

(A-6)

SEAT No. \_\_\_\_\_

No. of printed pages: 03

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
**T.Y.B.A (External) Examination**  
**2018**  
**Thursday, 3<sup>rd</sup> May**  
**10.00 am to 1:00 pm**  
**English Paper-XI (ENG-311)**  
**[Phonetics, Phonology and Practical Criticism]**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Note: Figures to the right indicate full marks.**  
**Mention clearly the option you attempt.**

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**Q.1 Answer ANY TWO of the following: [20]**

- (1) Define the term 'Organs of Speech' and discuss any two organs of speech in detail.
- (2) Write a note on the characteristics of an ideal speaker.
- (3) Write a detailed note on Stress.
- (4) What is Intonation? Comment on its importance in speech.

**Q.2 Transcribe ANY TEN of the following words in IPAs: [15]**

Vase	Vision
Dove	Earth
Divide	Sacred
Short	Relation
Proof	Brought
Glass	Measure
Marry	Watch
Women	Memory
Know	Paper
Noise	Fight

**Q.3 Explain and Comment on ANY FOUR of the following literary terms: [20]**

1. Ballad
2. Elegy
3. Chorus
4. Lyric
5. Imitation
6. Tragedy
7. Flat and Round Characters
8. Miracle and Morality Plays

**Q.4 Appreciate the following poem and give it a suitable title:**

**[16]**

Let me not to the marriage of true minds  
Admit impediments. Love is not love  
Which alters when it alteration finds,  
Or bends with the remover to remove:  
O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,  
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;  
It is the star to every wandering bark,  
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.

Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks  
Within his bending sickle's compass come;  
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,  
But bears it out ev'n to the edge of doom.  
If this be error, and upon me prov'd,  
I never writ, nor no man ever lov'd.

**OR**

When I consider how my light is spent,  
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,  
And that one Talent which is death to hide  
Lodg'd with me useless, though my Soul more bent  
To serve therewith my Maker, and present  
My true account, lest he returning chide,  
Doth God exact day-labour, light deny'd,  
I fondly ask; But Patience, to prevent  
That murmur, soon replies, God doth not need  
Either man's work or his own gifts, who best  
Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best, his State  
Is Kingly. Thousands at his bidding speed  
And post o'er Land and Ocean without rest:  
They also serve who only stand and wait.

**Q.5 Appreciate the following passage and give a suitable title to it:**

**[15]**

Worship conveys many noble and sacred sentiments. We are in a state of mind and heart that reflects the sentiments of respect, regard and reverence. Love, sincerity, honesty, purity and simplicity are also reflected in worship. The sense of selflessness, humility and service also marks worship. When we have these attitudes to the work we do, we convert all that we do into worship. Instead of the difference between work and worship, we can then transform all our acts into acts of worship. In the process, we make all our acts and deeds noble and virtuous. As a result, we work with dedication and devotion. We work sincerely,

without resorting to cheating or corruption of any form. We work with honesty and simplicity and the results of our work would be positive.

When we work for a livelihood, we have many different activities to do. We also work to keep our household going. We make purchases, cook food, and keep our homes neat and clean. We also travel to various places for accomplishing our many tasks. We also work as part of social service, and in the due discharge of our duties towards the community, society and the nation. By converting all our work into worship we can experience peace and contentment at all times.

OR

What is the fundamental mission of poetry? This should be a burning question in the mind of every poet who takes his pen at all seriously, and in accord with his answer to it we, who mould his work, judge him. The answer to the question varies necessarily with the varying personalities and temperament of individual poets and with their outlook on life. Wordsworth, a grave and somewhat humourless teacher of men, is ever occupied with the moral truth that lies behind and beyond the material things of life and as a result his poetry quite frequently deteriorates into that dull and laboured didacticism which has made him so unpalatable to many readers. Arnold proclaims the necessity of what he styles 'high seriousness', in all truly great art, but that 'high seriousness' can be of course, defined in diverse ways. However, Arnold himself, means by it something akin to moral note, if not the moral note itself. Keats with his conviction that 'Beauty is truth and truth and truth beauty' confines himself pretty much to a perception and relation. Stevenson's work, prose and poetry is, full of the 'love of lovely words' and of all the artistic technique which that involved. Thus we can continue indefinitely discriminating between poets according to their individual conceptions of the mission of art, showing, too, how their conceptions have determined and shaped all they have written.

**Q.6 (a) Explain ANY TWO of the following figures of speech with illustrations: [08]**

1. Personification
2. Metonymy
3. Onomatopoeia
4. Metaphor

**Q.6 (b) Match the writers in Group 'A' with their works in Group 'B'. [06]**

- | A                  | B                          |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. James Joyce     | (a) Middlemarch            |
| 2. Daniel Defoe    | (b) The Pilgrim's Progress |
| 3. John Bunyan     | (c) Mrs Dalloway           |
| 4. George Eliot    | (d) Lord of the Flies      |
| 5. William Golding | (e) Ulysses                |
| 6. Virginia Wolf   | (f) Robinson Crusoe        |

