, lives on the wages of others. He is like the beggar in the street who takes the money of others who had to toil for it. Such people do not live independently, and they are to feel ashamed of themselves. But the honest worker, who earns his living by useful toil, holds up his head and respects himself. Regular work helps to build up character. It teaches us good habits like punctuality, carefulness, thoroughness, and faithfulness in work. It is the work that who works, not the idler, that, as a rule, develops the best character.

Questions :

- (i) Why are rich people not as happy as we are? Why are they not as happy as we are?

(7)

P.

last Jain Tirthankara. A Tirthankara is an enlightened soul who is born as a human being and attains perfection through intense meditation. The teachings of Parshvanatha left an indelible impression on the young Vardhamana's mind. When he was 28, his parents passed away and his elder brother Nandivardhana succeeded their father. Vardhamana craved freedom from worldly attachments and sought his brother's permission to renounce his royal life. Ahimsa became an integral part of his spiritual life. He assumed a calm and peaceful demeanour and sought to overcome emotions like anger. He is the most compassionate one and willingly accepted hardships to burn his karmas.

OR

(Only for Foreign Students)

Write a paragraph in about 150 words on any *one* of the following topics :

- (i) The rise in global temperature.
- (ii) National security and well being.
- (iii) Cyber crime.

(6)

P. T. O.

3. Answer any *four* of the following questions based on your readings of *The Mahabharata* : $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (a) Which son of Dhritarashtra said that Panchali had not been legally won by them ?
- (b) How did the citizens react to the exile of the Pandavas ?
- (c) How did Sri Krishna console the grieved Draupadi ?
- (d) Who was Agastya ? Why did the Vindhya mountains remain arrested in growth ?
- (e) Describe the fight between Duryodhana and the Gandharvas.
- (f) What choice did Sri Krishna offer to Arjuna when the latter visits the former before the war ?

4. (a) Discuss the appropriateness of the title *Riders to the Sea*. 6

OR

Compare and contrast the characters of Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

(b) Discuss in detail Bhima's encounter with Lord Hanuman. 6

(3) P. T. O.

OR

What was the cause of Dhritarashtra's anxiety after the Pandavas left for the forest ?

5. (a) Make a précis of the following passage and give it a suitable title : 7

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a 'seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting is to be good

(4)

in the way in which an animal or a savage is good but it is not to be civilized. Even being good getting other people to fight for you and teaching them how to do it most efficiently - this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done - is being civilized. People fight to settle quarrels. Fighting means killing, and civilized people ought to be able to find some way of settling disputes other than by seeing which side carries off the greater number of the other side, and saying that that side which has killed most has won. And not only has won, but, because it has won, has been in the right. And while today we say that people do not fight and kill each other in the streets - while, that is to say, we have got to the stage of keeping the rules and behaving properly to each other in daily life - nations and countries have not learnt to do this yet, and will behave like savages.

- (b) Translate the following passage into *Hindi* :

Mahavir Jayanti is one of the most significant festivals of Jainism. It is observed to commemorate the birth of Mahavira, the 24th

(5)

P.