

Name: _____ Roll No: _____ Class: _____

General English - II (B A/ B Com), Semester II (2019-20)

University paper style: (2.30 hours, four questions, 70 marks)

Topics	Units and Questions	Marks
Text: Gujarati Medium - <i>Beautiful Minds</i>	Unit - I Text (Prose) Q. 1 (a) Answer in brief - 3/5 (b) Write a short note - 1/3	(09) (08)
	Unit - II Text (Poetry) Q. 2 (a) Answer in brief - 3/5 (b) Write a short note - 1/3	(09) (08)
English Medium - <i>Pinnacle</i>		
Grammar (a) modal auxiliaries (b) prepositions (c) articles (d) the sentence	Unit - III Grammar Q. 3 (a) Fill in the blanks (b) Fill in the blanks (c) Fill in the blanks (d) Identify the type of the sentence	(05) (06) (03) (03)
Dialogue writing and MCQs	Unit - IV (a) Composition Q. 4 (a) Develop a dialogue in 100 words - 1/3 (b) Choose the correct option* (c) True or false* (* - only from Units I and II)	(09) (06) (04)

Unit III - Grammar

- (a) Modal Auxiliary Verbs (05 marks)
 (b) Prepositions (06 marks)
 (c) Articles (03 marks)
 (d) The type of the sentence (03 marks)

Unit III (a) Modal Auxiliary Verbs

- Modal Auxiliary verbs are 'Helping verbs' (Verbs can contain more than one word)
- Placed after the subject and before the bare infinitive of the main verb (ex - I can do it.)
- Placed at the beginning of questions: Can you speak English?
- Express different ideas or meanings - ability, possibility, permission, duty, prohibition etc.
- Nine basic modal verbs are: Present: can - may - will - shall - must
Past: could - might - would - should
- Past forms of modal verbs can refer to past as well as present time

Some YouTube programmes for Modal Verbs:

1. Modal verbs Must Can Would Could ... (Eng) 08.46 minutes (Channel: English with Lucy)
2. No more mistakes with Modals! 3 easy rules (Eng) 09.57 minutes (Channel: Learn Eng. with Rebecca)
3. Intro. to using Modal verbs in English (Eng) 16.03 minutes (Channel: Oxford Online)
4. Modals in English Grammar (Hindi) 33.22 minutes (Channel: Dear Sir)
5. Modals (English Grammar) for Hindi Medium ... (Hindi) 20.21 minutes (Channel: Doctor Satvinder)
6. Modal verbs for Spoken English Learners (Hindi) 16.31 minutes (Channel: N K Mishra Classes)

Important uses of modal auxiliaries:

can - ability in the present	could - ability in the past
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Can you leap without feet? ○ Can you smile without lips? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Akbar could not read or write. ○ Narsimha Rao could speak 14 languages.
○	○

may - expressing possibility	may -asking for or giving permission	may - making wishes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Please wait. The process may take a few minutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ May I come in, sir/ madam? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ May God bless you!
○	○	○

should - advice or duty 'should' is weaker than 'must'	must - obligation or necessity	must not - prohibition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ You should attend all lectures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All drivers must have a license. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Students must not use mobile phone in the class.
○	○	○

Fill in the blanks with appropriate **modal auxiliaries**:

1. We ----- keep our city clean.
2. ----- I see the principal now, please?
3. Warren Hastings ----- speak Bengali and Persian.
4. I am busy in the evening. I ----- not come to the party.
5. "Visitors ----- not feed the animals."
6. ----- you live long!
7. Sania ----- play tennis when she was ten.
8. ----- I borrow your car for a day?
9. Tina ----- cook Italian food.
10. Diabetics ----- avoid sugar.
11. ----- I help you?
12. Last night the guests ----- not sleep because of the mosquitoes.
13. We ----- not waste water or electricity.
14. ----- the elephant run as fast as the cycle?
15. ----- you swim?

Unit III (b) Prepositions

Some YouTube programmes for Prepositions:

1. Eng. Grammar the prepositions on, at... (Eng) 12.31 minutes (Channel: James ESL English)
2. English Prepositions - to, in, at (Eng) 16.11 minutes (Channel: Oxford Online)
3. Prepositions of place (Eng) 21.29 minutes (Channel: Crown Academy)
4. Prepositions of time (Eng) 14.39 minutes (Channel: Crown Academy)
5. Prepositions in English above, over, on (Eng) 10.56 minutes (Channel: English Lessons)
6. All Prepositions in English Grammar (Hindi) 01.16.24 minutes (Channel: Spoken English Guru)
7. Best Preposition Trick Ever - Part I (Hindi) 21.59 minutes (Channel: Dear Sir)

"Preposition" literally means 'to place before' - **praeponere** = prae (before) and ponere (to place). There are about a hundred prepositions in English.

Prepositions indicate relationships between nouns, pronouns and other words in the sentence. A preposition is followed by a noun or a pronoun or an equivalent word or phrase.

Many prepositions have many different meanings in different contexts.

Prepositions express a great variety of ideas - time, space, means, manner, direction, destination, purpose, cause, etc.

Simple prepositions are single word prepositions (eg. - before, after, under).

Compound prepositions have two or more words (eg. - in front of).

Prepositions indicating place, time and direction

PLACE: (above, at, behind, below, beside, by, in, in front of, near, on, over, under etc.)

1. The swimmer kept his head above the water.
Mount Abu is 1220 meters above sea level. (above the clouds/ above the poverty line)
2. We met him at the bank.
The taxi dropped me at the station. (at the door/ at the party/ at the cinema)
3. The Principal was sitting beside the guest on the stage.
Can you see the man beside the gate? (beside our house/ beside the box)
4. The Metro train runs below the surface of the earth.
Please do not write below this line. (below the knee/ below the poverty line/ below age)
5. There is a garden just behind the college.
The sun disappeared behind the clouds. (behind the tree/ behind the wall)
6. There is a row of trees by the road.
Put the chair by the desk. (by the sea/ by the street)
7. There are many trees in the campus.
I have many friends in London. (in the car/ in the newspapers/ in the library)
8. Don't park vehicles in front of the building.
I can't see the TV because you are standing in front of it. (in front of the class)
9. I know the man standing near the gate.
Our home is near the river. (near the bridge/ near the beach)
10. We stood on the terrace when it rained.
She had a ring on the first finger. (on his shoulders/ on television/ on the wall)
11. The sword hung over the head of Damocles.
The mother put the blanket over the child. (over the table/ over the hill)
12. The cat is resting under the chair.
Potatoes grow under the ground. (under the bridge/ under the pillow/ under the water)

TIME: (after, at, before, by, during, for, from, in, on, since, till/until etc.)

1. Is there life after death?
The gates are closed after 5.00 pm. (after the exams/ after the class/ after the break)
2. Can you come back at 2 pm?
India got freedom at midnight. (at noon/ at any time/ at your age/at lunch time)
3. People sing the national anthem before the movie.
Wash your hands before every meal. (before Christmas/ before noon/ before dark)
4. There will be a great rise in the temperature of the earth by 2050.
The exam will be over by March 25, 2017. (by June 2017/ by next Monday)
5. Some animals hunt during the night.
I am free during the weekend. (during the whole day/ during the ceremony)
6. Man has used animals for centuries.
The cheque is valid for three months. (for a week/ for years/ for several days/ for hours)
7. The meeting starts from 9 a.m.
We were busy from morning. (from Monday to Friday/ from 11.00 am to 5.00 pm)
8. We will be back in five minutes.
Gandhi walked 390 km in 24 days. (in the evening/ in June/ in 1900/ in a week/ in summer)
9. I will call you on Sunday.
The exam starts on 1st March. (on my birthday/ on New Year Day/ on time)
10. I have not seen him since Wednesday.
We have been standing in the queue since 8.00 am (since morning/ since June/ since 1947)
11. I waited till the end of the term.
The banks accepted old notes till December 31. (till the last moment/ until midnight)

DIRECTION: (across, after, along, at, down, from, over, through, to, toward, up etc.)

1. The boy ran across the road.
They sailed across the sea. (across the river)
2. The cat ran after the rat.
We'll leave after lunch. (after ten/ after the exam)
3. Ramu walked along the road.
He lives along the street. (along the seashore)
4. The audience looked at him.
He aimed the gun at the enemy. (shoot at/ arrive at)
5. Come down the stairs quickly.
We sailed down the river. (down the hill/ down the road)
6. Bacchan comes from Allahabad.
Akshay travelled from Chandni Chowk to China. (from Kabul to Kandahar)
7. The horse jumped over the fence.
A small plane flew over the city. (over the wall/ over the hill)
8. We passed through the city early in the morning.
Can a camel go through the eye of a needle? (through the tunnel)
9. I am going to Mumbai.
My friends came to my house for the Christmas party. (send a gift to/ move to)
10. A car came toward me.
He walked toward the east. (toward the south)
11. Jack and Jill went up the hill.
He climbed up the coconut tree. (up the stairs/ up the ladder)

Insert appropriate **prepositions**:

1. The lion jumped ----- the well.
2. The first lecture starts ----- 08.00 am.
3. We have not seen him ----- last week.
4. Do not write anything ----- the question paper.
5. She has been working ----- morning.
6. You are late. It came here ----- you.
7. I will call you ----- Monday.
8. The baby woke up several times ----- the night.
9. The bird is ----- the cage.
10. Please find the answer ----- page no 303.
11. Julie lived ----- Mexico ----- six years.
12. Shakespeare died ----- 1616.
13. He started going ----- school ----- the age of five.
14. The man put the letter ----- his pocket.
15. I have been waiting here ----- a long time.
16. He fixed a stamp ----- the envelope.
17. He dived ----- the pool.
18. The Sabarmati flows ----- Ahmedabad.
19. We drove ----- London ----- Edinburgh.
20. I live ----- a flat ----- the second floor.

Unit III (c) Articles

Some YouTube programmes for articles:

1. Articles A An The (Eng) 11.07 minutes (Channel: Learning English with Let's T...)
2. A An The articles in English (Eng) 14.22 minutes (Channel: English Lessons 4U)
3. English Grammar how to use a an the (Eng) 09.33 minutes (Channel: James ESL English)
4. Use of articles in English Grammar (Hindi) 14.57 minutes (Channel: Learn English in Hindi)
5. Unknown Facts Articles A An The (Hindi) 12.44 minutes (Channel: Dear Sir)
6. Best Trick to learn English Articles (Hindi) 09.11 minutes (Channel: Mahendra Guru Online)

Indefinite article (a or an)	Definite article (the)
does not refer to a particular person or thing: <i>a</i> book = any book; <i>an</i> umbrella - any umbrella (I gave him <u>a</u> book last week.) (He bought <u>an</u> umbrella from that shop.)	refers to a particular person or thing: <i>the</i> book = some specific book (Where is <u>the</u> book I gave you last week?)

When to use the Indefinite article (a or an)

- (a) The indefinite article is never used with plural nouns. (a student but not ~~a~~ students)
- (b) 'a' is used before words beginning with a consonant or vowel letter with a consonant-like sound:
- a hat, a gate, a college, a boy, a laptop, a call
 - a union, a European, a one-way street, a U-turn

(c) 'an' is used before words beginning with a vowel sound or words beginning with a mute 'h':

- an apple, an egg, an interesting story, an old house, an island, an icon, an example
- an MLA, an M Com student, an NCC cadet, an honour, an hour

Uses of the Indefinite article (a, an)

1. To talk about someone or something without being specific or particular:

A spider has eight legs.

I saw a one-eyed beggar in the garden.

Could you please give me a glass of water?

The dog is a faithful animal.

An egg a day keeps doctor away.

Have you got a passport?

2. With certain expressions of time or quantity (When a or an means "every"):

50 km an hour, twice a month, thirty rupees a kilo, a pound a litre, a dime a dozen

Uses of Definite article (the)

1. To talk about someone or something particular or what has been referred to earlier:

I have already got the news. - Could you please close the door? - Let us meet the Principal.

The girl in blue dress is an NCC cadet. - The phone is ringing. - The train is late today.

2. Before a singular noun when it represents the whole class (of human beings, animals, trees, flowers etc):

The rose is the sweetest of all flowers.

The camel is the ship of the desert.

The banyan is a huge tree.

Life would be different without the computer.

3. Before the names of rivers, gulfs, mountain ranges, seas etc:

a. the Sabarmati, the Zambezi, the Helmand, the Thames, the Seine

b. the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Mexico, the Bay of Bengal

c. the Atlantic Ocean, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean

d. the Himalayas, the Hindu Kush, the Bvumba (Zimbabwe-Mozambique), the Alps

4. Before the names of holy books, epics etc:

the *Vedas*, the *Koran*, the *Bible*, the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Iliad*

5. With the superlative degree:

Laughter is the best medicine.

The Helmand is the longest river in Afghanistan.

The darkest cloud has a silver lining.

Self- help is the best help.

6. Before the names of things that are unique:

the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky

7. Before the names of the musical instruments, certain countries or organizations and with the ordinal numbers:
- the flute, the violin, the harmonium, the guitar, the piano
 - the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the United Nations
 - the first, the ninth, the twelfth

8. To indicate a class of persons by using "the + adjective":

the old = old people in general
the poor = poor people as a class
the rich = rich people as a class

Fill in the blanks with suitable **articles**:

- Madhuri is _____ NRI now.
- _____ apple _____ day keeps doctor away.
- My friend is _____ entrepreneur
- Mr. Schumaker is _____ European.
- Bittu is _____ M A from _____ Mumbai University.
- Where is _____ man who sent us this parcel?
- _____ **Mahabharata** is _____ longest epic in the world.
- Can you play _____ harmonium?
- Iron is _____ useful metal.
- He bought _____ dozen of bananas.
- What _____ lovely dance!
- December is _____ last month of the year.

Unit III (d) The type of the sentence

Useful YouTube and web links for the type of the sentence:

- What is sentence Type of ... (Eng) 06.11 minutes (Channel: Nihir Shah)
- 4 types of sentences Eng grammar for beginners (Eng) 03.09 minutes (Channel: Socratica)
- Types of Sentences (Grammar) (Eng) 03.48 minutes (Channel: Guru Kpo)
- Sentences and types declarative ... (Hindi) 10.43 minutes (Channel: Spoken English Guru)
- Types of sentences made easy (Hindi) 06.22 minutes (Channel: Gyan Guru)

The sentence is a group of words. The sentence may communicate an idea or information, ask a question, give a command or make a request, and express a strong feeling or admiration. There are four types of the sentence:

- (1) **Declarative sentence** - (idea or information, followed by a full-stop)
The declarative sentence can be (a) affirmative or (b) negative.
- (2) **Interrogative sentence** - (question, followed by a question mark)
- (3) **Imperative sentence** - (command or request, followed by a full-stop)
- (4) **Exclamatory sentence** - (strong feeling or admiration, followed by an exclamation mark)

Examples:

Declarative sentence - (idea or information)		
Affirmative		Negative
The earth moves round the sun.		The sun does not move round the earth.
Sachin was a cricketer.		No politician is honest here.
I like English.		I don't hate German.
That was a nice time.		We were not unhappy.
Truth alone triumphs.		Evil cannot defeat good.
Interrogative sentence (question)	Imperative sentence (command or request)	Exclamatory sentence (feeling or admiration)
Do you speak English?	Come here.	What an idea!
Are you sure?	Don't shout.	What a fine book!
What is the time?	Please help me.	How fantastic!
How will you do it?	Do me a favour.	How nice of you!
Have you got a job?	Let me know your problem.	What an idiot he is!

Identify the following the **type of the sentence**:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) What a surprise! | (2) All ATMs in the city are useless. |
| (3) Do you know the password for this system? | (4) Answer any five of the following questions. |
| (5) Life is beautiful. | (6) Yesterday I saw a good movie. |
| (7) What shall we do now? | (8) Don't be silly. |
| (9) What a long queue at the bank! | (10) What a sweet memory it is! |
| (11) I visit the library three times a week. | (12) Do the work carefully. |

Unit IV (a) Dialogue writing

(09 marks)

Develop a dialogue on any one the following in about 100 words:

List of topics: (1.) Discussion about the semester system, (2.) A talk about a movie, (3.) A conversation on the celebration of days in your college, (4.) A conversation about vacation plans, (5.) A conversation about students' participation in politics

(1) Discussion about the semester system

Ajay: Hi! I haven't seen you for two weeks in the college.

Aamir: I was writing assignments. It's meaningless work.

Ajay: That's the fault of the semester system.

Aamir: It is not the failure of the semester system only. The education system has also failed.

Ajay: What do you mean? I don't understand what you mean.

Aamir: They have introduced the semester system without sufficient infrastructure.

Ajay: True, the semester system has failed because of lack of resources. But what can we do?

Aamir: Nothing. Accept what you cannot change. Write assignments and forget education.

(2) A talk about a movie

Geeta: Hey, Babe, have you seen *Dangal*? It's a great movie.

Babeeta: Yeah, I've seen it twenty times. An inspiring movie, isn't it?

Geeta: Well, what do you find most inspiring in the movie?

Babeeta: Its message - girls can achieve as much as boys can.

Geeta: True, and what else did you learn from the movie?

Babeeta: If you trust yourself and work hard, nothing is impossible.

Geeta: I like the songs and also the Haryanvi Hindi. The movie was a great success in China.

Babeeta: Yes, *Dangal* beat *Bahubali -II* in overseas revenue.

(3) A conversation on the celebration of days in your college

Honey: Hey, Preeto, you are wearing saffron dress and chewing tobacco. I can't understand it.

Preet: Yeah, today it's Fancy Dress Day. And I have dressed like Baba Gutkanand.

Honey: I don't understand what you say. Please be clear.

Preet: My message is - don't trust these Babas blindly.

Honey: Tomorrow is the Chocolate Day. Will you give me a chocolate?

Preet: Yeah, I'll. But will you give me a rose on the Rose Day?

Honey: You know the celebration of the Days in the college is a waste of time and money.

Preet: Yes, when you get something, it's good. If you have to give it's not. Very nice!

(4) A conversation about vacation plans

Vijay: Hey! Nitu, what are your plans for the summer vacation?

Nitu: Hmm, we're going to New Delhi, Kasauli and Shimla.

Vijay: I am going to Kolkata and Darjeeling. Kolkata was once the capital of the British India.

Nitu: Delhi is a historical city. It has so many Mughal monuments.

Vijay: The English established Kolkata in 1690. It was called Calcutta earlier.

Nitu: What places will you visit in Kolkata?

Vijay: The Victoria Memorial, the Belur Math, the Kali Temple, the Eden Gardens etc. Then we will go to Darjeeling for the rest of the vacation. What places will you visit in New Delhi?

Nitu: The Red Fort, Vijay Ghat, Akshardham, the Lotus temple, the Parliament and so on.

(5) A conversation about students' participation in politics

Jabbar: Hi! I haven't seen you for a long time in the college.

Vikas: You see, I'm very busy with the assembly elections.

Jabbar: Elections! You're a student and not a politician.

Vikas: What? Why can't students participate in politics?

Jabbar: A student's duty is to gain knowledge. Avoid politics, it is a dirty business.

Vikas: Every student is a future leader. I admire great leaders like Ambedkar and Gandhi.

Jabbar: True but politics is polluted now. All crows are black and all politicians are crooks.

Vikas: Don't blame politics. I am Vikas. My politics is the politics of development.

General English - II - Model Question Paper

For Gujarati Medium Text - Beautiful Minds

1. (a) Answer any **three** of the following questions in brief: (09)

(i) Who was Vajasravas? Which yajna did he perform?

(ii) Why did Ali give up hunting?

(iii) Why did the mothers of the little girls begin to fight?

(iv) What was Nachiketa's purpose in asking for the second boon from Yama?

(v) What change came over the postmaster after he saw Ali's letter?

(b) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (08)

(i) Nachiketa (ii) Coachman Ali (iii) The theme of *Little Girls Wiser than Men*

2. (a) Answer any **three** of the following questions in brief: (09)

- (i) What are some examples of perseverance given in the poem *If*?
- (ii) Why is Wordsworth dissatisfied with the way people live their lives?
- (iii) What, according to the squirrel, makes the world comprehensive and integrated?
- (iv) Who are the two imposters in Kipling's view?
- (v) Why couldn't the mountain crack a nut?

(b) Write a short note on any one of the following: (08)

- (i) The theme of *If* (ii) The title - *The World is Too Much with Us*
- (iii) The Mountain and the Squirrel

For English Medium Text - Pinnacle

1. (a) Answer any **three** of the following questions in brief: (09)

- (i) Why, according to Louis Fisher, did Gandhi enjoy "inner harmony"?
- (ii) What is the aim of the Digital India movement?
- (iii) Write about the Azim Premji Foundation in brief.
- (iv) What would be the advantages of e-governance for the citizens of India?
- (v) What idea remains at the core of Azim Premji's Wipro group?

(b) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (08)

- (i) The Pillars of the Digital India movement (ii) Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence
- (iii) Azim Premji - the Philanthropic Businessman

2. (a) Answer any **three** of the following questions in brief: (09)

- (i) Why does John Keats compare fame to a wayward girl?
- (ii) What is the 'sole delight' of the speaker in the poem *To Be Weak is Miserable*?
- (iii) What is the similarity between the daffodils and the morning dew?
- (iv) How is the 'dreary Plain' described by Milton in *To Be Weak is Miserable*?
- (v) Who is a 'fever'd man', according to the poet Robert Herrick?

(b) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (08)

- (i) The theme of *To Daffodils* (ii) The speaker's determination in *To Be Weak is Miserable*
- (iii) Keats's views on fame

3. (a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal auxiliary verbs: (05)
(could, must, may, should, can)

- (i) You _____ win if you try.
- (ii) _____ we leave early today?
- (iii) I have lost my purse. What _____ I do now?
- (iv) Readers _____ not eat in the library.
- (v) We were late. We _____ not reach the hall in time because of the traffic.

(b) Insert appropriate prepositions: (06)
(over, in, at, across, on, in front of)

- (i) We drove _____ the desert.
- (ii) They always park their bikes _____ the gate.
- (iii) The banks remain closed _____ Sundays.
- (iv) We will call you _____ a day or two.
- (v) I am busy _____ the moment.
- (vi) The horse jumped _____ the fence.

(c) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles: (03)

- (i) The sun sets in _____ west.
- (ii) It is _____ honour for me.
- (iii) There is _____ fine picture on the wall.

(d) Identify the types of the following sentences: (03)

- (i) Who is this Firangi Mallah?
- (ii) Monday follows Sunday.
- (iii) Don't move.

4. (a) Develop a dialogue on any one in about 100 words: (09)

- (i) A conversation about vacation plans
- (ii) A discussion about the semester system
- (iii) A conversation about students' participation in politics

For Gujarati Medium Text - *Beautiful Minds*

(b) Choose the correct option. (06)

- (i) Nachiketa's ----- chose to give away only old cows.
(a) uncle (b) brother (c) father
- (ii) The post office is referred to as Ali's place of -----.
(a) entertainment (b) residence (c) pilgrimage
- (iii) The girls attended the church because it was -----.
(a) Sunday (b) Christmas (c) Easter
- (iv) *The Mountain and the Squirrel* has been written by -----.
(a) Larson (b) Johnson (c) Emerson
- (v) Proteus and Triton are ----- gods.
(a) air (b) sky (c) sea
- (vi) Kipling says that we should not make dreams our -----.
(a) enemies (b) friends (c) masters

- (c) State whether the following statements are True or False. (04)
- (vii) Vajasrvas regretted giving away his laptop to Yama.
- (viii) The squirrel considers the mountain useless.
- (ix) Ali waited for five years for a letter from his daughter.
- (x) Kipling says we should never try again if we fail once to meet our goals.

For English Medium Text - Pinnacle

- (b) Choose the correct option. (06)
- (i) The Digital India programme began in -----.
- (a) 2016 (b) 2014 (c) 2015
- (ii) Azim Premji graduated from the ----- University.
- (a) Oxford (b) Stratford (c) Stanford
- (iii) ----- said that Gandhi's assassination was another 'crucifixion'.
- (a) Hillary Clinton (b) Barak Obama (c) Pearl Buck
- (iv) Fame is also compared to ----- by John Keats.
- (a) fancy (b) pepsy (c) gipsey
- (v) The Enemy of the speaker in *To Be Weak is Miserable* is -----.
- (a) Satan (b) Thor (c) God
- (vi) The poet requests the daffodils to stay till the -----.
- (a) next day (b) evening meal (c) even-song

- (c) State whether the following statements are True or False. (04)
- (vii) The Digital India movement will reduce actual work.
- (viii) There was a black and white image of Jesus in Gandhi's hut.
- (ix) The US-India Business Council honoured Mahatma Gandhi with 'Global Vision' award.
- (x) Bards and artists are called madmen by John Keats in his poem *On Fame*.

----- X --- X --- X --- X --- X -----