

B. Com. (Part-I) Examination
SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH
(Languages)

Time : 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :— All questions are compulsory.

1. Answer any **ONE** of the following: 10
 - (a) Bring out the element of pity and pathos from Tagore's 'The Homecoming'.
 - (b) What is Socrates' idea of 'practical education'?
2. Answer any **THREE** of the following : 15
 - (a) What efforts were made by Gandhi to become an English gentleman?
 - (b) Why did the people call Harisharman a great sage?
 - (c) Give a brief description of Robin, the dog.
 - (d) What precautions should one take while speaking in company?
 - (e) Write in brief about the achievement of Marconi.
3. Answer any **FOUR** of the following: 20
 - (i) Describe the different aspects of nature in the poem 'The Daffodils'.
 - (ii) Give the substance of the poem 'The Soldier'.
 - (iii) Discuss the central idea of the poem 'Break Break Break'.
 - (iv) Summarise the poem 'Adlestrop'.
 - (v) Make a poetic assessment of W.B. Yeats's poem 'The Wild Swans'.
 - (vi) Write in detail the theme of the poem 'All In June'.
4. Make a precis of the following passage: – 5

We live in an age of great hurry and great speed. Men have lost their inward resources. They merely reflect, like a set of mirrors, opinions which they get during a little leisure, they turn to material diversion from outside rather than the inward resources. This internal vacuum is responsible for mental and nervous troubles. The cure for this is not so much treatment by medicine and surgery but a recovery of faith in the ultimate goodness, truth and the decency of things. If we are able to recover that faith, if we are able to live in this world with our consciousness centred in the intimacy of the spirit, many of the problems to which we are subject today may be overcome. Our people were regarded as aspiring after metaphysical insight, but we seem to forget that it never occurred to them to equate eternal life with either the surrendering of the mind or the sacrifice of the body. When an Upanishad writer was asked to define what is meant by spiritual life, he gave the answer that it consists of the satisfaction of the mind, the abundance of tranquility of the spirit. Body, mind and spirit must be integrated and they are must to a harmonious developed life. If we get that, we have life eternal.

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: –

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In the reign of the Greek King Janaka, there lived a Yogi called Yajnavalkya, who was as noted for his piety as for his wisdom. Every morning while the Golden Dawn was slowly breaking over the fair horizon, and birds were singing their sweetest songs, Yajnavalkya bathed himself in the cool water of a neighbouring stream and then went and sat on his dais to begin his sermon.

One morning he was preaching as usual to his disciples among whom were learned Pandits, Sadhus, Sanyasis and many other men. These people noticed that Yajnavalkya, their Guru, was constantly looking at the door, as if he were expecting somebody. And they were not wrong. For Yajnavalkya was indeed waiting for his King, who also attended his lectures.

The disciples became jealous of this special attention given to the King. For they thought, in the eyes of a spiritual man, a King or a common man should be the same. So they could not understand why this special favour was granted to Janaka. At last they decided to ask their Guru why he was partial towards the King.

- (i) What was Yajnavalkya famous for?
- (ii) What was the routine of the Yogi's life?
- (iii) Whom did Yajnavalkya preach?
- (iv) Who was accorded a special favour?
- (v) What did disciples decide?

6. Write an essay on any **ONE** of the following in about 300 words: –

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- (a) Environmental Pollution
- (b) Rising Prices
- (c) Corruption in India
- (d) Travelling as a means of Education
- (e) Women in 21st Century.