2025

Jawaharlal Nehru College Library * Boko, Kamrup * Estd.- 1964

ENGLISH

(Minor)

Paper : ENG4300104

(Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar and Comprehension)

(Set–B)

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) What is syllable?

(b) "Variety is the spice of life" is an example of _____. (simile/metaphor)

(c) Give one example of hyperbole.

(d) He don't know the answer.

(Correct the sentence)

(e) Define rhetoric in one sentence.

(f) Write one rule to maintain coherence in writing.

(g) The students are sitting _____ the desk.

(Put the appropriate preposition)

(h) What is anti-climax in figure of speech?

2. Answer any *six* of the following questions : 2×6=12

(a) Define oxymoron with an example.

(b) Identify the figure of speech :

"He came, he saw, he conquered."

(c) What is a foot in poetic meter?

(d) What is meant by economy of expression?

(e) Define iambic pentameter. Give one example.

(f) Rewrite the following sentence to remove tautology :

"They returned back to the village."

(g) Identify the metrical pattern and name the foot :

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

(h) What does precision in writing mean?

3. Answer any *four* of the following questions : 5×4=20

(a) Read the following passage and answer the given questions :

Vultures are enormous, majestic raptors who, because of their scavenging behaviours, are often referred to as nature's own disposal system. Until recently, India was home to a significant number of vultures, some of which flourished in close proximity to human settlements, scavenging in local carcass dumps. In the 1990s, however, there was a

significant drop in the vulture population. For several species, the population of these once numerous and widespread raptors has plummeted by almost 99 percent. The anti-inflammatory medication diclofenac, which is used to treat animals, proved fatal to vultures. Since then, veterinary Diclofenac formulations have been outlawed, and the numbers of some vultures have stabilized, and in some cases, recovered. Indian vultures are commonly seen near human habitation in cities, towns and villages. They are found in temperate climates, usually in plains but also in steep areas. Gyps bengalensis prefers open areas and fields with a few scattered trees. Indian vultures eat largely on the ground, but they also roost and nest in trees and cliffs, and they spend a lot of time soaring on wind currents in search of carrion. The average height of a nest is 2 to 18 meters above the ground. Vultures may be found on all continents with the exception of Antarctica and Australia. NWVs can only be found on the continents of North and

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South America, whereas OWVs can be found on the three landmasses that connect them, namely Asia, Europe and Africa. Gyps indicus may be found in practically all habitat types in India, which are the plains, foothills, and higher altitudinal zones, ranging from sea level to 4500 meters above sea level.

Questions :

(i) On which two continents are New World Vultures (NWVs) found?

(ii) What is the primary reason for the drastic decline in India's vulture population in the 1990s?

(iii) Where are Indian vultures commonly found to live and nest?

(iv) What are vultures often referred to as because of their scavenging habits?

(v) What is the average height range of a vulture's nest above the ground?

1×5=5

(b) Define metaphor and simile, and explain their difference with examples.

(c) Write short notes on rhyme and meter.

(Turn Over)

(d) Distinguish between the following : $2\frac{1}{2}\times2=5$

(i) Blank Verse and Free Verse

(ii) Tautology and Redundancy

(e) What is a sonnet? Give examples of any two types of sonnets.

(f) Discuss how unity and coherence make a paragraph effective.

(g) Rewrite the following sentences as directed : $1\times5=5$

(i) No one likes being stared ____.

(Use appropriate preposition)

(ii) Sherlock Holmes lived ____ Baker Street.

(Use appropriate preposition)

(iii) She looks ill, ____?

(Add a question tag)

(iv) If I have time I visit the exhibition.

(Correct the tense form)

(v) I (not see) him since we left school.

(Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets)

(Continued)

(h) What is sequencing in comprehension? Why is it important for logical understanding?

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions : $10\times2=20$

(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 :

The cop moved along the street, looking strong and important. This was the way he always moved. He was not thinking of how he looked. There were few people on the street to see him. It was only about ten at night, but it was cold. And there was a wind with a little rain in it. He stopped at doors as he walked along, trying each door to be sure that it was closed for the night. Now and then he turned and looked up and down the street. He was a fine-looking cop,

(Turn Over)

watchful, guarding the peace. People in this part of the city went home early. Now and then you might see the lights of a shop or of a small restaurant. But most of the doors belonged to business places that had been closed hours ago.

Then the cop suddenly slowed his walk. Near the door of a darkened shop a man was standing. As the cop walked toward him, the man spoke quickly. "It's all right, officer," he said. "I'm waiting for a friend. Twenty years ago we agreed to meet here tonight. It sounds strange to you, doesn't it? I'll explain if you want to be sure that everything's all right. About twenty years ago there was a restaurant where this shop stands. 'Big Joe' Brady's restaurant." "It was here until five years ago," said the cop. The man near the door had a colourless square face with bright eyes, and a little white mark near his right eye. He had a large jewel in his necktie. "Twenty years ago tonight," said the man, "I had dinner here with Jimmy Wells. He was my best friend and the best fellow in the world.

(Continued)

He and I grew up together here in New York, like two brothers. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to start for the West. I was going to find a job and make a great success. You couldn't have pulled Jimmy out of New York. He thought it was the only place on earth." "We agreed that night that we would meet here again in twenty years. We thought that in twenty years we would know what kind of men we were, and what future waited for us."

"It sounds interesting," said the cop. "A long time between meetings, it seems to me. Have you heard from your friend since you went West?" "Yes, for a time we did write to each other," said the man. "But after a year or two, we stopped. The West is big. I moved around everywhere, and I moved quickly. But I know that Jimmy will meet me here if he can. He was as true as any man in the world. He'll never forget. I came a thousand miles to stand here tonight. But I'll be glad about that, if my old friend comes too."

(Turn Over)

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

O my Luve is like a red, red rose
That's newly sprung in June;
O my Luve is like the melody
That's sweetly played in tune.

So fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luve am I;
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only luve!
And fare thee weel awhile!
And I will come again, my luve,
Though it were ten thousand mile.

(c) What is a diffuse style? Name, explain and illustrate the different forms of diffuseness.

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(d) Define fact and opinion, and discuss in detail how the ability to distinguish between them enhances comprehension and critical thinking.

(e) Write short notes on the following :

(i) Iambic foot

(ii) Trochaic foot

(iii) Anapaestic foot

(iv) Dactylic foot

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