

P - III (1+1+1) G / 18 (N)

2018

ELECTIVE ENGLISH (General)**Paper Code : III-A****[New Syllabus]**

Full Marks : 30

Time : Thirty Minutes

Important Instructions for OMR Sheet

1. Write / Fill your correct Subject Name, Subject Code & Paper Code in the space provided on the top of the OMR sheet (Subject Codes are given on the back of the OMR sheet & Paper Code in the Question Paper.)
2. Write / Fill your Name, Roll number, Registration number, Regn. Session, Exam Date and Exam Session in the space provided on the OMR Sheet.
3. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
4. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet given inside the Paper Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
5. If you write your Phone Number in the OMR Sheet or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
6. You have to return the OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen. Use of any mobile phone, calculator or log table etc. in examination hall, is prohibited.

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OMR Sheet-এর জন্য জরুরী নির্দেশাবলী

- ১। OMR Sheet এর নির্দেশিত স্থানে সঠিক Subject Name, Subject Code এবং Paper Code লিখতে/পূরণ করতে হবে। OMR Sheet এর পিছনের পাতায় Subject Code গুলি দেওয়া আছে এবং Paper Code টি প্রশ্নপত্রে উল্লেখ আছে।
- ২। OMR Sheet এর নির্দেশিত স্থানে Name, Roll number, Registration number, Regn. Session, Exam date এবং Exam Session লিখতে/পূরণ করতে হবে।
- ৩। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে চারটি করে সম্ভাব্য উত্তর, যথাক্রমে (A), (B), (C) এবং (D) করে দেওয়া আছে। পরীক্ষার্থীকে সঠিক উত্তরের গোল ঘরটি নীল/কালো কালিতে পূরণ করতে হবে।
- ৪। সঠিক উত্তর কেবলমাত্র উত্তর পত্র অর্থাৎ OMR Sheet-এর নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে গোল ঘর পূরণ করেই দিতে হবে। অন্য কোনো উপায়ে দেওয়া উত্তরের মূল্যায়ন হবে না।
- ৫। পরীক্ষার্থীর ফোন নম্বর OMR Sheet এর কোনো অংশে লেখা যাবে না। কোনোরূপ অবাঞ্ছিত শব্দ লেখা বা দুর্নীতির আশ্রয় নিলে পরীক্ষার্থী নিজেই তার জন্য দায়ী থাকবে।
- ৬। পরীক্ষা শেষে উত্তর পত্র (OMR Sheet) সংশ্লিষ্ট তত্ত্বাবধায়কের নিকট জমা দিয়ে পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে বেরোতে হবে এবং কোনোভাবেই পরীক্ষা কেন্দ্রের বাইরে OMR Sheet টি আনা যাবে না।
- ৭। শুধুমাত্র নীল/কালো বল পয়েন্ট কলম ব্যবহার করতে হবে। পরীক্ষাকক্ষে মোবাইল ফোন, ক্যালকুলেটর অথবা লগ-টেবিল ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার নিষিদ্ধ।

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(2)

Answer *all* the questions in OMR sheet.

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 2 marks.

1. "Two leaves and the Bud" is —

- (A) A novel by Mulk Raj Anand
- (B) An essay by N. C. Chaudhuri
- (C) A novel by R. K. Narayan
- (D) A play by Girish Karnad

2. The Old Playhouse and other poems was written by —

- (A) Toru Dutt
- (B) Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Kamala Das
- (D) Devjani Chatterji

3. *The Discovery of India* was first published in —

- (A) 1943
- (B) 1944
- (C) 1945
- (D) 1946

4. The character Vasu figures in —

- (A) A Tiger for Malgudi
- (B) The Man-Eater of Malgudi
- (C) The Dark Room
- (D) The Guide

5. *Five point some one* is a novel by —

- (A) Chetan Singh
- (B) Chetan Bhagat
- (C) Chetan Chauhan
- (D) Chetan Sharma

6. *Savitri : a Legend and a symbol* was written by —

- (A) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (B) Manmohan Ghosh
- (C) Amitav Ghosh
- (D) None of the above

7. The novel *Coolie* was first published in —

- (A) 1935
- (B) 1936
- (C) 1937
- (D) 1938

8. The title of the novel *Nectar in a Sieve* has been taken from —

- (A) Ode on a Grecian Urn
- (B) Work Without Hope
- (C) To a Skylark
- (D) Kubla Khan

Turn Over

9. The first recipient of the Sahitya Academy Award

- (A) Arobindo Ghosh
- (B) Mulk Raj Anand
- (C) R. K. Narayan
- (D) R. N. Tagore

10. In which College was Derozio a Lecturer ?

- (A) Protestant College
- (B) Hindu College
- (C) Scottish Church College
- (D) St. Xavier's College

11. Who wrote *God of Small Things* ?

- (A) Arundhati Roy
- (B) Anita Desai
- (C) Namita Gokhale
- (D) Nayantara Sahgal

12. Which novel of Amitav Ghosh deals with the Partition ?

- (A) *Sea of Poppies*
- (B) *In an Antique Land*
- (C) *Calcutta Chromosome*
- (D) *The Shadow Lines*

13. Which of the following plays is not by Girish Karnad ?

- (A) Tughlaq
- (B) Hayavadana
- (C) Nagamandala
- (D) Tara

14. The author of *Midnight's Children* is —

- (A) Salman Khan
- (B) Salman Bhat
- (C) Salman Akram
- (D) Salman Rushdie

15. Who among the following predominantly with the landscape of Odisha ?

- (A) Jayanta Mahapatra
- (B) R. K. Ramanujam
- (C) Arun Kolatkar
- (D) Dilip Chitre

Turn Over

P - III (1+1+1) G / 18 (N)

2018

ELECTIVE ENGLISH (General)

Paper Code : III-B

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 70

Time : Two Hours Thirty Minutes

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Answer any *two* questions from the following in about 120 words each :

4×2=8

- (a) How does the Casuarina Tree record the human pain and regret ?
- (b) Comment on the note of agnosticism underlying *Boat Ride Along the Ganga*.
- (c) Comment briefly on the lyric element in Sarojini Naidu's *A Love Song from the North*.
- (d) How is the Indian middle class portrayed in Ezekiel's *Very Indian Poem in Indian English* ?

2. Answer any *two* questions from the following in about 50 words each : 2×2=4

- (a) '... in whose embraces / No other tree could line'. What tree is spoken of here ? Who is embracing it ?
- (b) 'Where corpse-fires and cooking-fires / burn side by side ?' Who is describing which place in these lines ?
- (c) 'But modern generation is neglecting / Too much going for fashion and foreign thing.' Who is criticizing whom ? Why ?
- (d) 'I see the soft wings of the clouds on the river'. Explain the image in this line from *A Love Song from the North*.

Turn Over

3. Answer any *one* of the following in about 300 words.

9×1=9

- (a) Discuss Mulk Raj Anand's *Coolie* as a social novel.
- (b) Discuss the different roles Munoo plays in *Coolie*.
- (c) Analyse the character of Kenny in *Nectar in a Sieve*.
- (d) How does hunger threaten to destroy the dignity of Human beings in Kamala Markandaya's *Nectar in a Sieve* ?

4. Answer any *one* of the following in about 60 words.

3×1=3

- (a) Describe briefly Munoo's life in Prabha Dayal's *Pickle factory*.
- (b) Give a brief character sketch of Babu Nathoo Ram in *Coolie*.
- (c) How does rice operate as a symbol in *Nectar in a Sieve* ?
- (d) Give a brief character sketch of Ira in *Nectar in a Sieve*.

5. Answer any *one* of the following in about 250 words :

8×1=8

- (a) Discuss Karnad's *Tughlaq* as a study of the striking gap between political aspirations and its reality.
- (b) How does Karnad portray *Tughlaq's* character in his play *Tughlaq* ?
- (c) Would you regard Nana as the cleverest among the clever in *Ghashiram Kotwal* ? Support your answer with textual reference.
- (d) Evaluate *Ghashiram Kotwal* as 'a story in prose, verse, music and dance set in a historical era'.

6. Answer any *one* of the following in about 60 words :

3×1=3

- (a) 'God, what's this country coming to ?' Comment.
- (b) Comment briefly on the symbol of chess in Karnad's *Tughlaq*.
- (c) Describe briefly the role of the *Sutradhar* in *Ghashiram Kotwal*.
- (d) Comment on the musical beginning of the play *Ghashiram Kotwal*.

7. Write an essay on any *one* of the following topics in about 400 words : 15

- (a) The Annual prize distribution ceremony in your college.
- (b) The Role of Students in Society.
- (c) Journey in a Crowded Train.
- (d) Recent Flood in your District.

8. Develop a story from any *one* of the following initial situations. 10

- (a) After buying vegetables you put your hand in the pocket but the purse was missing.
- (b) I was alone in the house when a snake entered.
- (c) My friend called me to say that the picnic is cancelled.

9. Make a precis of the following passage and affix a suitable title to it : 10

Several times in the history of the world particular countries and cities or even small groups of people have attained a high degree of civilization. Yet none of these civilizations, important they were, have lasted and one of the reasons why they did not last was that they were confined to a very few people. They were like little oases of civilization on deserts of barbarism. Now it is no good being civilized if everybody round about you is barbarous, or rather it is some good but it is very risky. For the barbarians are always liable to break in on you, and with their greater numbers and rude vigor scatter your civilization to the winds. Over and over again in history comparatively civilized people dwelling in cities have been conquered in this way by barbarians coming down from the hills and burning and killing and destroying whatever they found in the plains.