

(A5)

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
T.Y.B.A. (EXTERNAL) EXAMINATION
2015
Saturday, 7th March
10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
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.

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 comprehensive essay on the characteristics of a good 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]

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Bluff | Market |
| Drive | Pigeon |
| Thirsty | North |
| Satisfy | Lead |
| Knees | Swim |
| Person | Hurry |
| Closure | Seize |
| Behind | Rich |
| Apply | Know |
| Brought | Sail |

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

- 1. Tragedy
- 2. Elegy
- 3. Problem Play
- 4. Flat and Round Characters
- 5. Allegory
- 6. Imitation
- 7. Miracle and Morality Plays
- 8. Feminism

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

[16]

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.
I love thee to the level of every day's
Most quiet need, by sun and candle light.
I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise
I love thee with the passion put to use
In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.
I love thee with a love I seemed to lose
With my lost saints- I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life! - and, if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death.

OR

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
Thus mellow'd to the tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impair'd the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven trees
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.
And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

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

[15]

Emotion is a state of mind. Many ordinary words like anger, fear, happiness, sorrow, etc., describe different kinds of emotions. One can study human emotions in several ways. For instance, one can group different emotions according to their characteristics. Most emotions can be grouped into two major groups- those that produce a feeling of pleasantness in the individual and others that produce the feeling of unpleasantness. Another way to group emotions would be according to the physical gestures and facial expressions that express them. Emotions can also be studied for their effect on the human body such as their effect on blood pressure or pulse rate, or for their general effect on a person's disposition.

Emotions expressed by smiling, laughing and crying are unmistakable. The ability to smile is evident with the first few weeks of life. Laughing comes on later. It is impulsive and indicates either joyfulness or end of tension. In adults laughter is a social reaction, we laugh more in a group. Sometimes it is merely a social gesture. Crying expresses distress or some want in an infant, later it may be caused by dread of strangers or strange situation.

Human reactions during attack or offence are usually called anger, while those shown during defence or retreat are called fear. In the young there is no difference between anger and fear which comes with age. Love describes variety of behaviour like experience of parent-child affection, protective reaction, friendship, attachment between men and women, or attachment to places or things or events. In other words, love is an impulse or an instinct, and is not learnt through experience.

OR

Some things we do because we like to. Things which attract and sustain our attention spontaneously are our interests. What we do during our moments of leisure reveals our interests. If our interests are developed along their natural channels leading on to allied occupations, our work will be an ever-growing source of pleasure to us. Then the distinction between work and play vanishes and work becomes real play. The great thinker Carlyle rightly pointed out: "Blessed is he who has found his work. Let him ask no other blessedness". It is convenient for the purpose of vocational guidance to classify human interests under a few headings such as intellectual, practical, social, athletic, and aesthetic interests. Those who are fascinated by intellectual activities from the first group are inspired by ideas and theories and pursue the study of a subject for its own sake. Their interests may be literary, linguistic, scientific, mathematical or philosophical. The types of books they read indicate the nature of their interests. People with predominantly intellectual interests will do well in occupations dealing with ideas, rules and regulations, facts and figures. Professors, authors, lawyers, actuaries and research workers are examples.

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

[08]

1. Irony
2. Alliteration
3. Hyperbole
4. Onomatopoeia

Q. 6 (b) Match the writers in Group 'A' with their works in Group 'B':

[06]

- | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) William Shakespeare | (a) The Way of the World |
| (2) John Milton | (b) The Mayor of Casterbridge |
| (3) William Congreve | (c) The Waste Land |
| (4) Henry Fielding | (d) Lycidas |
| (5) Thomas Hardy | (e) The Merchant of Venice |
| (6) T.S. Eliot | (f) Tom Jones |