



BBK-001-001601

Seat No. _____

B. A. (Sem. VI) (CBCS) Examination

July - 2021

Foundation Course in English - 6 : (FCE - 6)

(An Anthology of Prose & Verse) (Old Course)

Faculty Code : 001

Subject Code : 001601

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]

[Total Marks : **70**

Instructions: (1) Attempt all questions.
(2) Figures to the right indicate marks.

1 Answer the following questions in detail: (any two) 14

- (1) Identify and explain the differences between stars and planets.
- (2) Describe the appearance, the personality and the attitude of Vivekananda that come across in the passage.
- (3) Write a detail note on the theme of 'Solitary Reaper'.
- (4) How did Vidura try to stop the gambling match? What was its result?

2 Answer the following questions in brief: (any four) 14

- (1) Introduce Venus in your words.
- (2) Who were the other Indians present at the Parliament of Religions?
- (3) What does the Ganga learn from various objects?
- (4) What were the reactions of the people present in the Court, when Yudhishthira stake Draupadi in the gambling match?
- (5) What are the comparisons used by the poet to enhance the beauty of the reaper's song?
- (6) How did Mr. J.H.Wright help Vivekananda at Boston?
- (7) Give a brief introduction of the Sun.

3 Write short notes: (any two) 14

- (1) Vivekananda's speech at the parliament of religion.
- (2) The gambling match and its consequences.
- (3) Saturn and Jupiter.
- (4) The appropriateness of the title of the poem, "The Solitary Reaper".

4 Reshape the following story and give a suitable title:

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A crow was very thirsty on a hot summer day. It went out of its nest in search of water. It wandered here and there in order to quench its thirst. At the far end of the horizon, it saw a small hut. The crow flew quickly in that direction. It saw an earthen pot lying outside the hut. It peeped into the pot and saw some water there. It tried to reach for the water but could not reach it because the water level in the pot was very low. It looked here and there. An idea came to its mind. It collected some pebbles from the ground nearby. Then it dropped the pebbles in the pot one after the other until the water level came up to reach its beak. The crow then drank water from the pot and flew back to its nest happily.

5 (A) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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Robinson Crusoe, the renowned adventurous sailor was a native of England. Once when he was going on his sixth voyage, he met with an accident. His ship collided with a rock and sank. It was with great difficulty that he was able to save himself and reach a solitary island.

Robinson Crusoe made the island his home. He constructed a hut there. He also managed to build a boat. The island was completely deserted except by savage beasts. During the day Robinson wandered all over the island and shot animals.

One morning Robinson saw a strange sight. From the northern corner of the island a black cannibal was running for his life, pursued by two others. Robinson shot the pursuers dead. The cannibal had never seen a gun before. He fell prostrate on the ground and made a few gestures begging for life. Robinson had no desire to kill him. The man became his servant and was named Friday, because it was on Friday that he had met Robinson.

Friday was a friendly and cheerful man. He ate raw meat and fish. He was devoted to Robinson. In this way they passed twenty years on the island. Robinson was very eager to go home. One day a ship met with an accident and came to Robinson's island. It was a good opportunity for him to return home. He permitted Friday to go to his home, but the man was not eager to leave his master, so both Friday and Robinson happily came to England.

Questions:

- (1) Who was Robinson Crusoe?
- (2) How did he reach a solitary island?
- (3) What did Crusoe do to get his food?
- (4) Why was the Cannibal frightened of Crusoe?
- (5) Why did Crusoe name him Friday?
- (6) How long did Crusoe live on the island? How did he return home at last?
- (7) Why did Crusoe take Friday with him?

(B) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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India has two national languages for central administrative purposes: Hindi and English. Hindi is the national, official and main link language of India. English is an associate official language. The Indian constitution also officially approves twenty-two regional languages for official purposes.

Dozens of distinctly different regional languages are spoken in India, which share many characteristics such as grammatical structure and vocabulary. Apart from these languages, Hindi is used for communication in India. The homeland of Hindi is mainly in the north of India, but it is spoken and widely understood in all urban centers of India. In the southern states of India, where people speak many different languages that are not much related to Hindi, there is more resistance to Hindi, which has allowed English to remain a lingua franca to a greater degree.

Since the early 1600s, the English language has had a toehold on the Indian subcontinent, when the East India company established settlements in Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai formerly Madras, Calcutta and Bombay respectively. The historical background of India is never far away from everyday usage of English. India has had a longer exposure to English than any other country which uses it as a second language, its distinctive words, idioms, grammar and rhetoric spreading gradually to affect all places, habits and culture.

In India, English serves two purposes, first, it provides a linguistic tool for the administrative cohesiveness of the country, causing people who speak different languages to become united. Secondly, it serves as a language of wider communication, including a large variety of different people covering a vast area. It overlaps with local language in certain spheres of influence and in public domains.

Questions:

- (1) Which are Indian official languages?
- (2) How many are Indian official languages?
- (3) Where was the East India Company established?
- (4) What was the time period was the East India Company established?
- (5) Is English first or second language in India?
- (6) Who has approved English as official language in India?
- (7) Where is the homeland of Hindi?
