

Final Year B.A. Degree Examination, August/September 2008
Directorate of Correspondence Course
OPTIONAL ENGLISH - V
Growth of English Language and Characteristics of Modern English,
Hudson and Practical Criticism

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION - A

I. Indicate the origin of **EIGHT** of the following words : (2×8=16)

academy	Chef	kowtow	Pizza
atom	harakiri	nirvana	Shampoo
algebra	Jasmin	pagoda	Skipper
bamboo	Juggernaut	potato	Table

II. Answer **any TWO** of the following : (2×10=20)

- a) What is language ? Describe any **two** of the theories regarding the origin of language put forward by linguists.
- b) Write an essay on the Indo-European family of languages.
- c) Discuss how English has attained the status of a world language.
- d) Write short notes on **any TWO** of the following :
 - i) Influence of the Bible on English
 - ii) Standard English
 - iii) The influence of B.B.C.
 - iv) Basic English.

SECTION - B

III. Answer **any TWO** of the following : (2×10=20)

- a) What are Hudson's views on poetic truth and scientific truth ?
- b) Bring out differences between neoclassical drama and Romantic drama.
- c) Show how Hudson defends criticism as an important activity.

P.T.O.



d) Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following :

- i) Lyric
- ii) Plot in fiction
- iii) Dramatic irony
- iv) Soliloquy.

SECTION – C

IV. Attempt a critical analysis of **TWO** of the following, choosing **ONE** from poetry and **ONE** from prose :

(7+7=14)

A) "The language I speak

Becomes mine, its distortions, its queernesses
 All mine, mine alone. It is half-English, half-
 Indian, funny perhaps, but it is honest,
 It is human as I am human, don't you
 See ? It voices my joys, my longings, my
 Hopes, and it is useful to me as cawing
 Is to crows or roaring to the lions, it
 is human speech, the speech of the mind that is
 Here and not there, a mind that sees and hears and
 is aware".

B) Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,

Who never to himself hath said,
 This is my own, my native land ?
 Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,
 As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,
 From wandering on a foreign strand ?
 If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
 For him no minstrel raptures swell;
 High though his titles, proud his name,
 Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
 Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
 The wretch, concentred all in self,

Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung.

- C) The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions, so that work done at that time is generally well done. In many cases, the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do, and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before the timely hour when he goes to bed. He gets to sleep several hours before midnight, at the time when sleep is most refreshing and after a sound night's rest, rises early next morning in good health and spirits for the labours of a new day.
- D) A great part of Arabia is desert. Here there is nothing but sand and rock. The sand is so hot that you cannot walk over it with your bare feet in the daytime. Here and there in the desert are springs of water that come from deep down under the ground so deep that the sun cannot dry them up. These springs are few and far apart, but wherever there is one, green grass very soon covers the ground all around it. Soon fig trees and palm trees grow tall and graceful, making a cool, green, shady place around the spring. Such a place is called an Oasis. The Arabs who are not in the cities live in the desert all the year round. They live in tents that can be put up and taken down very easily and quickly so that they can move from one Oasis to another, seeking grass and water for their sheep, goats, camels and horses. These desert Arabs eat ripe, sweet figs and also the dates that grow upon the palm trees; they dry them, too, and use them as food all the year round.
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