

3 (Sem-1/CBCS) ENG-CC

2020

(Held in April-May, 2021)

ENGLISH

(Compulsory Course)

Paper : ENG-CC-1016

(**English—I**)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer any *four* of the following questions : 5×4=20

(a) How did Orwell justify the shooting of the elephant?

(b) Describe how the Buddha encountered Angulimala.

(2)

- (c) Why did Rehana feel happy and relieved even though she failed to get a visa?
- (d) Briefly describe the author's stay at Hotel Bhagsu.
- (e) What prompted the woman in *The Woman Who Rode Away* to go for the adventurous journey to the village of Chilchui tribe?
- (f) Examine the position of K. K. Handiqui as a Sanskrit scholar.
- (g) Who was Aunty Roopwati? Whom did she marry? How did their married life end?
- (h) Write a note on the importance of Larry's letter in the plot of *All My Sons*.

1-21/2

(Continued)

(3)

2. Answer any four of the following questions : 10×4=40
- (a) Give a character sketch of Chinmoy Babu from your reading of the story, *The Misty Hour*.
- (b) Discuss *All My Sons* as a modern tragedy.
- (c) Discuss the behaviour of the Burmese people towards the Europeans as portrayed in the text, *Shooting An Elephant*. How does the author feel about it?
- (d) Give an account of the journey of the woman to the village of the Chilchui tribe.
- (e) Describe how in *Running Water*, the author presents a vivid picture of life and situation in Dharamsala.
- (f) Narrate the transformation of Angulimala from a robber to a pious monk.

1-21/2

(Turn Over)

(4)

(5)

(g) Give a character sketch of Miss Rehana.

(h) What is the difference between 'Scholar Extraordinary' and 'Scholar Par Excellence'? How does the author establish K. K. Handiqui as the 'Scholar Par Excellence'?

3. Frame sentences to illustrate the meaning of the following phrases and idioms (any five) : $1 \times 5 = 5$

Cats and dogs; hold good; null and void; bolt from the blue; lion's share; by fits and starts; bag and baggage; black sheep; to the backbone.

4. Rewrite the sentences correctly (any five) : $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) He is a man of childish simplicity.

(b) Meghna as well as Shruti were present in the meeting.

(c) I prefer tea for coffee.

(d) The match started before we reached the stadium.

(e) She watched a movie when I entered her room.

(f) You must take care for the poor.

(g) He said that he will come in a week.

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Gandhi was a strong individual, and his strength lay in the richness of his personality, not in the multitude of his possessions. His goal was To Be, not To Have. Happiness came to him through self-realization. Fearing nothing, he could pay for his principles. Mahatma Gandhi is the symbol of the unity between personal morality and public action. When conscience dwells at home

(6)

but not in the workshop, office, classroom and marketplace, the road is wide open to corruption and cruelty, and to dictatorship.

Gandhi enriched politics with ethics. He faced each morning's issues in the light of eternal and universal values. He always distilled a permanent element out of the ephemeral. Gandhi thus broke through the framework of usual assumptions which cramp a man's action. Unconfined by considerations of personal success or comfort, he split the social atom and found a new source of energy. It gave him weapons of attack against which there was often no defense. His greatness lay in doing what everybody could do but doesn't.

Questions :

- (a) What is the special quality in Gandhi? 2
- (b) What was his goal? 2

(7)

- (c) What were his characteristics? 2
- (d) How did he enrich politics? 2
- (e) Did he give importance to his personal success and comfort? 2
