Instructions (1) Mention clearly the options you attempt.
   (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

English : Paper - VIII A
[The Use of English & English Language Teaching]

1 (a) Write a note on the varieties of language. 16

OR

(b) Write notes on:
   (i) Dialects and Registers,
   (ii) The notion of correctness.

2 (a) Write a note on any one:
   (i) Concept of style
   (ii) Imagery and Metaphor.

(b) Comment on the use of English in the following passage:
    The London Transport Executive does not undertake nor shall it be deemed to undertake that the trains will start at the times specified or at all, or will arrive at the times specified. It will not be liable or accountable for any loss, damage or inconvenience arising from any inaccuracy in this time-table or from the failure of the train to start or to arrive at any specified time or by reason of withdrawal, delay, deviation or breakdown arising from any cause. By issuing it, the London Transport Executive makes no warranty as to the running of any train.

3 (a) Discuss in detail, language acquisition, language learning and teaching. 16

OR

3 (b) Write notes on:
   (i) Errors and their significance.
   (ii) The Interlanguage Hypothesis.
4 (a) Write a detailed note on ELT activities. 20

OR

(b) Write notes on:
   (i) The Group Method
   (ii) Types of Reading.

5 Write notes on any two:
   (i) Teaching of drama
   (ii) Evaluation
   (iii) Audio-visual aid.

Instructions:
(1) All questions carry equal marks.
(2) Maximum marks: 80
(3) Viva Voce: 20 marks (to be held separately)

1 (a) Bring out the difference in the language used in literature and the language used in other kinds of writings. 20

OR

(b) Explain any two of the following terms:
   (i) Symbol
   (ii) Cohesion
   (iii) Image
   (iv) Writer’s sensitivity
   (v) Expression.

2 Comment upon the appropriateness of language and style used in the following poem in relation to its theme.

When I consider how my light is spent
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent, which is death to hide,
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent.

To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest He, returning chide;
'Doth God exact day-labour, light denied ?'
I fondly ask but patience, to prevent.
That murmur, soon replies, 'God doth not need
Either man's work, or His own gifts; who best
Bear His mild yoke, they serve him best; his state
Is Kingly; thousands at His bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without rest;
They also serve who only stand and wait.
— John Milton.

3 Bring out the theme of the following poem and comment upon the poetic devices used in it:

Break, break, break,
On thy cold grey stones, O sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of the voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

— Alfred, Lord Tennyson

4 (a) How would you describe the tone and attitude in the following passage? In each case quote words or phrases as evidence to support your opinion and say what they seem to suggest.

(b) Summarise the following passage in one third of the original length.

Monday can be flat enough, but in a different way from Tuesday, Monday is flat because one has been idling, perhaps unconsciously absorbing motions of living like the lilies; because so many days must pass before the week ends; because yesterday is no more.
But Tuesday has the sheer essential flatness of nonentity; Tuesday is nothing, if you would know how absolutely nothing it is, go to a week-end hotel, at, say Brighton, and stay on after the Saturday-to-Monday population has flitted. On Tuesday you touch the
depths. So does the menu – no chef ever exerted himself for a Tuesday guest. Tuesday is also very difficult to spell, many otherwise cultured ladies putting the 'e' before the 'u'; and why not? What right has Tuesday to any preference?

With all its faults, Monday has a positive character. Mondy brings a feeling of revolt; Tuesday, the base craven, reconciles us to the machine. I am not surprised that the recent American revivalists held no meetings on Mondays. It was a mark of their astuteness; they knew that the wear and tear of overcoming the Monday feeling of the greater part of their audience would exhaust them before their magnetism began to have play; while a similarly stubborn difficulty would confront them in the remaining portion sunk in apathy by the thought that to-morrow would be Tuesday. It is this presage of certain tedium which has robbed Monday evening of its 'glittering star'. Yet since nothing so become a flat day as the death of it, Tuesday evening's glittering star (it is Wordworth's phrase) is of the brightest – for is not the dreary day nearly done and is not to-morrow Wednesday the bland?

**English Paper - VIII C**

*(Chaucer)*

**Instructions:**

(1) All questions carry equal marks.
(2) Maximum Marks: **100**

1. **Render any two** of the following passages to modern English, annotating underlined words/phrases.

   (a) This is thy mortal foo, this is Arcite,
   That fro thy land is banysshed on his heed,
   For which he hath deserved to be deed.
   For this is he that cam unto thy gate
   And seyde that he highte Philostrate.

   (b) Ful wel she song the service divyne,
   Entuned in hir nose ful semely;
   And Frensh she spak ful faire and fetisly,
   After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
   For Frensh of Paris was to hi unknowe.
(c) O destinee, that mayst not been eschewed!
Alas, that Chauntedeer fleigh fro the bemes!
Allas, his wyf ne roughte nat of dremes!
And on a Friday fil al this meschaunce.

2 Translate any two of the following passages into modern English annotating the underlined words/phrases:

(a) Justice he was ful often in assyse,
By patente, and by pleyn commissioun;
For his science, and for his heigh renoun
Of fees and robes hadde he many oon.

(b) Whylom, as olde stories tellen us,
There was a duk that highte Theseus;
Of A thenes he was lord and governour,
And in his tyme swich a conquerour,
That gretter was ther noon under the sonne.

(c) 'Nay', quod the fox, 'but God yeve hym meschaunce,
That is so undiscreet of governaunce
That jangleth whan he sholde holde his pees.'

3 "Individual as the pilgrims are, they are also representative,"—Discuss keeping in view Chaucer's Prologue.

OR

"Chaucer's Prologue is a social document."—Comment.

4 "Troilus and Criseyde is full of human interest and pathos, vivid in colour and the sense of the beauty and fleetingness of life."—Discuss.

OR

Sketch the character of Creseida.

5 Consider The Nun's Priest's Tale as a mockheroic poem.

OR

"The Knight's Tale is Geoffrey Chaucer's criticism of the noble life."—Discuss.

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Instructions: (1) Attempt all questions.  
(2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) "Comparative Literature at once deepens and broadens Literary judgement and enjoyment."—Comment.  
OR  
(b) Write a detailed note on the aims and methods of Comparative Literature.

2. (a) "Shakuntla and The Winter's Tale redefine the very notion of romance"—Discuss.  
OR  
(b) "The Oracle in The Winter's Tale and the curse in Shakuntala life up the plays into religious and spiritual order"—Comment.

3. (a) "While Perdita is Shakuntla in her youth, Hermione is the Shakuntla of the second phase."—Discuss.  
OR  
(b) "If Leonates is maddened by an inexplicable jealousy Dushyanta is stupified by an equally inexplicable curse? Elucidate.

4. (a) Discuss Wide Sargasso Sea as the reinscription of Jane Eyre and bring out the intertextuality of Wide Sargasso Sea.  
OR  
(b) Evaluate Jane Eyre and Wide Sargasso Sea as feminist texts.

5. (a) "Jeann Rhys places a marginal character at the centre and in doing so decentres an inherited narrative structure" Comment.  
OR  
(b) Bertha of Wide Sargasso Sea is the consequence rather than cause to her husband's callousness and infidelity" Comment.
Shakespeare’s Tragedies

Instructions: 
(i) All questions carry equal marks. 
(ii) Mention clearly the option you attempt.

1. (a) Critically examine the characteristics of Shakespearean Tragedy. 

   OR 

   (b) "In the matter of tragic heroes Shakespeare has mentioned a balance between destiny and free will" Discuss.

2. (a) "Othello, of all the other plays, is the most painfully exciting and the most terrible."—Discuss. 

   OR 

   (b) "Othello's credulity, added by sexual jealousy became the cause of his downfall."—Discuss.

3. (a) "Macbeth is the shortest yet the most awe-inspiring and essentially tragic."—Discuss. 

   OR 

   (b) Discuss Wilson Knight's statement that Macbeth is the Apocalypse of evil.'

4. (a) "Hamlet is a tragedy of moral idealism as much as of reflection." Analyse the statement critically. 

   OR 

   (b) Evaluate 'Hamlet' as a revenge tragedy on the Senecan pattern.

5. (a) Discuss King Fear as a man more sinned against the sinning. 

   OR 

   (b) Cordelia practises in speech, yet she is the most candid and innocent among the tragic heroines."—Discuss.