



**WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY**

B.A. General Part-III Examination, 2022

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER: ENGG-IV**

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.  
Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.*

1. Answer any **one** question from the following: 15×1 = 15
  - (a) Analyse the central character in Narayan's short story, 'Iswaran'.
  - (b) How does Ruskin Bond create a setting that is appropriate for his adventurous tale, 'Tiger in the Tunnel'?
  - (c) How does Tagore create mystery and supernaturalism in 'Hungry Stones'?
2. Locate and annotate any **two** from the following: 5×2 = 10
  - (a) 'In the Land of Baldeo, it was a formidable weapon against any attack'.
  - (b) "The fountains play no longer; the songs have ceased; no longer do snow-white feet step gracefully on the snowy marble".
  - (c) "All kinds of thrills occurred on that white screen beyond the pall of tobacco smoke".
3. Answer any **one** question from the following: 15×1 = 15
  - (a) Analyse Kamala Das' 'Introduction' as a self-confessional poem.
  - (b) Comment on the imagery used by Ramanujan in 'The River'.
  - (c) Critically appreciate Jayanta Mahapatra's, 'Dawn at Puri'.
4. Locate and annotate any **two** from the following: 5×2 = 10
  - (a) .... her last wish to be cremated here  
twisting uncertainly like light  
on the shifting sands
  - (b) He said:  
the river has water enough  
to be poetic  
about only once a year
  - (c) Not in vain  
She weeps, ——— for lo! at every tear she sheds  
Tears from three pairs of young eyes fall amain

5. Write a précis and add a suitable title to the following passage: 10
- There is an enemy beneath our feet – an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes, and it is possible that at some time in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst, gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal – the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970: Peru: 50,000 killed. In 1968 an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that the scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some of the property.
6. Write a Curriculum Vitae applying for a job of a primary school teacher or a library assistant. 10
7. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 5×4 = 20
- The atmosphere surrounding Earth is made up of several layers of gas mixtures. The most common gases in our atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide. The amount of the gases in the mixture varies above the different places on Earth. The atmosphere puts pressure on the planet. The amount of pressure becomes less and less the further away from Earth's surface you are. When we think of the atmosphere, we mostly think of the part that is closest to us. At any moment in time, the overall condition of Earth's atmosphere, including the part we can see and the parts we cannot, is called weather. Weather can change, and it frequently does. That is because the conditions of the atmosphere can change.
- The four main layers in Earth's atmosphere are the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere and the thermosphere. The layer that is closest to the surface of Earth is called the troposphere. It extends up from the surface of Earth for about 11 kilometers. This is the layer where airplanes fly. We experience almost all weather in this layer. About three-fourths of our atmosphere's air is also found in the troposphere.
- Just above the troposphere is the stratosphere. It extends to about 50 kilometers above Earth's surface. Most of our planet's ozone layer is in this colder, drier layer. Ozone is important to the health of our planet because it helps keep some of

the sun's dangerous radiation from reaching the Earth's surface. If we continue upward, the next layer is the mesosphere, which extends up to about 80 kilometers above Earth's surface. The Mesosphere is extremely cold. It is within this layer that you are most likely to find meteors. Most meteors will completely burn up before they reach Earth's surface. The final layer is the thermosphere, the layer that is closest to the sun. Temperatures in the thermosphere can be over 1,500° Celsius. Together, the layers of our atmosphere protect Earth. The atmosphere provides the conditions needed to support life.

- (a) If you were to send a bottle rocket 15 kilometers up into the air, which layer of the atmosphere would it be in?
- (b) What are the most common gases in Earth's atmosphere?
- (c) Why is it important to protect the stratosphere?
- (d) Why aren't there many meteors in the troposphere?

8. Check the proof of the following text using appropriate signs. Attach the sheet with your answer book. 10

The British author Kazuo Ishiguro said he was both honoured and taken completely by surprise after he was named this year's winner of the 2017 Nobel Prize in literature. Ishiguro, author of novels including *The Remains of the Day* and *Never Let Me Go*, was praised by the Swedish Academy for novels which were driven by a "great emotional force". Despite being among those tipped for the prize, whose previous winners include Seamus Heaney, Toni Morrison, Doris Lessing and Pablo Neruda, Ishiguro told *The Guardian* he had been completely unprepared for the announcement. and had even doubted at first if it was true.

OR

(For visually impaired)

Write a CV applying for the job of a language teacher in a primary school.

**N.B. :** Students have to complete submission of their Answer Scripts through E-mail / Whatsapp to their own respective colleges on the same day / date of examination within 1 hour after end of exam. University / College authorities will not be held responsible for wrong submission (at in proper address). Students are strongly advised not to submit multiple copies of the same answer script.

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