

English Literature

Paper-II

Time Allowed: Three hours

Maximum Marks: 300

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

Candidates should attempt Nos.1 and 5 which are compulsory and any **three** of the remaining questions, selecting at least **one** from each **Section**.

SECTION-A

1. Write short notes on any **three** of the following: 20 × 3 = 60
 - (a) **Easter 1916** is Yeat's celebration of martyrs to the Irish cause.
 - (b) **Waiting for Godot** is absurd yet not absurd.
 - (c) **The Unknown Citizen** signifies the irony of conformity to the norms of the government or establishment.
 - (d) **Look Back in Anger** is a drama of social protest.
2. Eliot's poetry is deeply implicit in multilayers of interpretations. Discuss with particular reference to the poems prescribed for you. 60
3. The variety of Auden's style is so amazing that his work seems bewilderingly diverse. Amplify the statement with a critical discussion of Auden's style with reference to the poems prescribed for you. 60
4. Yeats was more than a romantic...And yet he was the last romantic who sang of 'Tradition a sanctity and loveliness'. Comment. 60

P.T.O.

SECTION-B

5. Read the following extract and write short answers to the questions given at the end of it. Word limit **60 words** for each question. $12 \times 5 = 60$

As long as you are journeying in the interior of the Desert you have no particular point to make for your resting place. The endless sands yield nothing but small shrubs, even these fail after the first or two days, and from that time you pass over broad plains—you pass over newly-formed hills—you pass through valleys dug out by the last week's storm, and the hills and the valleys are sand, sand, sand, still sand and only sand and sand and sand again. The earth is so unchanged that your eyes turn towards heaven—towards heaven, I mean, in the sense of sky. You look to the sun, for he is your task-master, and by him you know the measure of work that you have done, and the measure of the work that remains to be done. He comes when you strike your tent in the early morning, and then, for the first hour of the day, as you move forward on your camel, he stands at your near side, and makes you know that the whole day's toil is before you; then for a while, you see him no more, for you are veiled and covered, and dare not look upon the greatness of his glory, but you know where he strides overhead, by the touch of his flaming sword. No words are spoken, but your Arabs moan, your camels sigh, your skin glows, your shoulders ache, and for sights you see the pattern and the web of the silk that veils your eyes, and the glare of the outer light.

1. Write briefly why the traveller in the Desert has no particular point to make for his resting-place.
 2. "The earth is so unchanged". Show how the author has described this "unchanging" scene very vividly.
 3. How does the sun become the traveller's task-master?
 4. Explain: 'the touch of his flaming sword.'
 5. Analyse the total stylistic structure of the passage.
6. **A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man** is the story of Stephen Dedalus as an artist. Discuss. 60
7. "Conrad's technical innovations were particularly in the use of the narrators, the disruption of narrative chronology and the employment of powerful ironic tone." Discuss. 60
8. Analyse the thematic structure of Raja Rao's novel **Kanthapura**. 60

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SECTION-A

1. Write short notes any **three** of the following : 20 × 3 = 60
 - (a) The undercurrent of colonialism in Shakespear's **The Tempest**.
 - (b) "Character is destiny", with reference to king Lear's character.
 - (c) Alexander Pope's mock-heroic poem, 'The Rape of the Lock' targets the hypocrisy and affectations of the 18th century society.
 - (d) Ibsen unfolds the subtle layers of gender conflict in marital relationships in **Doll's House**.
2. Metaphysical poetry reflects the dialectics of the ideal and the real. Discuss. 60
3. "The poet binds together by passion and knowledge the vast empire of human society, as it is spread over the whole earth, and over all time." Substantiate the statement by Wordsworth with particular reference to the poems prescribed for you. 60
4. 'In Memoriam', reflects Tennyson's spiritual dilemma and his various moods of grief. Discuss. 60

P.T.O.

SECTION-B

5. Read the following poem and write short answers to the questions given at the end of it. Word limit for each answer is 60 words.

When You Are Old:

When you are old and grey and full of sleep,
And nodding by the fire, take down this book,
And slowly read, and dream of their shadows deep,
How many loved your moments of glad grace,
And loved your beauty with false or true,
And one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,
And loved the sorrows of your changing face,
And bending down beside the glowing bars,
Murmur a little sadly, how love fled,
And paced upon the mountains over head
And his face amid a crowd of stars.

1. Who is the speaker in the poem and to whom is the poem addressed?
2. What three-fold opposition is built up in stanza two?
3. What expressions convey the tone of gentleness in the speaker's style?
4. What expressions suggest that the poet's love was true and ideal?
5. Explain briefly, and illustrate, the irony that holds the poem strongly together. 12 × 5 = 60
6. Critically analyse Swift's portrayal of the Liliput, Brobdingnag, Royal Society and Houyhnhnms in **Gulliver's Travels**. 60
7. Discuss **Tom Jones** as an epic novel, highlighting the social and moral atmosphere of Fielding's times. 60
8. Hardy's *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* depicts the socio-economic disintegration of agricultural England. Discuss. 60