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ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions:

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part–A Objective Questions serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A–OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION – I

(Marks : 30)

1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the right word from the given alternatives in the brackets (*any five*): 1 x 5 = 5

- (a) The odd thing was that while the _____ on the walls grew larger and changed their contours, this never did. (blotches/patches)
- (b) The first _____ was to wreck the nest with one stroke of his pole. (instinct/impulse)

- (c) Najab bowed before the _____ and set out. (fire/flame)
- (d) But I gave you the _____ also. (silver plates/candlesticks)
- (e) Kiran was fond of society and _____. (amusement/entertainment)
- (f) For thirty years his wife had submitted to his _____. (persecution/ torture)
- (g) For nearly a half hour a great _____ had darkened the sky. (shadow/cloud)

2. Write whether the following statements are *True or False (any five)* : 1 x 5 = 5

- (a) Truth, is not only vastly stranger than fiction, but also vastly more interesting.
- (b) Circus work was too lowly and immoral for a respectable peasant.
- (c) As for marrying Hira, a Hindu, a Kafir, the very idea was infamous and irreligious.
- (d) Najab’s confidence was notorious among his friends.

(3)

- (e) Two times during the night Aftab had opened the door, thinking his son had come.
- (f) It is your soul that I am buying for you.
- (g) The souls of the upright in sleep have vision of a mysterious heaven.

3. Complete the following lines using the right word from the given alternatives (*any five*) : 1 x 5 = 5

- (a) Who are these coming to the _____ ? (altar/ sacrifice)
- (b) Thou, silent form, dost tease us out of thought As doth _____: (heaven/eternity)
- (c) In the dear green _____, the sign of the joy of the Lord. (earth/pasture)
- (d) With two little bare white feet upon my knee And I could feel her feet in _____ hand. (my/ either)
- (e) Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his _____; (grace/mercy)
- (f) Where is that glory, where that _____ now? (reverence/respect)
- (g) And let the guerdon of my labour be My _____ country ! (fallen/sad)

(4)

4. Write whether the following statements are *True or False* (*any five*) : 1 x 5 = 5

- (a) When old age shall this generation waste, the urn shall remain.
- (b) Gods' designs are seen even in deep mines.
- (c) The white feet of the baby are as cool as syringa buds in evening hours.
- (d) God moves in a mysterious way.
- (e) His purposes will ripen fast, unfolding every minute.
- (f) The poet iconises India as a goddess.
- (g) In thy days of glory past
A beauteous halo circled round thy brow.

5. Answer any *five* questions from either Group A or Group B in about 25 – 30 words. 2 x 5 = 10

GROUP-A

(Abraham Lincoln)

- (a) How does Lincoln defend Congressmen and Senators? 2
- (b) What is Todd's opinion on slavery? 2

(5)

- (c) What is being auctioned in the market-place? 2
- (d) How much did Lincoln contribute towards the Anti-Slavery Association? 2
- (e) What did Allen witness on the night of the 29th of August 1857? 2
- (f) How did Lincoln prove his client's innocence? 2
- (g) State Lincoln's view of Christianity. 2

GROUP-B

(Julius Caesar)

- (a) What did Metellus Cimber plead before Caesar? 2
- (b) What is Caesar's reply to Metellus Cimber's petition? 2
- (c) What is the reason that Brutus wanted to kill Caesar for? 2
- (d) What are the conditions that Brutus lays down for Antony to make the funeral speech for Caesar? 2
- (e) How does Brutus justify the assassination of Caesar when he addresses the crowd? 2
- (f) How was Antony able to turn the crowd against the conspirators? 2
- (g) Name the conspirators who killed Caesar. 2

(6)

SECTION – II

(Marks : 20)

6. Attempt *any five* questions in about 25 – 30 words each. 2 x 5 = 10
- (a) Where did the 'occurrence' take place as described by the stranger? 2
- (b) What changed the young Rahim Khan into a bitter man? 2
- (c) What was the most notable feature of Najab's character? 2
- (d) Why was Jean Valjean constantly refused shelter? 2
- (e) What is a paradox? 2
- (f) What does the poet consider God's ingredients of joy? 2
- (g) What aspects of nature does the poet compare the swift running of the baby to? 2
- (h) What does the poet refer to when he says 'of glory past' in To India-My Native Land? 2
7. Rewrite the sentences as directed: 1 x 10 = 10
- (a) The hare loses the race. (Change the voice) 1
- (b) Cancer cannot be cured. (Use one word to substitute the underlined words) 1

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- (c) Her voice was so loud that it could be heard well. 1
(Use 'too')
- (d) The boatman rowed the boat upstream. 1
(Change the voice)
- (e) He is really mad or he just pretends to be mad. 1
(Use either : or)
- (f) It was a tragic death. (Change into exclamatory) 1
- (g) This can never happen. 1
(Change into interrogative)
- (h) That was a nice movie. (Add a question tag) 1
- (i) They said that she would recover soon. 1
(Change into direct speech)
- (j) A new lesson is taught yesterday. 1
(Correct the sentence)

(PART : B – DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

8. Answer *any two* in about 60-70 words: 2 x 5 = 10
- (a) How does love bring about a change in Najab's Character? 5
- (b) Describe Valjean's inner battle before he stole the silver 5

(8)

- (c) What are the 'three extraordinary and remarkable things' about the stranger's story? 5
- (d) How do the sparrows transform Rahim Khan? 5
9. Answer *any two* in about 60-70 words: 2 x 5 = 10
- (a) How does Keats portray the permanence of Art over life. 5
- (b) How does the poet draw out the essence of the various aspects of life in "Laugh and be Merry?" 5
- (c) What role does the poet Derozio see for himself with regard to his country? 5
- (d) Give examples of God's actions as mentioned by William Cowper in his poem. 5

10. Explain with reference to context (*any two*) either from Group A or Group B in about 60 – 70 words 2 x 5 = 10

GROUP – A

(Abraham Lincoln)

- (a) Then what are you going to do with her? Haven't you brought your ropes to bind her with? 5

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- (b) Five hundred dollars! You speak as though
money grew on trees. 5
- (c) According to this almanac, on August 29th, 1857,
the moon set at 11.57 pm. 5

GROUP – B

(Julius Caesar)

- (a) Et tu, Brute? Then fall, Caesar! 5
- (b) Our hearts you see not, they are pitiful;
And pity to the general wrong of Rome – 5
- (c) I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. 5

11. Write a precis of the following passage and give a
suitable title. 8 + 2 = 10

The characteristic of genuine heroism is its persistency. All men have wandering impulses, fits and starts of generosity. But when you have resolved to be great, abide by yourself and do not weakly try to reconcile yourself with the world. The heroic cannot be the common, nor the common the heroic. Yet we have the weakness to expect the sympathy of people

(10)

in those actions whose excellence is that they outrun sympathy and appeal to a tardy justice. If you would serve your brother, because it is fit for you to serve him, do not take back your words when you find that prudent people do not commend you. Be true to your act, and congratulate yourself if you have done something strange and extravagant, and broken the monotony of a decorous age. It was high counsel that I once heard given to a young person, — “Always do what you are afraid to do” (157 words)

12. Read the following passage and answer the questions: 10

Socrates taught that “the man who is master of himself is truly free”. By being master of oneself he meant first knowing oneself, one’s faults, one’s weaknesses and one’s good points, without making any pretence and without being vain, and then being able to control oneself. This knowledge of himself was what helped a man to be courageous, and the courageous man has a very important sort of freedom from fear. Socrates himself, because he was not afraid of the consequences always felt free to teach what he thought was right, however unpopular this might make him with the powerful people in Athens.

No wonder all his pupils love Socrates. But he made some dangerous enemies by his strange ways of teaching and asking questions. Some of the rulers in Athens did not like people to be encouraged to ask

too many questions about what their rulers were doing. So they accused Socrates of teaching young men wicked things and leading them to throw off their religion. This was false, for in fact Socrates was a very religious man. At last his enemies had him arrested, and he was condemned to death.

- (a) Who was truly free according to Socrates? 2
- (b) How did Socrates teach? 2
- (c) Who were the enemies of Socrates? 2
- (d) What happened to Socrates at the end? 1
- (e) Choose words from the passage that means the same as the following: 3
- (i) proud
 - (ii) students
 - (iii) blame

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