Instruction: All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) "Jane Austen's women are more searching and lifelike than her men." Discuss with special reference to Pride and Prejudice.

OR

(b) Write a note on the plot-construction of the novel.

OR

(c) Write short notes on any two:
   (i) Jane Austen, a moralist
   (ii) A character sketch of Darcy
   (iii) The irony in the novel
   (iv) Elizabeth Bennet.

2. Translate the following passage into Gujarati:
   A diamond is a beautiful gem. They come in all the colours of the rainbow. The highest value is set on those tinged with red or blue and on the clear, colourless ones. A diamond is also the hardest substance known to man. Some diamonds are so valuable that they have become a part of history. The Kohinoor was so valuable that almost all Indian conquests, from 1400 to 1828, were for its possession.
Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

One of the great men who lived in ancient Greece was Socrates. He was not a rich man. His father had been a stone-carver. When Socrates was a boy he took up the same trade. A little later, when war broke out Socrates joined the army, along with most of his friends. He fought bravely. Then, when the war was over, he came back to Athens.

He was already quite old when people began to notice that there was something special about him. He was not handsome as many of the Athenians were. He was short and rather fat. He had big round eyes. Many people thought him to be ugly.

**Questions:**
(i) Where did Socrates live?
(ii) What was his father?
(iii) What did he do when war broke out?
(iv) Where did he go after the war was over?
(v) Was he handsome like other Athenians?

(a) Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her during vacation.
(b) Write a letter to friend congratulating him/her on her success in the exam.

Make a precis of the following:

According to Hindu and Indian mythology, most rivers are of divine origin. Because of its divine origin the Narmada is considered a sacred river. Every year the devotees perform a ‘Pradakhine’ of the river. They walk right round it starting from the most of the river at Broach, they walk along one bark to its source in Amarkantaka and having offered worship there, walk down the other bank back to the mouth of the river. And, as in the case of most Indian rivers Parayat Omkara, Parvani, Kamali, Shukla Teerthe and Broach itself.