

Laurel-surrounded
In the deep bare garden
Its fresh-peeled voice
Astonishing the brickwork
It will be spring soon,
It will be spring soon –
And I, whose childhood
Is a forgotten boredom,
Feel like a child
Who comes on a scene
Of adult reconciling
And can understand nothing
But the unusual laughter
And starts to be happy

2 Appreciate any one of the following prose passages with special reference to its theme, style and discourse pattern : 14

(a) Fog everywhere. Fog up the river, where it flows among green wits and meadows; fog down the river, where it rolls defiled among the tiers of shipping, and the waterside pollutions of a great (and dirty) city. Fog on the Essex marshes, fog on the Kenfish heights. Fog creeping into the cabooses of collierbrigs, fog lying out on the yards, and hovering in the rigging of great ships; fog drooping on the gunwales of barges and small boats. Fog in the eyes and throats of ancient Green-wich pensioners, wheezing by the firesides of their wards; fog in the stem and bowl of the afternoon pipe of the wrathful skipper, down in his close cabin; fog cruelly pinching the toes and fingers of his shivering little prentice boy on deck. Chance people on the bridges peeping over the parapets into a neither sky of fog, with fog all round them, as if they were up in a balloon, and hanging in the misty clouds.

Gas looming through the fog in divers places in the streets, much as the sun may, from the spongy fields, be seen to loom by husband man and ploughboy. Most of the shops lighted two hours before their time - as the gas seems to know, for it has a haggard and unwilling look.

OR

(b) The scene was a plain, bare, monotonous vault of a schoolroom, and the speaker's square forefinger emphasized his observations by underscoring every sentence with a line on the school master's sleeve. The

emphasis was helped by the speaker's square wall of a forehead, which had his eyebrows for its base, while his eyes found commodious cellarage in two dark caves, over shadowed by the wall. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's mouth, which was wide, thin and hard set. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's voice, which was inflexible, dry and dictatorial. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's hair, which bristled on the skirts of his bald head, a plantation of firs to keep the wind from its shining surface, all covered with knobs, like the crust of a plum pie, as if the head had scarcely warehouse room for the hard facts stored inside. The speaker's obstinate carriage, square coat, square legs, square shoulders – nay, his very neckcloth, trained to take him by the throat with an unaccommodating grasp like a stubborn fact, as it was – all helped the emphasis.

3 Translate any one of the following passages into English. 14
Try to protect the style of the original :

- (a) સ્વધર્મનો અર્થ જરા સમજી લેવો જોઈએ. હિન્દુ, મુસ્લિમ, ખ્રિસ્તી વગેરે ધર્મ એ કઈ સ્વધર્મ નથી. એમાં તો 'ધર્મ' શબ્દ એક ખાસ અર્થમાં વપરાયો છે. એ ધર્મ તો ઉપાસનાના જુદા જુદા પ્રકાર છે. સ્વધર્મ એટલે તો પ્રત્યેક મનુષ્યનું પોતપોતાનું સ્વતંત્ર કર્તવ્ય. એવો સ્વધર્મ એટલે કે પોતાનું વિશેષ કર્તવ્ય દરેક મનુષ્યનું જુદું જુદું હોય છે, પરંતુ મનુષ્ય સમાજનું અંગ છે, તેથી તો આપણે કહીએ છીએ કે દરેક મનુષ્ય પોતાની સેવા સમાજને સમર્પણ કરે, પરંતુ દરેક મનુષ્યની પોતપોતાની કંઈક આગવી વિશેષતા હોય છે. એ વિશેષતાઓનો ઘટતો વિકાસ કરીને જ એણે સમાજને પોતાની સેવા સમર્પિત કરવી જોઈએ. ધારો કે કોઈને ચિત્રકળાનું જ્ઞાન છે, તો એણે એ જ્ઞાનને વિકસિત કરવું જોઈએ અને પોતાની કૃતિઓને સમાજની સેવામાં યોજી દેવી જોઈએ. કોઈ સંગીતકાર હોય તો એણે ભક્ત બનીને પોતાના કંઠની કળાનો ઉપયોગ સમાજને માટે કરવો જોઈએ. સમાજને પોતાની સેવાઓ અર્પણ કરવાથી મનુષ્યની વિશેષતાઓનું ખંડન નથી થતું બલકે સાર્થક જ થાય છે.

OR

- (b) जब पूर्व दिशा की ओर देखता था तो बर्फ के बड़े-बड़े पहाड़ दिखाई देते थे । दोपहर के समय उनकी बर्फ चमकती थी जो इतनी तेज होती थी कि देखा नहीं जा सकता था । नदी में मछलियों के साथ-साथ केकड़े भी थे, जो कभी-कभी ही दिखते थे । काली रंग की मछलियाँ ही अधिक होती थीं । नदी में, पानी के भीतर ही अच्छा लगता था । कब दिन बीत गया, वह पता नहीं चलता था । मैं मछलियों से बात करता था, पत्थरों से बात करता था । बड़ा आनंद आता था । खूब देर तक पानी

में रहने के कारण भूख खूब लगती थी । एकदम सुनसान और एकांतपूर्ण स्थान था । निसर्ग के सौंदर्य से भरपूर था । प्रकृति के सानिध्य में समय का पता ही नहीं चलता था । सूरज की स्थिति से थोड़ा-बहुत समय का अंदाजा लगाया जाता था । दूसरा, समय का अंदाजा लगाया जाता था छाया से । और रात के समय चंद्रमा से समय का अंदाजा लगाते थे । पूर्णिमा की रात और नदी का किनारा-बड़ा सुंदर दृश्य होता था !

- 4 Write briefly on any **four** of the following : 12
- (i) Rhyme
 - (ii) Elision
 - (iii) Free verse
 - (iv) Elegiac stanza
 - (v) Sestet
 - (vi) Octets.
- 5 (a) Answer any **one** of the following : 8
- (i) Discuss the French influence on English language.
 - (ii) Write a note on the influence of Latin on English Vocabulary.
- (b) Write short notes on any **two** of the following : 8
- (i) Homophones and Homonyms
 - (ii) Englishing of foreign words
 - (iii) Word-building
 - (iv) Archaism.
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