

B.S.W. (Honours) Semester -II Examination 2015

English II

Course : LC-2

Time : Three Hours

Full Marks : 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Group - A (Seen)

1. Answer **any two** of the following questions : 10×2=20
 - (a) A mother's love for her children gets focussed in the poem 'Night of the Scorpain'. Discuss.
 - (b) Analyse the poem 'In Time of the Breaking of Nations' by Thomas Hardy in detail.
 - (c) What moral lesson does poem no. 50 in 'Gitanjali' teach us?
 - (d) What is the significance of the poem 'Composed Upon Westminster Bridge'?
2. Critically examine the short story 'The Happy Prince' by Oscar Wilde. 20

OR

Discuss Nehru's ideas about science in the letter to his daughter prescribed in your syllabus.

Group - B (Unseen)

3. Make a précis of the following passage in your own words and add a suitable title: 20

English drama is Catholic in origin. After the 10th century, liturgical drama spread over Europe, representing Biblical history in Latin and in local tongues. These plays are known as Miracle or Mystery plays. An early one is the anglo-Norman 'Mystere d'Adam' probably written in England C.1140. Suppressed at the Reformation, these plays continued in catholic Europe, as in the Passion Play at Oberammergau, Bavaria. They were revived in 20th century England in Nativity plays, in Benjamin Britten's Noyes Fludde and in Tony Harrison's Mysteries.

The Mystery plays were cycles of religious dramas performed by town guilds, craft associations of a religious kind. The term 'Mystery' may derive from two words meaning craft, 'what was performed'. As Greek tragedy began in religious rite, so medieval European drama began with the representation of the central christian story in the Mass, and in the annual cycle of services developed by the early church. Drama began in church, with clerics as authors and chief players.

The Morality plays of the 15th and 16th centuries, which showed the fate of the single human person, were played by travelling companies. The moralities survive in Marlowe's Dr. Faustus, with its soliloquizing protagonist, its good and Bad angels, and its final moral. But it is to the Mysteries that Elizabethan drama owes a long-established communal participation in religious drama, civic comedy and secular drama recorded but not extant.

4. Read the following Passage and answer the questions that follow : William Shakespeare was born in 1564 at Stratford, a market town on the river Avon in Warwickshire. He was the eldest son and the third of eight children of John Shakespeare, a glover, and Mary Arden, a landowner's daughter. In 1568 John was Mayor of Stratford. Education at Stratford School was based on Latin grammar, rhetoric and composition; to speak English was forbidden in the upper forms. At church, Holy Trinity, which William attended by law with his father, he would also have learned much. At home there were three brothers and a sister and around the home there were river-meadows, orchards and parks. He saw the public life of the town, too although his father's part in this declined. Strolling players visited Stratford, and at nearby Coventry there was a performance of the cycle of Mystery plays on the feast of corpus Christi.

He left school, probably at 15 and at 18 married Anne Hathaway, eight years his senior.

Answer the following questions :

1. Where was Shakespeare born? Describe his parents. 5
2. What kind of education did Shakespeare receive in his younger days? 5
3. How did Shakespeare get attracted to theatre?
4. Make sentences of your own with the following (**any five**): parks, performance, attended, market, landowner, town, orchard, meadows.