



WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

B.A. General Part-III Examination, 2020

ENGLISH

PAPER-ENGG-IV

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.

1. Answer any **one** question from the following: 15×1 = 15
- (a) How does Narayan critique the education system in his short story “Iswaran”?
- (b) Write a note on the character of Baldeo in “The Tiger in the Tunnel”.
- (c) Analyse “Hungry Stones” as a good short story.
- OR**
- Answer any **one** question from the following: 15×1 = 15
- (a) How does Kamala Das introduce herself in her poem “Introduction”?
- (b) How does Ramanujan present the river in his poem “A River”?
- (c) Give a critical estimate of “Dawn at Puri”.
2. Locate and annotate any **one** from the following: 5×1 = 5
- (a) A terrific scream made me jump, and I saw I was sitting on that camp-bedstead of mine sweating heavily.
- (b) He sat down in the darkness to wait for the train, and sang softly to himself. There was nothing to be afraid of -
- (c) With one hand swinging and tugging the reins, and with the other stroking his moustache defiantly he urged the horse on and on until it attained the speed of a storm.
3. Locate and annotate any **one** from the following: 5×1 = 5
- (a) The new poets still quoted
the old poets, but no one spoke
in verse
of the pregnant woman
drowned
- (b) The language I speak,
Becomes mine, its distortions, its queernesses
All mine, mine alone
- (c) Now has it grown a temple where Thou art
And all its passions point towards only Thee.
4. Write a precis and add a suitable title to the following passage: 10
- During the Christian Era, the Religious Heads controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings.
- They taught the poor people to be meek and to earn their bread with the sweat of their brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury. During the Renaissance, education passed from the clutches of the priests into the hands of the prince. It became more secular. Thus, under the control of the monarch, education began to preach the

infallibility of the monarch which meant that the king could do no wrong. With the advent of Industrial Revolution, education no longer remained the privilege of the baron class, but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class. The philosophy in vogue during this period was that of 'Laissez Faire --- restricting the function of the state to merely keeping law and order, while in actual practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.

OR

Write a Curriculum Vitae, applying for a job in a BPO.

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OR

Write a Curriculum Vitae, applying for a job as an English Teacher in a high school.

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5. Answer any *one* question from the following:

5×1 = 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Conservation efforts have existed for hundreds of years. Their aim was always to prevent or control the effects of man's heavy exploitation of a particular natural resource. This normally took the form of excessive hunting in an area, which moved some authorities to use their power to counteract the destruction of animal populations. Sometimes the authority was religious and, to satisfy the gods, a sanctuary was often proclaimed round a holy place, where great numbers of different animals could feel secure enough to congregate and multiply. But the motivation behind early conservation measures was generally more materialistic.

It was not until 1872 in the state of Wyoming, that the first National Park was created as "a public park and pleasuring ground, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people". This was the famous Yellowstone National Park, whose breath taking volcanic rocks and gorges still afforded the same magnificent spectacle as in neolithic times, untouched by the hand of man. Its creators wanted to conserve the natural environment for the purposes of scientific research and for the enjoyment of visitors.

In Europe, the industrial and agricultural revolutions had occurred gradually. Factories were localized around available energy resources, and agriculture had developed steadily in harmony with the countryside. In the United States, technological advance was uniquely different. The American settlers' penetration was technically more advanced assault than that which had been made on the European wilderness.

At the end of the nineteenth century, although European countries were more densely populated than the USA, land encroachment and defacement was a less urgent problem than the social and physical consequences of the rapid growth of cities. Countries like Britain, France and Belgium first followed the American example by establishing National parks in Africa, Asia and Australia. But it was not long before such Parks – necessarily often smaller – were also established in Europe, until there are today around 1500 all over the world.

The great success of the movement has, paradoxically, led to its greatest problem as the aims of the original founders are increasingly in conflict with each other. The great numbers of visitors threaten the very character of the Parks, and are often incompatible with the needs of scientific research. This problem is aggravated by greater affluence, increased interest in wild life stimulated by TV and "green" pressure groups, and the ever expanding opportunities of relatively cheap travel. Solutions must be found – for example, by creating "green areas" where the strict principles of the movement are modified to allow for large scale tourism and the pressure is thereby taken off the true National Parks. With constant care and vigilance, the Parks will continue to play a leading role in the preservation of our natural heritage.

- (a) How does the writer describe the first National Park?
- (b) How does the writer differentiate between industrial revolutions in America and that of Europe?
- (c) What, according to the writer are the main problems of conservation movement?
- (d) What solution does the writer propose for addressing the problems faced by conservation movement?

6. Proof read the following passage using appropriate symbols. Detach the passage and tie with your answer sheet. 10

Sixty years ago, on the evening of August 14, 1947, a few hours before Britain's Indian Empire was formally divided into the nation-states of India and Pakistan, Lord Louis Mountbatten and his wife, Edwina, sat down in the Viceroy's mansion in New Delhi to watch the latest Bob Hope movie, "My Favorite Brunette." Large parts of the subcontinent were descending into chaos, as the implications of partitioning the Indian Empire along religious lines became clear to the millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs caught on the wrong side of the border. In the next few months, some twelve million people would be uprooted and as many as a million murdered. But on that night in mid-August the bloodbath—and the fuller consequences of hasty imperial retreat—still lay in the future, and the Mountbattens probably felt they had earned their evening's entertainment.

OR

(For visually handicapped candidates):

Write a Curriculum Vitae for a job of a teacher in a primary school. 10

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