

B.R.S. Semester - 5 (CBCS) Examination**December -2020 (NEW COURSE)****F-11 English Literature & Language Correction (Foundation-11)****Time: 1:30 Hours****Marks: 42****Instructions:**

1. Figures to the right indicate marks.
 2. There are five questions in the question paper.
 3. Answer any three of the following questions.
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Q.1 Answer the following questions. (14)

1. What did the boy pray to God?
2. What did the boy tell his mother when the teacher come?
3. What was a boy fond of? What did he hate?
4. Which story did the grandmother tell the boy?
5. Why did the King go to forest?
6. For how many years did the King go into the forest?
7. What did the Queen request the King?
8. What did the King decide?
9. Who was Shekhar?
10. Has Shekhar seen princess Ajsta?
11. Who was Margari?
12. Who was Pundarik?
13. Who was expert in the craft of poetry?
14. What was the quality of Shekhar?

Q.2 Answer any Five questions in brief. (14)

1. Who was Shekhar's source of inspiration?
2. Why had Pundarik come to Amrapur?
3. What did Shekhar burn his books of poems?
4. Why did the boy pray God for continuing the rain?
5. What was the boy's reaction when he saw the teacher?
6. What did the Princes find on entering the bed chamber?

Q.3(A) Turn the following paragraphs into Passive Voice. (08)

1. Mohan has cleared the room. Rema has decorated it. Gopal has made tasty dishes. The gardener watered the plants yesterday.
2. Richa welcomed to the new students. She gave a speech. The students praised her warmth and confidence. They cheered Richa.

Q.3(B) Change the degree of the following. (06)

1. Kamla looks as beautiful as Vimala.
2. Ketan was a hard-working as Samir.
3. Bombay is not so precious as health.
4. Wealth is not so hot as Delhi.
5. Calcutta is the largest city in India.
6. No other game is so famous as cricket.

Q.4(A) Write one word substitute of following. (08)

1. One who looks at the brighter side of the things
2. One who looks at the dark side of the things
3. One who is skilled in Fine Arts
4. Life history written by self
5. Government of the people
6. A man whose wife is dead
7. That which can be seen
8. That which cannot be seen

Q.4(B) Write a paragraph with the help of the following points. (06)

A Morning Walk

Atmosphere in the morning-go for a walk-cool breeze-chirping of the birds-green trees-beautiful Sun-rise-people of all ages walking or doing exercise in the park-how do you feel after the walk?

Q.5(A) Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given below. (07)

The Mahabhartar is called the fifth Veda because of the answers of wisdom it contains. The Gita is an integral part of the Mahabhartar. To understand the Gita, one must know in brief, the background story of the main characters of the Mahabhartar. Before the christian era, King Yudhisthir, known as Dharamraja, ruled over the powerful kingdom of Indraprasth. His four brothers Bhima, Arjun, Sahdeva and Nakula helped him in the matter of administration. They were the five sons of Pandu. So they were called the Pandvas. They were very righteous and virtuous. The people of the kingdom lived in perfect peace and prosperity under their rule.

Questions:

1. Why the Mahabhartar is called the Fifth Veda?
2. What is the integral part of the Mahabhartar?
3. Who is known as Dharmaraja?
4. Who helped Yudhisthir in the matter of administration?
5. Why were the five sons known as the Pandvas?
6. What are the qualities of the Pandvas?

Q.5(B) Translate the following paragraph into Gujarati. (07)

Anyone can commit mistake. Some people are punished for their offences. And some people are so frightened of punishment that they do not do anything wrong. But there is something lighter than punishment. It is forgiveness. Forgiveness is as pure and cool as water. The quality of forgiveness makes one a better person both the forgiver and forgiven. Forgiveness is the noblest virtue. It is better to forgive and forget.
