



RR-0210

Third Year B. A. Examination

March / April – 2010

English (Prin.) : Paper - VI

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks :

Instructions :

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="T. Y. B. A."/>	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="English - 6 (Principal)"/>	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>
Section No. (1, 2,.....) : <input type="text" value="Nil"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text" value="Student's Signature"/>

(2) Answer **all** questions.

(3) All questions carry **equal** marks.

(4) Clearly mention the options you attempt.

1 Appreciate any **one** of the following poems with special focus on its phonological, grammatical and semantic aspects :

- (a) Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever,
One foot in sea, one foot on shore,
To one thing constant never.
Then sigh not so,
But let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny,
Converting all your sounds of woe
Into Hey nonny, nonny.
Sing no more ditties, sing no moe
Of dumps so dull and heavy,

The fraud of men was ever so,
Since summer first was leavy.
Then sight not so,
But let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny,
Converting all your sounds of woe
Into Hey nonny, nonny.

- (b) A little black thing among the snow,
Crying, 'weep!', 'weep!', in notes of woe!
'Where are thy father and mother? say?
'They are both gone up to the Church to pray'.
'Because I was happy upon the heath,
And smil'd among the winter's snow,
They clothed me in the clothes of death.
And taught me to sing the notes of woe.
'And because I am happy and dance and sing,
They think they have done me no injury,
And are gone to praise God and His Priest and King
Who make up a Heaven of our misery'.

2 Appreciate any **one** of the following prose passages with special reference to its theme, style and discourse pattern :

- (a) Towards the evening of the second day we judged ourselves about eight miles from Kurtz's station. I wanted to push on; but the manager looked grave, and told me the navigation up there was so dangerous that it would be advisable, the sun being very low already, to wait where we were till next morning. Moreover, he pointed out that if the warning to approach cautiously were to be followed, we must approach in daylight--not at dusk, or in the dark. This was sensible enough. Eight miles meant nearly three hours' steaming for us, and I could

also see suspicious ripples at the upper end of the reach. Nevertheless, I was annoyed beyond expression at the delay, and most unreasonably, too, since one night more could not matter much after so many months. As we had plenty of wood, and caution was the word, I brought up in the middle of the stream. The reach was narrow, straight, with high sides like a railway cutting. The dusk came gliding into it long before the sun had set. The current ran smooth and swift, but a dumb immobility sat on the banks. The living trees, lashed together by the creepers and every living bush of the undergrowth, might have been changed into stone, even to the slenderest twig, to the lightest leaf. It was not sleep--it seemed unnatural, like a state of trance. Not the faintest sound of any kind could be heard. You looked on amazed, and began to suspect yourself of being deaf--then the night came suddenly, and struck you blind as well. About three in the morning some large fish leaped, and the loud splash made me jump as though a gun had been fired. When the sun rose there was a white fog, very warm and clammy, and more blinding than the night. It did not shift or drive; it was just there, standing all round you like something solid. At eight or nine, perhaps, it lifted as a shutter lifts. We had a glimpse of the towering multitude of trees, of the immense matted jungle, with the blazing little ball of the sun hanging over it--all perfectly still--and then the white shutter came down again, smoothly, as if sliding in greased grooves. I ordered the chain, which we had begun to heave in, to be paid out again. Before it stopped running with a muffled rattle, a cry, a very loud cry as of infinite desolation, soared slowly in the opaque air. It ceased. A complaining clamour, modulated in savage discords, filled our ears. The sheer unexpectedness of it made my hair stir under my cap. I don't know how

it struck the others; to me it seemed as though the mist itself had screamed, so suddenly, and apparently from all sides at once, did this tumultuous and mournful uproar arise. It culminated in a hurried outbreak of almost intolerably excessive shrieking, which stopped short, leaving us stiffened in a variety of silly attitudes, and obstinately listening to the nearly as appalling and excessive silence. 'Good God! What is the meaning--'stammered at my elbow one of the pilgrims, -- a little fat man, with sandy hair and red whiskers, who wore side-spring boots, and pink pyjamas tucked into his socks. Two others remained open-mouthed a whole minute, then dashed into the little cabin, to rush out incontinently and stand darting scared glances, with Winchester's at 'ready' in their hands. What we could see was just the steamer we were on, her outlines blurred as though she had been on the point of dissolving, and a misty strip of water, perhaps two feet broad, around her - and that was all. The rest of the world was nowhere, as far as our eyes and ears were concerned. Just nowhere. gone, disappeared; swept off without leaving a whisper or a shadow behind.

OR

- (b) It is true that How not to do it was the great study and object of all public departments and professional politicians all round the Circumlocution Office. It is true that every new premier and every new government, coming in because they had upheld a certain thing as necessary to be done, were no sooner come in than they applied their utmost faculties to discovering. How not to do it. It is true that from the moment when a general election was over, every returned man who had been raving on hustings because it hadn't been done and who had been asking the friends of the honourable gentleman in the opposite interest on pain

of impeachment to tell him why it hadn't been done, and who had been asserting that it must be done and who had been pledging himself that it should be done, began to devise, How it was not to be done. It is true that the debates of both Houses of Parliament the whole session through, uniformly tended to the protracted deliberation. How not to do it. It is true that the royal speech at the opening of such session virtually said, My lords and gentlemen you have a considerable stroke of work to do, and you will please retire to your respective chambers, and discuss, How not to do it. It is true that the royal speech, at the close of such session, virtually said, My lords and gentlemen, you have through several laborious months been considering with great loyalty and patriotism, How not to do it, and you have found out and with the blessing of Providence upon the harvest (natural, not political), I now dismiss you. All this is true, but the Circumlocution Office went beyond it.

Because the Circumlocution Office went on mechanically everyday keeping this wonderful, all-sufficient wheel of statemanship, How not to do it, in motion. Because the Circumlocution Office was down upon any ill-advised public servant who was going to do it, or who appeared to be by any surprising accident in remote danger of doing it, with a minute, and a memorandum and a letter of instructions, that extinguished him. It was this spirit of national efficiency in the Circumlocution Office that had gradually led to its having something to do with everything. Mechanics, natural philosophers, soldiers, sailors, petitioners, memorialists, people with grievances, people who wanted to redress grievances, jobbing people, jobbed people, people who couldn't get punished for demerit, were all indiscriminately turned up under the foolscap paper of the Circumlocution Office.

3 Translate any **one** of the following passages into English without changing its style and tone:

(a) અવની બેઠી બેઠી પેપર વાંચી રહી હતી. બપોરે ઊંઘવાની ટેવ તેણે પાડી જ ન હતી. બંને બાળકો નાનાં હતાં ત્યારે થાકી-પાકી ઘણી વાર બપોરે આડી પડતી ત્યારે આંખ મિચાઈ જતી, પણ હવે ચાલીસ વર્ષની ઉંમરે જો ઊંઘી જાઉં તો શરીર અચૂક સ્થૂળ થઈ જાય. સવારે હેલ્થ ક્લબમાં કલાક સુધી પરસેવો જાડા થવા માટે પાડું છું ?

લગ્ન બહુ જ નાની ઉંમરે થઈ ગયાં હતાં. સારા કુટુંબની દીકરીઓના કિસ્સામાં થતું હોય છે, તેમ અવની પણ વહેલી જ ઝડપાઈ ગઈ. લગ્નજીવનની જવાબદારીઓ, સાસરામાં જીવવાની ઢબ તથા ઉપરાષ્ટ્રપરી બે સંતાનોનો જન્મ તેણે સહજતાથી સ્વીકારી લીધો. લગ્ન કર્યા ત્યારથી જ ઘરમાં સમીર અને તેનાં ફઈબા હતાં. ફઈબાએ જ અવનીને પ્રેમથી પસંદ કરી હતી. નાનપણમાં વિધવા થયેલા કમુ ફોઈએ સમીરનો ઉછેર કર્યો હતો. ઘણાં વર્ષો પહેલાં સમીરનાં માતા-પિતા કાર એક્સીડન્ટમાં સાથે જ ગુજરી ગયા હતાં. ફઈબાએ મોટાભાઈની મિલકતને સરસ રીતે સાચવી જ નહીં બલકે વધારી હતી. ભાગીદારને રાખીને ફેક્ટરી ચાલુ જ રાખી હતી. સમીરને મિકેનિકલ એન્જિનિયરિંગ કરાવી દોઢ વર્ષ એમ.આઈ.એસ. કરવા અમેરિકા મોકલ્યો હતો.

OR

(b) પ્રેમ के इस ऊँचे किले को फतह करने में फिर कोई विशेष अड़चन नहीं आई। मनोविज्ञान का प्रीवियस करते-करते मेरी सगाई व शादी दो महीनों के अन्तराल से हो गई और मैं आ पहुँची सपनों की नगरी में। दिन रूपहले और रातें चाँदनी हो गई। समय पंख लगाकर उड़ने लगा।

राजगढ़ के इस ऊँघते कस्बे में जब मैं पहली बार आई तो पूरा चौक जैसे कुतूहल से जाग पड़ा। कारण क्या था, मन्दिर पर पहुँच कर पता चला। बड़ी जिठानी दबे स्वर में बोली “बहुरिया, इहाँ तनिक सर पे पल्ला रखा करो। इ कोई सहर नहीं है। पंडतजी को बड़ो नाम है इहाँ” पढ़ी-लिखी, गैरजात की, मुँह उघाड़े बहू “लव मैरिज” वाली ऐसी ही होती है क्या” आँगन, चौखट चौकन्ने हो गये। सुरती-खैनी हथेली पर पछाट कर होंट के अन्दर दबाते बिरजू पुजारी बार-बार अपनी जनेऊ घुमाने लगे। देखो तो बड़की बहु को बूढ़ी होने को आई, दो-दो बहुओं की सास बन गई, पर मजाल है उनका मुँह किसी बाहर वाले ने देखा हो। सैकण्डरी, हायर सैकण्डरी

पास उनकी बहुयें, सास के अदब-कायदे से पूरी बँधी हुई हैं। मजाल है सिनेमा जाना हो, चाट-पकौड़ी खाने जाना हो तो भरे बाजार में घूँघट हाथभर से ऊपर हो जाये। एक बार पड़ोस की ताई ने रामचरण हलवाई से चाट खाते हुये, हँसते-बतियाते देख लिया था, सो हंगामा मच गया। सास ने महीने भर तक मुँह सुजाये रखा।

4 (a) Scan any **two** of the following stanzas : 6

(i) I still had hopes, for pride attends us still,
Amidst the swains to show my book-learn'd skill,
Around my fire an ev'ning group to draw,
And tell of all I felt, and all I saw.

(ii) Willows whiten, aspens quiver,
Little breezes dusk and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs for ever
By the island in the river

(iii) Now strike the golden lyre again -
A louder yet, and yet a louder strain.
Break his bands of sleep as under,
And rouse him, like a rattling peal of thunder.

(iv) God be with thee, gladsome ocean!
How gladly greet? thee once more!
Ships, and waves, and ceaseless motion,
And men rejoicing on thy shore.

(b) Write briefly on any **two** of the stanza forms : 4

(i) ottava rima

(ii) rhyme royal

(iii) triolet

(iv) vers libre

- (c) Define with an example any **two** of the following poetical terms : 4
- (i) syncope
 - (ii) internal rhyme
 - (iii) feminine ending
 - (iv) diaeresis
- 5 (a) Answer any **one** of the following : 8
- (i) What are the general characteristics of English language?
 - (ii) Trace the influence of Greek on English vocabulary.
 - (iii) Write a note on philology and literature.
- (b) Write short notes on any **two** of the following : 6
- (i) Middle English
 - (ii) Italian influence on English language
 - (iii) Intonation
 - (iv) English word order
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