

English Literature

Paper-II

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 300

Note: 1. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

*2. Candidate should answer questions No. 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

(i) Explain the following lines:

“The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity.”

(ii) Explain the following lines:

“No! I am not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be;
Am an attendant Lord, one that will do
To swell a progress, start a scene or two,
Advise the prince.”

(iii) Explain the following lines:

“Was he free? Was he happy?
The question is absurd:
Had anything been wrong, we
Should certainly have heard.”

(iv) What does Jimmy mean when he says, “People like me don’t get fat. I’ve tried to tell you before. We just burn everything up?”

(v) “Love Poem for a Wife I” is loveless. Comment.

2. Write a detailed note on symbolism in Yeats's poetry. 60
3. Discuss T.S. Eliot as a poet of modern wasteland with special reference to the poems prescribed for your study. 60
4. What is Jimmy angry about in *Look Back in Anger*? 60

SECTION – B

5. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

In the late summer of that year we lived in a house in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains. In the bed of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels. Troops went by the house and down the road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves of the tree. The trunks of the trees too were dusty and the leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves stirred by the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterward, the road bare and white except for the leaves.

The plain was rich with crops; there were many orchards of fruit trees and beyond the plain the mountains were brown and bare. There was fighting in the mountains and at night we could see flashes from the artillery. In the dark it was like summer lightning, but the nights were cool and there was not the feeling of a storm coming.

- (i) Comment on the contrast between plains and the mountains.
- (ii) What is the writer's attitude to Nature?
- (iii) Comment on the man/nature contrast.
- (iv) Comments on the author's style.
- (v) What is going to be the writer's main thematic concern?

6×5=30

- (b) Read the following poem and answer the questions given at the end:

Let me not to the marriage of true minds.
Admit impediments. Love is not love,
Which alters when it alteration finds
Or bends with the remover to remove.
O no. It is an ever fixed mark,
That looks on tempests, and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks,
Within his bending sickle's compass come;
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me proved
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

- (i) What, according to the poet, is the nature of true love?
- (ii) How does Time impact physical beauty?
- (iii) What type of poem is this? What is the rhyme scheme?
- (iv) What does the poet mean by Time's fool?
- (v) Give two examples of comparisons used in the poem.

6×5=30

6. Write a detailed note on Joyce's narrative technique in *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. 60
7. Write a detailed note on East-West encounter in *A Passage to India*. 60
8. Much of *Sons and Lovers* is concerned with Paul's relationship with women, most importantly his mother. Discuss. 60