

2016

ENGLISH – GENERAL

Third Paper

Full Marks – 100

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable*

**SET – II**

**Group – A**

1. (a) What role does the supernatural play in *Julius Caesar*? 20  

*Or*

(b) Examine and comment on the characterisation of Merck Antony.

*Or*

(c) Comment on the role of Bottom in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

*Or*

(d) What role do the fairies play in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*?
2. Explain with reference to the context (*any one*): 10×1
  - (a) Beware the ides of March.
  - (b) But 'tis a common proof  
That loneliness is young ambition's ladder,  
Where'ts the climber upward turns his face.
  - (c) Thou speak'st aright.  
I am that merry wanderer of the night.
  - (d) The lunatic, the lover, and the poet  
Are of imagination all compact.
3. Answer *any four* of the following: 2×4
  - (a) Why does Cassius want Brutus to join the conspiracy?
  - (b) Of what does Calpurnia try to convince Caesar?
  - (c) What do the conspirators proclaim to justify their deed just after Caesar's death?
  - (d) What message did Caesar's ghost bring Brutus?
  - (e) 'The sun of Rome is set!' Who says these words? On what occasion are these words said?
  - (f) How does Brutus die?
  - (g) What was going to be Hermia's fate if she refused to marry Demetrius?
  - (h) Why was the fairy king angry with his queen in the second act of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*?
  - (i) What had Puck done to Bottom?
  - (j) Why did Oberon remove the spell he had cast over his queen?

[Turn Over]



- (k) What did the fairies do after the palace went to sleep?
- (l) Who did Puck address at the play's end and why?

4. Write notes on **any three** of the following:

4×3

- (a) Anagnorisis
- (b) Catharsis
- (c) Denouement
- (d) Aside
- (e) Soliloquy.

### Group – B

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

20

- (a) Bring out the significance of the title of Shaw's *Arms and the Man*.
- (b) Comment on the characters of Louka and Nicola in *Arms and the Man*.
- (c) Comment on Shaw's treatment of the Pygmalion myth in his play, *Pygmalion*.
- (d) Examine Shaw's characterisation of Alfred Doolittle.

6. Explain **any one** with reference to the context:

10×1

- (a) Oh, I shall never be unworthy of you any more, my hero — never, never, never.
- (b) When you get into that noble attitude and speak in that thrilling voice, I admire you; but I find it impossible to believe a single word you say.
- (c) He's no right to take away my character. My character is the same to me as any lady's.
- (d) I shall never get into the way of seriously liking young women: some habits lie too deep to be changed.

7. Answer **any four** of the following:

2×4

- (a) Name the two servants in the Perkoff House.
- (b) Name two major themes in the play, *Arms and the Man*.
- (c) Why was Sergius's cavalry change unprofessional?
- (d) Who was Raina's 'chocolate-cream soldier'? Why was he called so?
- (e) Who serves best as Shaw's spokesperson in *Arms and the Man*?
- (f) Why did Sergius refuse to fight the duel?
- (g) Who takes the cab Freddy brings and why?
- (h) Why does Alfred Doolittle want only five pounds instead of the ten he is offered ?
- (i) How is Pickering's attitude to Eliza different from Higgins's ?
- (j) What was Freddy doing below Eliza's window?
- (k) Was Eliza successful at the ambassador's reception?
- (l) What suggestions does Mrs. Pearce make to Higgins?



(Please detach this part and attach it with the answer-script)

8. Proof-Reading:

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

**Original Text**

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Knowledge and wisdom are different things. According to Russell, knowledge is defined as the acquisition of data and information, while wisdom is defined as the practical application and use of knowledge to create value. Wisdom is gained through learning and practical experience, not just memorization.

Q. Proof-read the following passage in accordance with the original text:

Knowledge and wisdom are different thing. according to Russell knowledge is defined the acquisition of and data information. While wisdom is defined as the practical application and use with knowledge to create value. Wisdom is gained through learning and practical experience, not just memorization.