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1 (Sem-3/Ar) ENG

2025

ENGLISH

Paper : ENG0300104

**(Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar
and Comprehension)**

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ hours

***The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.***

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×8=8

(a) Name the literary device that involves the repetition of initial consonant sounds in closely connected words.

(b) "The Camel is the ship of the desert."

(i) Pun

(ii) Personification

(iii) Apostrophe

(iv) Metaphor

(Select the correct figure of speech)

(c) _____ is a deliberate pause within a line of poetry, often marked by punctuation, creating a natural break or emphasizing certain words.
(Fill in the blank with appropriate word)

(d) Which figure of speech imitates the sound it describes?

(e) Ottava Rima consists of _____ Lines.
(Fill in the blank)

(f) Give an example of dactyl.

(g) Identify the rhyme scheme of the following stanza :

*The Sun does arise,
And make happy the skies;
The merry bells ring
To welcome the spring.*

(h) "Self-questioning is an active reading strategy that involves readers asking themselves about the text before, during, and after reading.
(State true or false)

2. Answer **any six** of the following questions :
 $2 \times 6 = 12$

(a) Distinguish between simile and metaphor with proper examples.

(b) What is personification? Give an example.

(c) Define oxymoron with proper example.

(d) How can clarity be achieved in writing?

(e) What is the importance of logical arrangement of ideas in composition?

(f) What is prosody in poetry?

(g) What is scansion?

(h) Complete the following sentences by filling in the correct form of the verb in bracket : $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

(i) The match (start) before we reached the stadium.

(ii) She (read) a book when I entered the room.

(iii) They (play) since 10 o'clock in the morning.

(iv) Radha (come) here tomorrow.

(i) Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate preposition : $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

(i) I started _____ college very late this morning.

(ii) You must be home ____ ten o'clock.

(iii) The old woman has no one to look ____ her.

(iv) A modest man does not boast ____ his achievements.

(j) Mention *two* qualities of a good précis.

3. Answer **any four** of the following questions :

(a) Read the following passage and answer the following questions : $5 \times 4 = 20$

Today's woman is a highly self-directed person, alive to the sense of her dignity and the importance of her functions in the private domestic domain and the public domain of the world of work. Women are rational in approach, careful in handling situations and want to do things as best as possible. The Fourth World Conference of Women held in Beijing in September 1995 had emphasized that no enduring solution of society's most threatening social, economic and political problems could be found without the participation and empowerment of the women. The 1995 World Summit for Social Development had also emphasised the pivotal role of

women in eradicating poverty and mending the social fabric. The Constitution of India had conferred on women equal rights and opportunities — political, social, educational and of employment with men. Because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption, a majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities, bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which we can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change in the status of women. The role of women in a society is very important. Women's education is the key to a better life in the future. A recent World Bank study says that educating girls is not a charity, it is good economics and if developing nations are to eradicate poverty, they must educate the girls. The report says that the economic and social returns on investment in education of the girls considerably affect the human development index of the nation. Society would progress only if the

4. Answer **any two** of the following questions :

10×2=20

- (a) Write a summary of the following passage, capturing the main ideas expressed. Identify and explain the kind of writing (descriptive, argumentative, informative, contemplative, etc.) used in the passage. Comment on the features of style, such as, choice of words, sentence structure, etc. in the passage :

For many years now the Governments have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no Government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any been able to ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school, and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world. We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986,

the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes the implementation of these laws difficult. Also, there is no ban on child labour in non-hazardous occupations. The act applies to the organised or factory sector and not the unorganized or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters, among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because the implementation of the existing law is lax.

There are industries, which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. Industries like gem cutting and polishing, pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children. The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labour market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, a large number of them are women. Poor and especially woman-

headed families have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labour rights. There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hellholes like the sweet shops of the old, there is no hope.

Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fireworks and glass industries they are victims of bronchial diseases and T.B. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labour perpetuates its own nightmare. If at all the Government

was serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 which laid down punitive action against employers of child labour. Only compulsory primary education can eliminate child labour.

- (b) Identify and explain the use of *at least five* rhetorical devices in the extract given below :

O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,
Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead
Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,

Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red,
Pestilence-stricken multitudes: O thou,
Who chariotest to their dark wintry bed

The winged seeds, where they lie cold and low,
Each like a corpse within its grave, until
Thine azure sister of the Spring shall blow

Her clarion o'er the dreaming earth, and fill
(Driving sweet buds like flocks to feed in air)
With living hues and odours plain and hill:

Wild Spirit, which art moving everywhere;
Destroyer and preserver; hear, oh hear!

- (c) What are the figures of Speech and in what way does the use of Figures of Speech contribute to literary expression?
- (d) What are the essential qualities of a good composition? How can these be attained?
- (e) What do you understand by "analysing"? What are the core steps in analysing a passage? Read the following passage and analyse it by using the core steps.

Present-day climate change includes both global warming — the ongoing increase in global average temperature — and its wider effects on Earth's climate system. With each passing year, the evidence for human-caused climate change has become more compelling. From the devastating wildfires in Australia and Southern California to the melting polar ice caps, the signs are undeniable. Scientists warn that if we do not take immediate and drastic action, the consequences will be irreversible. The need for robust environmental policies has never been felt more urgent.
