

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No. 3022...

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3632 A

Unique Paper Code : 12033912

Name of the Paper : Introduction to Creative Writing for Media

Name of the Course : B.A (Program)

Semester : IV/VI

Deshbandhu College Library
Kalkaji, New Delhi-19

Duration : 3 Hours 30 minutes Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This question paper contains two parts. Both parts are to be attempted.

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Part A

Answer any 3 questions: 3 x 10 = 30 marks

1. Comment on the importance of reading to become a creative writer.
2. What is the difference between standard and non-standard language?
3. Write a note on broadcast media.
4. What is the difference between editing and proof-reading?
5. Why are creative writers expected to be aware of the disorders in languages?

Part B

Answer any 3 questions: 3 x 15 = 45 marks

6. What is the relationship between creativity and resistance? Elaborate with the help of examples from creative writing.
7. What is the difference between formal and informal speech? Write two passages using both formal and informal modes of speech located in the context of college experiences.
8. What is a news report? What is the difference between hard news and soft news? Write a news report on the bravery of a Delhi girl/boy who was instrumental in preventing a burglary.
9. Elaborate on the importance of revising and rewriting before publishing one's work. What role does interpretation play?

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10. What is public service advertising? What are the points to be kept in mind to make it effective? Discuss the example of any two public service advertisements.

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[This question paper contains 12 printed pages.]

Your Roll No. 2022...

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 4093 A
Unique Paper Code : 62031901
Name of the Paper : English Language Through Literature
Name of the Course : B.A. Programme (LOCF)
Semester : IV
Duration : 3 hours 30 mins Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates

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1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. The paper contains 3 unseen texts.
3. Students will attempt any **THREE** out of **FIVE** questions in **Part A** and **THREE** out of **FIVE** questions in **Part B**.
4. Both parts **A+B** have to be answered.

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But it was the same story at school, though. They always spoke in a bad way about people of our caste. If ever anything bad happened, they would say immediately, and without hesitation, "It must be one of the Cheri-children who did it." About three quarters of the children in the school were Pallar and Parayar. All the same, the priests had built the school in the Nadar Street. The church too, was in the same street; so was the priests' house. Everyone seemed to think Harijan children were contemptible. But they didn't hesitate to use us for cheap labour. So we carried water to the teacher's house; we watered the plants. We did all the chores that were needed about the school.

Then I was in the seventh class. Every day, after school, I would play with the other children of our street before going home in the evening. There were two or three children who are related to me, and other boys and girls who always played together as a group.

One day, we were playing on the big neem tree in front of the school, hanging like bats, upside down from its branches. After a while, we started on another

game running right up the coconut palm and touching its tip. The coconut palm grew slantwise, at a convenient angle. If you came running along from a distance, at top speed, you could reach right to its tip and touch the coconut growing there. Spurred on by the excitement of the first few who managed to touch the coconut, those who came later, grabbed it and gave it a twist before climbing down. By the time I got there, the coconut fell at my touch, dropping with a thud. It wasn't even a fully ripened coconut, just a green one, without so much as water in it. All the children were frightened and ready to scatter. Everyone said that it was I who had plucked it. Then we just left it there and ran home. The next morning at assembly, the headmaster called out my name. "You have shown us your true nature as a Paraya," he said. "You climbed the coconut tree yesterday after everybody else had gone home, and you stole a coconut. We cannot allow you inside this school. Stand outside." I was in agony because I had been shamed and insulted in front of all the children.

The headmaster was of the Chaaliyar caste. At that time, there was a battle going on between the Chaaliyar people and us, about the cemetery. All the children eyed me in a strange way and walked off to

their classes. I was in such shock and pain, I didn't know what to do. Then a teacher who lived along our street came by and advised me to go to the priest, tell him everything, and bring a letter from him to the headmaster. I went to the priest and told him the whole story in detail, and begged him to give me permission to go back to school. The priest's first response was to say, "After all, you are from the Cheri. You might have done it. You must have done it." The tears started welling up in my eyes, and I wept.

After a long time, the priest wrote a note asking that I should be allowed to return to the school. When I took it to the headmaster, he abused me roundly, using every bad word that came to his mouth, and then told me to go to my classroom. When I entered the classroom, the entire class turned around to look at me, and I wanted to shrink into myself as I went and sat on my bench, still weeping.

I studied up to the eighth class in my village, and then went on to high school in a neighbouring town. I was very surprised when I saw the school there, the children who attended it and the clothes they wore. I felt very shy and almost fearful. It felt good just to

climb the stairs and to walk into the classrooms upstairs, in such a big school. But I got used to it soon enough. And I also began to work at mystudies eagerly. The children living in the hostel who were the same age as me wore smart clothes and possessed all sorts of finery like jewels and wrist-watches. I thought to myself that they were, in all probability, from upper-caste families.

Passage 2 (444 words)

SARITA : I'm planning something.

KAKASAHEB : What? A party?

SARITA : A Press Conference.

KAKASAHEB : A Press Conference? What, you've caught the infection, too, have you?

SARITA: A Press Conference at the Press Club. Every last journalist in Delhi must come to it.

KAKASAHEB : And what will this Press Conference of yours be about?

SARITA : I am going to present a man who in the year 1982 still keeps a slave, right here in Delhi. Jaisingh Jadhav. I'm going to say: this man's a great

P.T.O.

advocate of freedom. And he brings home a slave and exploits her. He doesn't consider a slave a human being—just a useful object. One you can use and throw away. He gets people to call him a sworn enemy of tyranny. But he tyrannizes his own slave as much as he likes, and doesn't think anything of it—nothing at all. Listen to the story of how he bought the slave Kamala and made use of her. The other slave he got free—not just free—the slave's father shelled out the money—a big sum. Ask him what he did with it. [An uncontrollable sob bursts from her. She controls it.] Sorry.

KAKASAHEB [Worried]: Sarita, what's all this you're thinking?

SARITA: I said, I'm sorry.

KAKASAHEB: Do you really think this way about Jaisingh?

SARITA: This is very little, what you've heard so far. There is much more.

KAKASAHEB: Anyone would think Jaisingh is a slave-driver.

SARITA: Not just anyone. I do.

KAKASAHEB: What on earth happened between you two?

SARITA: Marriage.

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KAKASAHEB: That's been going on for the last ten years. Why did you think of all this only today?

SARITA: Why did I, you ask? I was asleep. I was unconscious even when I was awake. Kamala woke me up. With a shock. Kamala showed me everything. Because of her, I suddenly saw things clearly. I saw that the man I thought my partner was the master of a slave. I have no rights at all in this house. Because I'm a slave. Slaves don't have rights, do they, Kakasaheb? They must only slave away. Dance to their master's whim. Laugh, when he says, laugh. Cry, when he says, cry. When he says pick up the phone, they must pick it up. When he says, come to a party, they must go. When he says, lie on the bed—they [She is twisted in pain]

KAKASAHEB: Sarita, something's really gone wrong.

SARITA: And it will never get better, Kakasaheb. After this, I'll never think that this is my home.

KAKASAHEB: Look Sarita, Jaisingh is no different from other men. He's not unusual. You're wrong to think that he's a bad man ...

Passage 3 (525 words)

Bholi dragged his left foot along the ground and forced me to stop. He lit a beedi and said. 'Sir, I can't conduct this inquiry. I'm scared of witches. If someone tells me there's a witch in some village, I skirt past it. To tell you the truth, I'm scared to go to my own village, Nadeigarh, east of Sahdevpur. People make fun of the name. Until a year ago there was a witch in this village. She's since been neutralized, unmasked. Fisherman Madhua's daughter-in-law, she came to our village when she was sixteen, maybe seventeen. She had two miscarriages in the first two years of marriage. That was when an ugly rumour raised its head that this beautiful young thing—Nitei was her name—was sucking her father-in-law's blood. Madhua was around fifty-five, broad as a sal tree from casting the fishing net, his arms thick as maces and as hard, his skin light, with a shock of curly black hair hanging down over his eyes. When Madhua began shriveling up, with a malady of an unknown kind, naturally people started talking. His son was a peon at the government printing press in Cuttack, and over and above his regular salary he made a fair amount on the side by selling stolen paper and ink. Plus he had free meals at his boss's place, where he doubled up as a cook. He didn't have to spend a rupee on himself

and was rolling in money, as you can imagine. He took his father to the town hospital and showed him to the best doctors. Madhua returned to the village with a big bundle of medicines, but his health continued to deteriorate. He began to avoid company, took to hiding from everybody. By day he didn't stir out. He would only go out on need after nightfall. That bull of a man shrank to a twig in just a few months. Some said he came face to face with a water goddess, others said his hopeless condition was brought on by eating the liver of some poisonous fish. When medicines failed, quacks and witch doctors were called in. He was treated for the evil eye. Nothing worked. One day a person claiming to possess knowledge of the world arrived in the village. The villagers came to him with their problems. In the end they mentioned Madhua's plight. The visitor asked them several questions and finally wanted to see the man. As soon as he reached Madhua's house he began to bellow: "This is the den of a blood-sucking witch!" The villagers couldn't believe their ears. The news crackled around the village that a witch was sucking Madhua's blood and that she was none other than his own daughter-in-law, his own son's wife. So she was called out with threats and promises of violence. Nobody would ever have suspected she was a witch—just didn't look like one,

you know. Not to ordinary eyes, not to yours or mine... Madhua sat in a stupor throughout all this... even when the daughter-in-law, frightened out of her wits, beaten up and with tears streaming down her cheeks admitted to her culpability.'

Questions :

Part A

Attempt any **three** questions in 200-250 words each.
(3×10=30)

1. Why did the narrator of **Passage 1** feel "shy and almost fearful" when she joined a new school? Give a reasoned answer in 200-250 words.
2. From the given dramatic extract in **Passage 2**, what can you infer about the marital relations between Sarita and Jaisingh. Why is Sarita feeling so anguished? What kind of picture of Jaisingh emerges from Sarita's dialogues?
3. "Look Sarita, Jaisingh is no different from other men. He's not unusual." Discuss the significance of the representative nature of Jaisingh's character as it emerges in **Passage 2**.

4. What in your opinion could have driven the villagers to believe that Madhua's daughter-in-law was responsible for his ill health? Substantiate with reference to the extract in **Passage 3**.
5. Why does Nitei "admit her culpability"? Do you think she is really a witch? Discuss with reference to **Passage 3**.

PART B

Attempt any **three** questions in 300-350 words each.
(3×15=45)

6. Imagine you are the narrator of **Passage 1**. Write a diary entry, in about 300-350 words, describing the day you got in trouble for accidentally plucking a coconut.
7. Write a dramatic extract, in about 300-350 words, describing a conversation between the narrator of **Passage 1** and one of her upper caste friends in her new school, where the narrator tells her friend about the caste-based discrimination which she has experienced, and the impact it has had on her. Use dialogues and descriptions of non-verbal cues/stage directions to draft the conversation.

8. Re-imagine the exchange depicted in **Passage 2** between Sarita and Kakasaheb, modifying it to show Kakasaheb as understanding the issues Kamala raises about the problem of male dominance in the institution of marriage. You may represent the exchange in the form of a dialogue or a narrative or an essay.
9. Imagine you are a media person interviewing an eminent social worker on the issue of lack of agency for women in our society as shown in **Passage 3**. Include in the interview those factors that you think must change so that the status and treatment of women improves.
10. Suppose you are a witness to this scene in which Madhua's daughter-in-law was "unmasked and neutralized". Write a letter to an NGO that works on women's issues and cases, such as the one given in **Passage 3**, seeking action and intervention.

[This question paper contains 6 printed pages.]

Your Roll No. 2022

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 4094 A

Unique Paper Code : 62031902

Name of the Paper : English Fluency

Name of the Course : B.A. Programme

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 hours 30 minutes Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This paper has **two** parts, **A** and **B**, **both** of which are compulsory. Students will attempt any **THREE** questions from each **Part A** and **Part B**.

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PART A

Attempt any Three. (3×15=45 marks)

1. Comprehension (15)

Read the passage given below to answer the questions that follow :

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P.T.O.

The colour of animals is by no means a matter of chance; it depends on many considerations, but in the majority of cases tends to protect the animal from danger by rendering it less conspicuous. Perhaps it may be said that if colouring is mainly protective, there ought to be but few brightly coloured animals. There are, however, not a few cases in which vivid colours are themselves protective. The kingfisher itself, though so brightly coloured, is by no means easy to see. The blue harmonizes with the water, and the bird as it darts along the stream looks almost like a flash of sunlight.

Desert animals are generally the colour of the desert. Thus, for instance, the lion, the antelope, and the wild donkey are all sand-coloured. "Indeed," says Canon Tristram, "in the desert, where neither trees, brushwood, nor even undulation of the surface afford the slightest protection to its foes, a modification of colour assimilated to that of the surrounding country is absolutely necessary. Hence, without exception, the upper plumage of every bird, and also the fur of all the smaller mammals and the skin of all the snakes and lizards, is of one uniform sand colour."

The next point is the colour of the mature caterpillars, some of which are brown. This probably makes the caterpillar even more conspicuous among the green leaves than would otherwise be the case. Let us see, then, whether the habits of the insect will throw any light upon the riddle. What would you do if you were a big caterpillar? Why, like most other defenceless creatures, you would feed by night, and lie concealed by day. So do these caterpillars. When the morning light comes, they creep down the stem of the food plant, and lie concealed among the thick herbage and dry sticks and leaves, near the ground, and it is obvious that under such circumstances the brown colour really becomes a protection. It might indeed be argued that the caterpillars, having become brown, concealed themselves on the ground, and that we were reversing the state of things. But this is not so, because, while we may say as a general rule that large caterpillars feed by night and lie concealed by day, it is by no means always the case that they are brown, some of them still retaining the green colour. We may then conclude that the habit of concealing themselves by day came first, and that the brown colour is a later adaptation.

- (a) What are the benefits of having different colours in animals? (2)
- (b) How can you say that bright colours of animals can also be protective? (3)
- (c) What is the theme of this article? Explain in 100 words. (5)
- (d) Find out synonyms of the following words/phrases from the given passage : (5)
- coordinate, noticeable, crawl, enemies, hidden
2. Write a debate on the given topic as per the points that follow. You can write in favour of or against the following statement :

Teaching Learning is better achieved through online mode.

- (i) Write an overview of the topic and opening statement. (5)
- (ii) Give two facts/anecdotes in support of your opinion. (5)
- (iii) Write two questions which you think those with the opposite point of view might ask you. (5)

3. Write a job application letter to apply in response to the following advertisement :

Required young, dynamic graduates to work as Marketing assistants in a Japan-based electronics company. Good communication skills, proficient in English and Japanese language. Send applications to HR Manager, ABC Electronics, 10- Nehru Enclave, New Delhi 110019. (15)

4. Write a dialogue between a customer and a Bank Manager in which the former seeks help to apply for a Personal loan. (15)
5. Write a paragraph on: Family is the biggest support in the time of need. (15)

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PART B

Attempt any **Three**. (3×10=30 marks)

6. Write a summary of the passage given in Section A Q.1. (10)
7. Write a letter to your friend about your excitement at the reopening of your college after the pandemic and offline exams. (10)

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8. Write a letter from an artist to his daughter about shaping one's future by following one's passion.

(10)

9. Edit the following paragraph using appropriate spellings and punctuation marks :

(10)

Facebook, with more then (1). One Billion users is celebrated (2) it's (3) 10th birthday this year. The company was launching (4) by mark (5) Zuckerberg at (6) 4th Febuary (7) 2004. The site was conceived in a Harvard dorm in (8) a way to connect student (9) and let them build an identity for himself (10) online.

10. Edit the following paragraph using appropriate spellings and punctuation marks :

(10)

Paper were (1) first made by the Egyptians in (2) a plant names (3) papyrus. For the (4) long time, papyrus was used extensively as writing matrial (5) before a (6) Chinese perfected the processes (7). demand (8) of paper growing (9) with the advent of book (10) worldwide.

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[This question paper contains 12 printed pages.]

Your Roll No. 2022

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 4095 A

Unique Paper Code : 62031903

Name of the Paper : English Proficiency

Name of the Course : B.A. Programme

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 hours 30 minutes Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt any **three** questions from **Part A**, and any **three** questions from **Part B** of this paper. **Both** parts are compulsory.

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PART A

Answer any **three** questions : (10×3=30)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (5×2)

P.T.O.

The discovery of coffee is lost in legend. Perhaps a thousand years ago, an Abyssinian (living in Eastern Africa) was attracted by the smell that came from a burning shrub. He chewed a few of its berries. Taken up by the aroma he brewed it. Thus was discovered coffee. The coffee bean is a seed, or a stone, of a fruit resembling a small cherry. It grows on a tall bush.

From Abyssinia it was taken to Arabia in the 15th century and then 200 years later spread to several tropical countries. The Dutch and the English colonisers distributed it across the world. It soon became a much sought after beverage in Europe and the Americas.

Three-fourth's of the world's coffee is produced in Brazil as the red soil, temperate climate, and high grounds with good drainage provide it with perfect conditions. Some coffee plantations extend for miles. Called 'fazendas', these plantations produce over 50 million bags of coffee annually. Brazilian coffee is prized for beans that are processed by the dry method.

Climate change affects coffee plants in multitudes

through drought and frost. Moreover, many coffee processing plants often discharge waste into the rivers, creating pollution, contamination of the water, causing the death of aquatic plants and creatures. Yet, commercial agriculture wins as the market demands more coffee.

Coffee is also grown in large quantities in Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, countries in the West Indies and Uganda. Terms like Moca and Java no longer refer to the places where coffee comes from but merely a particular kind which is grown in different countries. Indonesia in Asia, and Ethiopia in Africa are major producers of coffee outside South and Central America.

- (i) How was coffee discovered?
- (ii) What explains the high growth of coffee production in Brazil?
- (iii) Name five countries which are major producers of coffee.
- (iv) How has coffee cultivation been affected by climate change?

- (v) Describe the damage to the environment from coffee processing.
2. Complete the given sentences by selecting the correct word from the pair given in brackets after each blank : (10)
- (i) Careless students are _____ (last/least) bothered to prepare for their exams.
- (ii) The bus conductor asked the passengers for the _____ (fare/fair) of the journey.
- (iii) Families enjoy visiting and using the different rides at the Diwali _____ (fare/fair)
- (iv) The carpenter tied his baggage to the _____ (career/carrier) of his cycle.
- (v) _____ (Now/Know) fewer families spend time together.
- (vi) Ilma was _____ (disappointed/appointed) at not being given the prize for All Rounder of the Batch.

- (vii) Transplanting a heart is a _____ (majority/major) operation for any person.
- (viii) Medical advice is to not eat _____ (later/late) at night.
- (ix) Nani wants to occupy the rocking _____ (chair/cheer) all the time.
- (x) The success of teamwork rests on _____ (operation/cooperation).
3. Form questions for the statements given below : (5×2)
- Example:*
- Statement:* Rishi Valmiki wrote the epic 'Ramayana'.
- Question:* Who wrote 'Ramayana'?
- (i) The assignment has to be submitted on Friday.
- (ii) Yes, the temperature outside is 42 degrees Celsius.
- (iii) I can dance to any tune.
- (iv) No, we have never met before.
- (v) A fortnight has 14 days.

4. Complete the dialogue given below between two individuals X and Y by choosing suitable words/expressions from the following box to fill in the five blanks : (10)

X; **Sorry, Please, Sure, Good morning, Thank you**

Good morning! How may I help you?

Y: _____ ! I want a dental appointment for tomorrow morning.

X: _____ to say that is not possible. Would 1 pm be convenient to you?

Y: _____ , it will be convenient.

X: _____ wait while I write a slip for you. Here it is.

Y: _____ .

5. Use the information given below to write a paragraph of 100 words on the famous tourist destination of Coonoor. (10)

Location	Nilgiris district, western Tamil Nadu.
Top attraction	Hill station. Greenery. Cool climate. Nilgiri tea.
Altitude	1850 metres above sea level
Best time to visit	October to May
Temperature	18°C to 37°C
Places to visit	Nilgiri Tea Farms, All Saints Church, Sim's Park, Dolphin's Nose, Ooty (21 kms away)
Connectivity	<i>Air:</i> Coimbatore International Airport, 70 kms. Buses, taxis available. <i>Rail:</i> Nilgiri Mountain Railway Heritage train track <i>Road:</i> National Highway 67 connects Coonoor to Ooty, Coimbatore, Kotagiri, Bangalore.
Languages spoken	Tamil and English

PART B

Answer any **three** questions (15×3=45)

6. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow it, in brief, using your own words as far as possible. (5×3)

On March 15th, 2025, a newspaper reported the creation of a one-kilometre-wide crater in the Rann of Kutch by a falling meteoroid. When Siddharth finished reading, his father, a scientist at the Space Laboratory, Ahmedabad, asked, "So, what do you make of this?"

He shook his head. Dr Majumdar had launched a project to capture a UFO in a Net created by his

team. It had a powerful magnetic field but not strong enough to neutralise the magnetic field generated by UFOs, despite super conducting magnets attached to the handleless, butterfly-catcher shaped Net.

When it took off and gained altitude the scientists cheered lustily. Just then a group of UFOs were sighted. Soon enough, one UFO came under the Net's magnetic field. It came right below the falling UFO with its 'mouth' upwards to catch it. Suddenly, the screens in the laboratory went blank. The contact with the Net had been lost at the crucial moment.

The UFO released tremendous energy, melting parts of the Net, and eventually parting company. Both fell, one into the Arabian Sea and the other in Kutch. Since the project was secret, only the crater was mentioned in the newspaper report.

"But what does the large amount of silicon found in its mineral content mean?" asked Siddharth.

"It means there were some living beings inside the UFO. Carbon is the main building block in the tissue of earthlings. Some scientists opine that there could also be living beings with silicon as their base material.

Such living beings could have evolved in an environment altogether different from Earth's. Now do you understand, Siddhu?"

"I do," he said sadly. "What a horrible end."

"To the project?" asked his father sharply.

"Yes. And for the living beings, whoever they were," said Siddharth.

(Abridged from Dilip M. Salwi's 'Space Hunt Extraordinaire')

- (i) What was the content of the newspaper report?
- (ii) What had been created by the scientists at the Space Laboratory, Ahmedabad?
- (iii) Describe the encounter between the Net and the UFOs.
- (iv) What explanation does Dr Majumdar offer to his son regarding the secret project?
- (v) Comment on this episode's effect on Siddharth.

7. Complete the given sentences by selecting the correct word from the pair given in the brackets after each blank: (15)

- (i) Mosquitoes _____ (are/were) disturbing me till I applied _____ (the/a) mosquito repellent ointment.
- (ii) There is nothing _____ (better/best) than _____ (an/a) apple a day, advise doctors.
- (iii) _____ (Ease/Please take) _____ (the/a) seat till I bring your file.
- (iv) The _____ (good/best) time _____ (for/to) visit a hill station is when we want to escape a hot summer.
- (v) I _____ (have/had) eaten _____ (much/enough) food to feel full today.
- (vi) Holding the examination will not be _____ (hour/our) headache.
- (vii) As all the seats in the auditorium were occupied, many students had to stand in the _____ (isle/aisle).

- (viii) The surgeon assured the patient that the operation was not going to be a _____ (major/minor) one.
- (ix) The auto driver asked for the _____ (fare/fear) from the passenger.
- (x) Trying out this outfit in the trial room took _____ (quite/quiet) some time.

8. Create a dialogue for all of the following situations: (3×5)

- (i) You have learnt there is a metro station close to your college. How would you approach any college student to guide you to it?
- (ii) You have several plants on your balcony. A neighbour across the road has an eye grabbing garden. Please write how you would praise her talent and, gather hints from her to improve your collections.
- (iii) You have recently moved into a flat in a colony. Imagine asking your neighbour for information regarding facilities of a bank, a medical store and groceries stores.

9. In a paragraph of about 150 words, express your views on which one is better—a smart phone or a simple cell phone. Give reasons for your choice. (15)
10. The Institute of Arts is looking for a library assistant. Write a letter to the Director expressing your interest in the position. Give reasons why you consider yourself suitable for the job. (15)

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[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No. 2022

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 4125 A

Unique Paper Code : 62034401

Name of the Paper : Literary Cross Currents,
Selections from Living
Literatures: An Anthology of
Prose and Poetry

Name of the Course : B.A. Programme

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 Hours 30 Minutes Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt both **Part A** and **Part B**.

PART A

Answer **any 3** questions. Each question carries **10** marks. (10×3=30 marks)

1. There she weaves by night and day

A magic web with colours gay.

She has heard a whisper say,

A curse is on her if she stay

To look down to Camelot

(a) What activities does Lady of Shalott observe about Camelot? (5)

(b) How is Camelot different from Shalott? (5)

2. Comment on the recurring image of hands and feet in T.S. Eliot's "Preludes". (10)

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages that Mary has as a woman of mixed lineage in the story *The Hunt*? (10)

4. Write a note on Bertha Mason in *Jane Eyre*. (10)

5. Describe *Jane Eyre's* life at Lowood School.

(10)

PART B

Answer **any 3** questions. Each question carries **15** marks. (15×3=45 marks)

6. What do we learn about the Duke and the Duchess in Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess"? (15)

7. Comment on the idea of human suffering and tragedy as conveyed in W.H. Auden's poem, "Musée des Beaux Arts". (15)

8. Discuss the use of the metaphor of a gun in Emily Dickinson's "My Life had stood- a Loaded Gun". (15)

9. Mary subverts gender hierarchy in Mahasweta Devi's "The Hunt." Do you agree? (15)

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4

10. Discuss the use of Gothic elements in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. (15)

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Kolkata, New Delhi

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....2022

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 4236 A

Unique Paper Code : 62034401

Name of the Paper : Literary Cross Currents,
Selections from Living
Literatures: An Anthology of
Prose and Poetry

Name of the Course : B.A. Programme, English
Discipline

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 Hours 30 Minutes Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates **Deshbandhu College Library**
Kalkaji, New Delhi-19

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt both **Part A** and **Part B**.

PART A

Answer **any 3** questions. Each question carries **10** marks.
(3×10=30)

P.T.O.

Nay, we'll go

1. Together down, sir. Notice Neptune though,
Taming a sea horse, thought a rarity,
Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me

- (a) What role do different objects of art perform in the poem? (5)
- (b) What impression of the Duke do we get from the poem? (5)

2. The winter evening settles down

With smell of steaks in passageways.
Six o'clock.

The burnt-out ends of smoky days.

And now a gusty shower wraps

The grimy scraps

Of withered leaves about your feet

- (a) What are the images used to describe an evening in the city? (5)

- (b) What is the significance of 'burnt out ends of smoky days'?
- (5)
3. Elaborate on why the Lady of Shalott was "half sick of shadows" in Tennyson's poem in your course. (10)
4. Discuss the confrontation of the two lovers in Thomas Hardy's *Neutral Tones*. (10)
5. Describe how Jane had a tough time in Aunt Reed's house during her childhood. (10)

PART B

Answer **any 3** questions. Each question carries **15** marks. (15×3=45)

6. Discuss the religious images in Sylvia Plath's "The Moon and the Yew tree." (15)
7. *The Lady of Shalott* describes two contrasting worlds. Elaborate. (15)
8. How does Emily Dickinson describe 'a formal feeling' after great pain? Analyse her poem *After Great Pain*. (15)

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9. What is the representation of Mary in *The Hunt* by Mahasweta Devi? (15)
10. Discuss the images associated with Bertha Mason in *Jane Eyre*. (15)

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