

3 SEM TDC ENG G 1 (A)

2014

(November)

ENGLISH

(General)

(Arts)

Course : 301

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

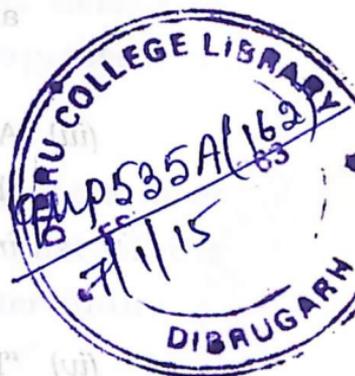
A : Poetry

1. Answer any *four* of the following (*two* each from Unit—I and Unit—II) :

9×4=36

UNIT—I

- (a) . (i) Discuss how Robert Frost reflects a complex social and philosophical theme through a rich debate on a seemingly simple topic in *Mending Wall*.



(2)

(ii) Critically examine Wordsworth's treatment of childhood innocence and simplicity in *We are Seven*.

(iii) Attempt a critical appreciation of the poem, *To the Indians Who Died in Africa*.

(iv) "In many ways this is a very Indian poem in Indian English."

Examine *A Very Indian Poem in Indian English* in the light of this comment.

UNIT—II

(b) (i) Critically appreciate the poem, *Ballad of the Landlord*.

(ii) "The Wife's Tale offers a feminine perspective to rural life."

Examine the appropriateness of the comment.

(3)

(iii) "Wherever I hang my knickers that's my home." Discuss how a migrant woman adapts herself to an alien land as expressed in *Wherever I Hang*.

(iv) Examine how *Koenig of the River* invokes the colonial past of the West Indies for a better future.

2. Answer, in short, any *three* of the following [taking at least *one* from (a) and (b) each] :

3×3=9

(a) (i) Explain how the speaker's tone changes as he acknowledges the merit of the young girl's belief in *We are Seven*.

(ii) How does the speaker in *Mending Wall* react to the notion that "Good fences make good neighbours"?

(iii) What do you understand by the term 'Indian English' in the light of the poem, *A Very Indian Poem in Indian English*?

- (b) (i) What is a ballad?
- (ii) What do you understand by colonialism? Explain in the light of the poem, *Koening of the River*.
- (iii) How does the speaker in *Wherever I Hang* feel as she leaves her homeland?

3. Answer any five of the following questions in brief : 1×5=5

- (a) To whom was the speaker addressing in *We are Seven*?
- (b) What was the major literary prize that Robert Frost won four times?
- (c) What does the 'Five Rivers' mean in *To the Indians Who Died in Africa*?
- (d) Why was the speaker in *Ballad of the Landlord* sent to jail?
- (e) Who wrote the poem, *A Very Indian Poem in Indian English*?

- (f) What does the word 'koning' mean?
- (g) Which country does Seamus Heaney represent in *The Wife's Tale*?
- (h) What does 'knickers' suggest in the poem, *Wherever I Hang*?

B : One-Act Play

UNIT—III

4. Answer the following in brief : 1×3=3

- (a) "May you never darken my door again!"
Who said this?
- (b) Who/What is Otkatai?
- (c) "Ask for the hand of a daughter."
What does this expression mean?

5. Answer, in short, any two of the following :

3×2=6

- (a) How does Lomov justify his decision to marry Natalia?
- (b) "He's come to borrow money! I won't give him any!" What makes the speaker think so? Was he correct?

(c) "Bring him back?" Who says this and why?

6. (a) Answer any one of the following :

(i) Consider *A Marriage Proposal* as a comedy that represents rural Russian life and people as they are, complex and at the same time simple.

(ii) "It is said that Chekhov was more interested in social issues than politics."

Consider how *A Marriage Proposal* justifies such an observation.

(iii) "*A Marriage Proposal* reduces plot to a minimum and its ending is more an interruption than a conclusion."

Examine the plot structure of *A Marriage Proposal* in the light of the above observation.

(b) Answer any one of the following : 7

(i) "Now the domestic joys have begun—champagne!" Explain with reference to the context.

(ii) Examine how ownership of land is central to the socio-economic life of rural Russia as expressed in the play, *A Marriage Proposal*.
