

TY Drama (Degree) Examination
Comp. English Text: India (New Course)

Time : 2-00 Hours]

April 2022

[Max. Marks : 50

- Instructions:** (1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(2) Mention clearly the question number and options you attempt.
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PART -1 – Answer ANY THREE of the following 8 questions.

1. Answer in brief any **SEVEN** of the following questions. (14)
 - 1) Why was Nirupama's name unusual?
 - 2) When and why did the girl's family migrate from Bombay to Kutch?
 - 3) What was the cause of Nirupama's death?
 - 4) What did the Bhandaris see when they went to the verandah?
 - 5) How did the girl's family live in Bombay before coming to Kutch?
 - 6) Why were the Japanese digging trenches in the middle of the cart track?
 - 7) What was the cause of Raj's death?
 - 8) Describe the appearance of Tutu, the monkey?
 - 9) Why did Thai refuse to go to a physician?
 - 10) Which village did the child belong to? Why had he come to Suchitgarh?
2. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following: (14)
 - (1) Tutu and her mischiefs
 - (2) Thai
 - (3) Mr David as the Silver lining for Pramodni
 - (4) Significance of the title - *Profit and Loss*
3. Write a letter to the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) to complain about the potholes in your locality. (14)
4. Write a Press Report on any **ONE**: (14)
 - 1) Festivals at the Present time
 - 2) The impact of Covid-19 on small businesses.
5. Write an essay of about 100 words on any **ONE**: (14)
 - 1) Importance of Cleanliness
 - 2) My Plans after Graduation
 - 3) Umashankar Joshi

6. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

(14)

Samuel Beckett was born in Dublin in 1906. He befriended the famous Irish novelist James Joyce, and his first published work was an essay on Joyce. Between 1951 and 1953, Beckett wrote his most famous novels, the trilogy *Molloy*, *Malone Dies*, and *The Unnameable*.

In 1948, Beckett's first play, *Waiting for Godot*, was written originally in French. Subsequently, Beckett himself translated the play into English). It premiered at a tiny theatre in Paris in 1953. This play began Beckett's association with the Theatre of the Absurd, which influenced later playwrights like Harold Pinter and Tom Stoppard.

The most famous of Beckett's subsequent plays include *Endgame* (1958) and *Krapp's Last Tape* (1959). He also wrote several even more experimental plays, like *Breath* (1969), a thirty-second play. Beckett was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1969 and died in 1989 in Paris.

Questions:

- (i) When was Beckett born and when did he die?
- (ii) Comment on *Waiting for Godot* in your own words.
- (iii) When did Beckett receive the Nobel Prize?
- (iv) Enlist the plays written by Beckett.

7. Turn the following sentences into indirect speech of narration:

(14)

- 1) Mihir said, "I want to go home."
- 2) The professor said, "You must remain calm."
- 3) She said, "I sing very well."
- 4) Ajay said, "I am so fabulously amazing!"
- 5) "Are you talking to me?" Karishma asked him.
- 6) The actor told the audience, "Never do this stunt at home."
- 7) The teacher said, "Wear your mask."

8. Supply the missing words in the following passage by selecting appropriate options given below:

(14)

He was ___1___ old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had ___2___ eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days, a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish, the boy's parents had ___3___ him that the old man was now definitely and finally *salao*, which is the worst form of unlucky, and the boy ___4___ gone at their orders in another boat which caught three good fish the first week. It ___5___ the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with his skiff empty and he always went down to ___6___ him carry either the coiled lines or the gaff and harpoon and the sail that was furled around the mast. The sail was patched with flour sacks and, furled, it looked like the flag ___7___ permanent defeat.

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|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Blank 1: (a) an | (b) a | (c) the |
| Blank 2: (a) go | (b) went | (c) gone |
| Blank 3: (a) told | (b) telling | (c) tell |
| Blank 4: (a) have | (b) had | (c) has |
| Blank 5: (a) made | (b) make | (c) making |
| Blank 6: (a) helping | (b) helped | (c) help |
| Blank 7: (a) on | (b) of | (c) in |

PART-II – This section has 8 MCQ questions of 2 mark each. Answer **ANY FOUR**. (08)

- (1) What kind of water had the girl offered to the narrator?
 (a) tap water (b) Bisleri water (c) purified water
- (2) Tutu flung the necklace into a _____.
 (a) lake (b) river (c) canal
- (3) The Raybahadur demanded _____-rupees as a dowry for his son's second marriage.
 (a) 20,000 (b) 30,000 (c) 10,000

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- (4) Surekha fell in love with a _____ boy.
(a) Gujarati (b) Rajasthani (c) Maharashtrian
- (5) The little girl in the house looked like a miniature _____.
(a) jungle queen (b) coy rabbit (c) chatter box
- (6) Kanan suggested to Thai to go to a _____.
(a) oncologist (b) physician (c) gynaecologist
- (7) The little boy had run away from _____ to see the ram fight.
(a) the prison (b) his home (c) his school
- (8) While on his mission, Tukaram had dry chappatis and _____ for his dinner.
(a) two large onions (b) pickle (c) yogurt