



“Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture” -
Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Continuous Internal Evaluation

2018-19

Sr. no.	Evaluation Activity
1	Home assignment
2	Open book test
3	Surprise test


(Dr. P. A. Patil)
Head
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

HOME ASSIGNMENTS

Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture."

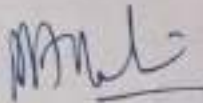
– Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) KOLHAPUR
Department of English

NOTICE

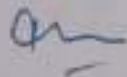
Date: 20/02/2019

The students of B.A. Part II (Optional English) are informed that the **Home Assignments** given on the play, *An Enemy of the People* should submit on 28th February 2019 during 10.00 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. in classroom no.41. Those who fail to submit in time will not be entertained later.



(Dr. P. A. Patil)

Head, Department of English



Dr. S. Y. Hongekar
PRINCIPAL
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VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

(Autonomous)

B.A II (Opt. Eng) Department of English

Home Assignment . Attendance

Day & Date 28/02/2018

Time:

Sr. No	Name of the Student	Roll No. Marks	Class	Sign
1)	5162	09		
2)	5144	09		
3)	5221	09		
4)	5065	09		
5)	5165	10		
6)	5003	10		
7)	5170	10		
8)	5228	09		
9)	5197	09		
10)	Drishdi Patel	09		
11)	5151	09		
12)	5106	09		
13)	5096	09		
14)	5017	09		
15)	5067	09		
16)	5053	09		
17)	5157	09		
18)				

Patil
(Dr. P. A. Patil)



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Class B.A - II Div. _____ Roll No. 5162

Suppliment No. _____ Subject Assignment of Eng.

Test / Tutorial No. Patil Prerna Hindurao

Q 1. Write short notes on the following topics.

1) Dr. Stockmann —

Dr. Stockmann is a major character in the play 'An enemy of the people'. It is a well-known play written by Henerik Ibsen in 1882. Dr. Thomas Stockmann represents the extreme idealist who has no concept of the practical side of life. His idealism blinds him to the common procedures of every activity.

As an idealist, Dr. Stockmann believes strongly in individual freedom and the right of every man to express himself freely. He was a medical officer of the municipal baths. As soon as he finds out about the bad sanitary conditions at the baths, he immediately makes the news public and refuse to listen to any compromise and demands that the water pipes be re-laid. But there is a touch of jealous revenge in Dr. Stockmann's actions.

Dr. Stockmann is a protagonist of this story. He dares to speak an unpalatable truth about public bath, but for that he was punished having a title 'an enemy of the people.'

2) Peter Stockmann / Burgomaster —

In the play 'An Enemy of the people', Peter Stockmann is an antagonist. This play written by Henrik Ibsen in 1882. He does not believe in personal or individual expressions. He is convinced that he is right and anyone opposed to him must be wrong.

The Burgomaster is not a man of strong ethical principles. He was a mayor of town and Chairman of the Bath's committee. He was an elder brother of Dr. Stockmann. In the case of public bath, he opposed Dr. Stockmann's views. His opposition to Dr. Stockmann's news about the baths is due to the fact that the Burgomaster was responsible for placing the water-pipes in the wrong place. He is incapable of facing the fact that he made a tremendous error and therefore he must repress the news of the Bath's Committee.

Peter Stockmann believes that authority should rest in the hands of the officials and that all individuals should be subjected to the rule of these authorities.

3) Hovstad —

In the story of 'An Enemy of the people', Hovstad is an editor of the 'People's Messenger', the town's leftish newspaper.

Hovstad is the professional type of liberal who constantly wants to stir

things up as long as he is not directly involved and will not be personally affected. His main concern is to increase the circulation of his paper and for this purpose he will ignore any phisic principle.

He supports Dr. Stockmann as long as he thinks the compact majority and the public are behind Dr. Stockmann. But as soon as it is know that the public will not support any idea which is going to cost money, he turns against Dr. Stockmann and supports to the Burgomaster.

In the beginning of the play he does seem like a strait forward guy who is true with his principles.

4) Captain Horster —

Captain Horster has a small but significant role in 'An Enemy of the People'. An intimate friend of Dr. Stockmann and we find him supporting him through thick and thin.

In the story, we can see when doctor decided to leave the country Captain Horster agrees to take them in his ship. But he has to pay a heavy price for this support when the company dismisses him from his post. Thus he suffers for being a good friend to a well-meaning person.

Captain Horster is a minor character, but played a important role to develop a climax of this story.

Q.2 Explain Henerik Ibsen's 'An Enemy of the people' as a socio-political play.

'An Enemy of the People' is a well-known play written by Henrik Ibsen in 1882. This play tells a story of a man named Dr. Stockmann, who dares to speak an unpalatable truth and for that he was punished having a title 'an enemy of the people'.

In this story Henrik Ibsen mentioned many issues which are related to political and social sectors. In the story we see the corruption and contamination. Political issues like corruption and treachery, power and authority are described very specifically.

The Bath is a symbol of this corruption in the political circles. Peter Stockmann is the mayor of the town. He controls the power and that way he is powerful politician. In the case of Public Bath, he express his power and authority on others.

In this play we see that social issues are also included. The pollution and contamination are some social problems described in this story. When Dr. Stockmann realize, there was something wrong in bath. The water is polluted and there were bacteria in it. He raise voice against it with the help of newspapers. Every attempt is made to stop the Dr. Stockmann from going ahead.



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With plan of informing the public of the seriousness of the matter and to enlighten them.

In the brief, we see that

● Henrik Ibsen described this story or plot with some social and political factors, which are usually in society. So Thus 'An Enemy of the people' is a socio-political play.

Q.3 Write the themes reflected in Ibsen's 'An Enemy of the people.'

● 'An Enemy of the people' is a well-known play written by Henrik Ibsen in 1882. This play tells a story of a idealist man named Dr. Stockmann, who dares to speak an unpalatable truth and for that he was punished. For develop a story writer described many themes. Such main themes are following:

1) Pride —

Many of the characters in this play seem to be guilty of pride. They tend think very highly of themselves and are concerned about maintaining face in public. Dr. Stockmann is the hero of play. He sticks to the truth no matter,

what uphold the values of free speech and public health. Stockmann is still very very prideful, as is his brother Peter, against his views. Dr. Stockmann is reflected here as a pride.

2) Freedom of expression —

This is one of the major ideas of the text that freedom of expression should be cherished and upheld. The audience has the benefit of knowing Stockmann is in the right but even if he were not, his right to express himself should be honored by the town. He should get to print his report, speak at the lecture and talk to whomever.

3) Power and authority —

An enemy of the people is one long power struggle. Whether it's the intense sibling rivalry at the core of the play, or the pretty maneuverings of the play's secondary characters, everybody is constantly battling for turf. Many of the characters especially Peter Stockmann spend their time in efforts to gain control over other people.

4) Idealist —

A character of Dr. Stockmann highlight here a idealistic. Dr. Stockmann is a realistic and idealistic

character with great principle. In the case of Public Bath, we realize that he has a strong opinion on his view. It shows he is a man of principles and idealistic.

Thus, Freedom of struggle, Pride, Power, authority, classes, Wealth, principals, idealist and realist are some themes of this play, which are used to develop a story.

Q.4 Comment on the role of minor characters.

'An Enemy of the People' is a well-known play written by Henrik Ibsen in 1882. This play tells a story of an idealistic man, Dr. Stockmann. To develop a story or event, Ibsen mentioned many major or minor characters in it. Such minor characters are following:

1) Mrs. Stockmann —

Mrs. Katherin Stockmann is a minor character who represents the eternal matriarch^{ch}. She does not care for civil causes but when her husband is attacked by other people, she comes to his side even though she does not understand the principles behind the cause.

Dr. Stockmann's wife is loyal and practical and often encourages her husband.

2) Morten kill —

Morten kill is a father-in-law of Dr. Stockmann. He visited doctor doctor to

confirm the reports about public bath. Morten kill was a owner of the biggest tannery in the town and was a wealthy man.

3) Hovstad —

Hovstad was a editor of the 'People's Messenger', the town's leftish newspaper. Hovstad is the professional type of liberal. His main concern is to increase the circulation of his newspaper and for this purpose he ignore any principle.

4) Aslaksen —

Aslaksen was the newspaper's printer. Because he lets the paper print on credit, he has a degree of editorial control. He also a chairman of the homeowners' association, which represents the town's small business class. Aslaksen is the man of cautious good will.

5) Captain Horster —

Horster is also a minor character in this present story. He had his own ship. He was a friend of Dr Stockmann.

These are some minor characters in 'An Enemy of the People'. Minor characters are also having a important role to develop a plot.



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Class B. A. II Div _____ Roll No. 5144

Supplement No. Miss. Anshita Anandras Patil Subject English (opt.)

Test / Tutorial No. _____

Q.1 Write short note on:-

1. Dr. Thomas Stockmann:-

Dr. Stockmann is the central character, the tragic hero of the play, "An Enemy of the People". He loved to entertain guests & feed them. Because he is He was the medical officer of the baths, which were the main source of the prosperity of the town, enjoyed for it attracted customers and so business of the town.

Our first impression of the doctor is that he loves to feed people and have company at his dinner table. Dr. Stockmann is an idealist, who believes in individual freedom and weight. For every man to express his views. He was for the democratic principle known as the freedom of Expression. The baths, the pride of the town, were famous for its medicated water & people come there from long distances to take baths. The doctor discovered to his dismay that the people taking baths there regularly got ill with some disease or other. As the medical officer he felt and rightly too that it was his Moral duty & ethical responsibility to make people aware of it, to enlighten them. The article included the remedies to secure the

health of the townsmen. He had suggested delaying the entire pipeline as the top priority. He was sure that the mayor would go through it carefully, would thank him for bringing it to his notice & would take up instant measures to repair the pipeline supplying water to the baths.

The argument of Peter had some solid foundation no doubt, the doctor was unable to see it or read the whole affair through Peter's point of view. Stockmann had failed to feel the public pulse. He is a bit muddle-headed according to some critics. His view cannot be called constant. Though concealed under his obstinacy and headstrongness, Dr. Stockmann has some pleasing traits, which need to be recorded here. First and foremost is that he is a man of principles and that he puts his principles above his own self.

2. Peter Stockmann :-

Peter Stockmann is an Antagonist of the play "An Enemy of the People". He is a mayor of the town. He was an out and out politician and had a strong hold on the people of the town. He is very cunning person. He stands in complete contrast to his brother. He commands the respect of the people. Peter does not trust in individual rights. His faith is pinned on the established order of things. He tells his brother, "The individual must subordinate himself to society, or, more precisely, to the authorities whose business it is to watch over the welfare society. His first job is to

silence the doctor. When he fails he silence the opponents, who are determined to, cuts him from his mayoral seat. As a politician he loves to take the credit of every... He would not gives the due credit to his bathers. The general public good is never his concern as it is of the doctor. This again underlines one more weak aspects of his character.

As the doctor is unwilling to listen to anything against his conviction, the effort goes begging but on second occasion the mayor succeeds admirably. Here he is talking to the three men, who represented the opposition, they must as a rule, look at everything that the mayor said a wrong & politically motivated. Then once the name of the baths is tainted, no one will come to use it and the repairs would be of no use. If we try to look at his stand from his point of view, we do begin to feel that his argument is solid and that the doctor should have taken his angle into consideration and sought a Midway out of the tight and tense situation.

3. Captain Hoexter :-

Captain Hoexter is a friend of Dr. Stockmann. He is captain of the ship. Captain Hoexter has a small but significant role in "An Enemy of the People". An intimate friend of Dr. Stockmann and we find him supporting him through thick and thin. When the Mayor blocks all the halls in the town, he offers the basements of his house, for the doctor's lecture.

He saves the doctor and his family from the possible physical assault by whisking them the possible physical out from the back door. When the doctor decides to leave the country, he agrees to take them in his ship. He would create seats for them, if there are none he says.

He has to pay a heavy price for this support when the company dismisses him from his post. He comes into tell the doctor that he cannot take him in his boat as he is no more the captain. Thus he suffers for being a good friend to a well-meaning person.

4. Horstad:-

Horstad, like the mayor, is easy to dislike. He is the editor of the people messenger. He claims to be true to his people roots & wants to use his position at the paper to further the cause of the lower classes. Even if you don't agree with his politics, in the beginning of the play he does seem like a straightforward guy who is true to his principle. Dr. Stockmann's discovery that the Baths are contaminated, his first instinct is to manipulate the situation to his advantage.

Horstad reveals his true colors. First he makes a pass at Petra, Dr. Stockmann's daughter, and alludes that one of the only reasons he's supporting her father is to get on Petra's good side. Horstad knows that his newspaper's readers will have rising taxes, and if he supports the doctor. The people Herald



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will go under. The decision to betray Dr. Stockmann seems to come pretty easily for Hovstad. In all in all, Hovstad appears to be Ibsen's representative of the liberal media of which the playwright had a pretty low opinion. In a letter to a critic Ibsen wrote, "what are we to say of the attitude taken up by the so-called liberal press by those leaders who speak and wright write about freedom of the action, and thought, and at the same time make themselves the slaves of the supposed opinions of their subscribers. Though he claims to be true to his ideals, he feels it necessary to compromise what he prints based on public opinion."

Q.2 Answer the following question.

1. Explain Henrik Ibsen's 'Enemy of the People' as a socio political play.

"An Enemy of the People" is the represents about the social problem. It is very factual manner. That is why it is called a realistic play. It is picture of truthful people is the expected mark of such a social piece of writing.

The Realism is actually a literary movement aimed

Write the themes reflected in Ibsen's *An Enemy of the People*.

"An Enemy of the People" is full of events that affect the life of Dr. Stockmann. The play deals with a doctor's lone fight against society, for what he believes to be the stark reality of which the public is totally ignorant. The area where the ignorance lies is the health. The contaminated water of the baths is thus the starting point of the play. The polluted water is not however, the real theme. The audience were not blinded to the health of the people problem. But to them it was not the first priority. The play can be seen as the writer's staunch opinion, against the question of majority rule. The answer lies in the second discovery that the doctor makes: the so-called compact majority is ignorant. The play presents such a corrupt town. Not only its politicians but also its press is corrupt. The Baths are contaminated, no doubt. The Baths then are the symbol of this corruption rampant in the political circles. Peter Stockmann would be the mayor of the town. He controls the power & that way he is powerful. But he is all the time worried that someone or other is conspiring to oust him from power. The father-in-law of Dr. Stockmann is another example of this corruption & treachery. It is his treachery that is the greatest culprit of contaminating the Baths. But he wants that the doctor should clear him of the charges against him, and when he refuses, he hits back with the vengeance & buys the collapsing shares with the money that was to go to Mrs. Stockmann. Treachery it is that he uses this power to subdue the doctor. In such a lot of people men like Dr. Stockmann are bound to be the target & the scapegoats.

3. Henrik Ibsen's *An Enemy of the People* as a realistic drama.
"An Enemy of the People" is the story of a doctor's battle against the established standard in society. Dr. Stockmann's battle is called a crusade against the corruption in politics & society. It is a realistic picture of the social & political life of a seaside town in Norway. But it can be seen as the picture of any society in any country. Today we commonly see that even ordinary matters get political colours & all political parties join the fray. That is not all. The common man begins to take active interest as his political leader has joined the battle.

In all this is highly realistic. When we talk realism, we generally find that the dirty side of the society is brought to the foreground. We then begin to feel that there is nothing good that a realist sees. Ibsen is a happy exception to this common experience. If he presents the ugly side of the politics, he also makes us feel that all is not dark and there is a silver lining to the dark cloud presented in the play in the form of Petra, the doctor's daughter, Captain Hovstad & of course, Dr. Stockmann. In him we see the true savior of the society & a ray of hope. The play can thus be seen as a tragedy that ends on a positive note of hope.

It is a truthful picture of the people is the expected mark of such a social piece of writing.

Comment on the role of Minor characters.

"The Enemy of the people" is written by Henrik Ibsen who is Norwegian writer of genre. In this play many character are involved like Mrs. Stockmann, Petra, Marsten and Billing Aslaksen, Capt. Norster, Marsten Kill.

Mrs. Katherine Stockmann is the wife of Dr. Thomas Stockmann. She is loyal and practical and often encourage her husband to think of his family when he is being rash. Marsten Kill is her adoptive father. Petra is the daughter of Thomas and Katherine. She is young and unmarried. Petra is a idealistic as her father. She is a hard-working teacher and she is frustrated that the law requires her to teach things she doesn't believe in.

Captain Norster has a small but significant role in 'An Enemy of the people'. An imitate friend of Dr. Stockmann and we find him supporting him through thick & thin. When the mayor blocks all the halls in the town he offers the basement of his house for the Dr's lecture. He saves the doctor and his family from the possible physical assault, by whisking them out the back door.

Marsten Kill is a rich old man. Kill owns several of the tanneries that Dr. Stockmann implicates in his water pollution report. He is the adoptive father of Mrs. Stockmann and his will assigns a good deal of wealth to her & her children.

Aslaksen is the news-papers printer. Because he lets the paper print on credit he has a degree of editorial control. He is also the chairmans of the however association which represents the town's small business class.



“ ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसारक ”
 - शिक्षणसंस्था व. प्र. डॉ. बापूजी साहूखे

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9. Write short notes on following.

1. Dr. Thomas Stockmann.

→ Dr. Stockmann is the central character, the tragic hero of the play "An Enemy of the People." He is the brother of Peter Stockmann, the Mayor of a small seaside town in Norway. He was the medical officer of the Baths, which were the main source of the prosperity of the town, for it attracted customers & so the business of the town. The town enjoyed a new prosperity because of this & the baths were a thing of pride for the Mayor & the people.

Our first impression of the doctor is that he loves to feed people & have company at his dinner table. From him we learn that he had been in very sad financial state before he got the job as the medical officer of the town. The Baths, the pride of the town, were famous for its medicated water & people came there from long distances to take baths. But the doctor discovered to his dismay that the people taking baths there regularly got ill with some diseases or other. He wants to give article on the newspaper & create

awareness among the people. At first, his close friends ready to press his article on newspapers. But few days because of Peter they were not accept to press the article. Peter was not the Mayor, instead of backing him, requested him to withdraw the article & declare that he was mistaken. In his assessment of the Bath & the water was satisfactory. Full marks must be given to the doctor for being faithful to his profession. Dr. Stockmann failed to feel the public pulse.

2. Peter Stockmann / Burgamaster.

Peter Stockmann is an antagonist of the play 'An enemy of the people'. He is an influential man in the town to which he was a Mayor. He was an out & out politician & had a strong hold on the people of the town. He stands in complete contrast to his brother Dr. Stockmann. If the doctor believes in individual opinion & the right of expression, the Mayor scoffs at it. He is the Mayor of the town, that is, the first citizen of the town. He commands the respect of the people.

Peter does not believe in individual rights. His faith is pinned on the established order of things. He tells his brother, "This individual must subordinate himself to society, or, more precisely, to the authorities whose business it is to watch over the welfare of society." Public good is not his priority.

As the doctor is unwilling to listen to anything against his conviction, the effort goes

abegging. But on second occasion the mayor succeeds admirably. Here he is talking to the three men who represented the opposition, they must as a rule, look at everything that the mayor said a wrong & politically motivated. Then once the name of the baths is tainted, no one will come to use it & the repairs would be of no use. If we try to look at his stand from his point of view, we do begin to feel that his argument is valid & the doctor should have taken his angle into consideration & sought a midway out of the tight & tense situation.

3. Captain Horster -

Captain Horster has a small but significant role in "An Enemy of the People." An intimate friend of Dr. Stockmann & we find him supporting him through thick & thin. When the Mayor blocks all the halls in the town, he offers the basement of his house for the doctor's lecture. He saves the doctor & his family from the possible physical assault, by whisking them out from the back door. When the doctor decides to leave the country, he agrees to take them in his ship. He would create seats for them, if there are none, he says. He has to pay a heavy price for this support when the company dismisses him from his post. He comes into tell the doctor that he cannot take him in his



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the action, & thought, & at the same time make themselves the slaves of the supposed opinions of their subscribers. Though he claims to be true to his ideals, he feels it necessary to compromise what he prints based on public opinion.

B Explain Henric Ibsens an enemy of the people as a socia-political play.

→ "An Enemy of the people" is the represents about the social problem. It is very Factual manner. That is why it is called a realistic play. It is very Factual manner. That is why it is called a realistic play. It is picture of truthful people is the excepted mark of such a social piece of writing.

The realism is actually a literary movement aimed at presenting a factual picture of the society. In drama this realistic approach was seen in the 20th century & Ibsen is its Father. He faithfully & objectively presented the people he known.

hope. The play can thus be seen as a tragedy that ends on a positive note of hope.

g.8 Write the themes reflected in Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People".

→ "An Enemy of the People" is a play of events that affect the life of Dr. Stockmann. The play deals with a doctor's lone fight against society for what he believes to be the stark reality of which the public is totally ignorant. The area of the ignorance lies in the health. The contaminated water of the baths is thus the starting point of the play. The polluted water is not however, the real theme. The rulers were not blind to the health problem. The major themes of this play are

1) Pollution/contamination/corruption.

The play deals with a doctor's lone fight against society. The main theme is pollution/contamination, which also means corruption in society. Dr. Stockmann, the medical officer of the Baths suspected that the water of the Baths, which had medical properties & was the main source of the town's prosperity, was contaminated, because the people taking baths with that water were getting ill. Dr. Stockmann made experiments & found his

Signature of Supervisor _____



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- शिक्षणमहर्षी प. पू. डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

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Form a theme of the play. The Baths are contaminated, no doubt. Even Peter Stockmann would admit it in privacy. But more contaminated are the politicians. Ibsen suggests through the play

The treachery comes into play when the liberal press turns its back to the doctor & joins the forces of his opponent. What matters to them is the monetary gains & not the principles. They talk of principles but talking is one thing & following them is another thing. Treachery it is that he uses this power to subdue the doctor. In such a lot of people men like Dr. Stockmann are bound to be the target & the scapegoats.

Q. 4. Henric Ibsens an enemy of the people as a realistic drama.

→ "An Enemy of the People" is story that treats a social problems in a very factual manner. That is why it is called a realistic play. A truthful picture of people is the excepted mark of such a social piece of writing.

"An Enemy of the people" is the story

of a doctor's battle against the establishment standards in society. Dr. Stockmann's battle is called a crusade against the corruption in politics & society. It is a realistic picture of the social & political life of a seaside town in Norway. But it can be seen as the picture of any society in any country. Today we commonly see that even ordinary matter gets political colour & all political parties join the fray. That is not all. The common man begins to take active interest as his political leader has joined the battle.

Here we have a well-meaning doctor, whose concern is the health & well being of the people of the town. He suspects that the medicated water of the Baths is contaminated & the reason is the refuse water released from the tanneries, which seeps into the supply pipes. When his doubts are confirmed, he approaches his brother, the Mayor, for necessary & speedy action. He feels confident that his brother would not only take immediate steps to repair the pipeline but also thank him & reward him for saving the town from the danger of diseases & health problems.

All this is highly realistic. When we talk of realism, we generally find that the dirty side of the society is brought to the foreground. We then begin to feel that there is nothing good that a realist sees. Ibsen is a happy exception to this common experience. If he presents the ugly side of the politics, he also makes us feel that



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- विद्यालयकर्त्री डॉ. काटुजी साठुले

Signature of
Supervisor

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VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class _____ Div _____ Roll No. _____

Suppliment No. _____ Subject _____

Test / Tutorial No. Rutuja Vijay Patil (5165)

Q.1 Write the short Notes on the following

i) Dr. Thomas Stockmann-

Dr. stockmann is the central character, the tragic hero of the play 'An Enemy of the people.' He is the brother of peter Stockmann, the Mayor of a small seaside town in Norway. He was the medical officer of the Baths, which were the main source of the prosperity of the town, for it attracted customers & so the business of the town. The town enjoyed a new prosperity because of this & the baths were a thing of pride for the Mayor and the people.

There are lots of good things you can say about Dr. stockmann, the protagonist of An Anemy of the people. He's generous with his neighbors, which we see clearly at beginning of the play when he welcomes a bunch of guests into his home for roast beef and a hot toddy. He also truly cares for his Fellow man, and deep down inside he wants nothing more than to make the world a better place. Most importantly the doctor is a man of principle, willing to fight for what he belives is no matter what the cost.

own public standing, than with the safety of the people using the Baths. Throughout the rest of the play, Mayor Stockmann mercilessly tries to ruin his brother's life in order to keep the truth from being revealed. He never really shows one shred of guilt for the fact that his totally messing up the life of a family member. Mayor Stockmann is also a lot more practical than his idealistic brother.

iii) Hovstad -

Hovstad, like the Mayor, is easy to dislike. At first he seems like a good enough guy. He's a farmer's son who's pulled himself up by his bootstraps to become the editor of the People's Herald, the local newspaper. He claims to be true to his roots, and wants to use his position at the paper to further the cause of the lower classes. Even if you don't agree with his politics, in the beginning of the play he does seem like a straightforward guy who is true to his principles.

As the play progresses, we see that Hovstad isn't as straightforward as we might have thought. When he learns of Dr. Stockmann's discovery that the baths are contaminated, his first instinct is to manipulate the situation to his advantage. Quickly we become suspicious that his support for the doctor doesn't stem from truly believing that the people have a right to the truth.

iv) Captain Horster -

Captain Horster has a small but significant role in 'An Enemy of the People'. An intimate friend of Dr. Stockmann and we find him supporting him through thick and thin. When the Mayor blocks all the halls in the town, he offers the basement of his house for the doctor's lecture. He saves the doctor and his family from the possible physical assault by whisking them out from the back door. When the doctor decides to leave the country, he agrees to take them in his ship. He would create seats for them, if there are none, he says. He has to pay a heavy price for this support when the company dismisses him from his post. He comes in to tell the doctor that he cannot take him in his boat as he is no more the captain. Thus he suffers for being a good friend to a well-meaning person.

⇒ Explain Henrik Ibsen's 'An enemy of People' as a socio-political play.

⇒ "An Enemy of the People" deals with a grave social issue; the health of society. It is a conflict between Dr. Stockmann an Idealist and Peter's stockmann's political power. The play has been described as the crusade of Dr. Stockmann against the contamination of the Baths.

Corruption that has entered in every field now has its birth probably in politics. The play present such a corrupt town. Not only its politicians but also its press is corrupt.



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Corruption leads man to take any course to reach its end and one of these way is treachery. This both things form a theme of the play. The Baths are contaminated, no doubt. Even Peter Stockmann would admit it in privacy. But more contaminated are the politicians, Ibsen suggests through the play. The baths then are the symbol of this corruption rampant in the political circles. Peter Stockmann is the Mayor of the town. He controls the power and that way he is powerful. But he is all the time worried that someone or other is conspiring to oust him from power. The liberal press has the same aim at the initial stage of the story of Dr. Stockmann's crusade against the polluted state of the Baths. Later they change their sides & join the Mayor & prove that even the people devoted to a cause are not dependable. They too are turns coats. That is what politics does to the people, suggest the writer.

- 3) Writes the themes reflected in Ibsen's 'An enemy of the people.'
- There are so many themes in the 'play' 'An enemy of the people' written by Henrik Ibsen.

The play deals with a doctor's lone fight against society for what he believes to be the stark reality of which the public is totally ignorant. The area where the ignorance lies is the health. Therefore, the obvious theme is pollution / contamination, which also means corruption in society. The play can be seen as the writer's staunch opinion against the question of majority rule. It is believed that in democracy the will of the people, especially the majority is supreme and that they are naturally right, because they know what is proper and profitable to them.

Corruption is the main theme of this play. It has entered in every field now has its birth probably in politics. The play presents such a corrupt town. Not only its politicians but also its press is corrupt. Corruption leads man to take any course to reach its ends and one of these way is treachery. These both things form a theme of the play.

4) Comment on the role of minor character.

⇒ 'The enemy of the People' is written by Henrik Ibsen who is Norwegian writer of great time. In this play many characters are involved like Mrs. Stockmann, Petra, Hovstad and Billing Aslaksen, Capt. Horster, Morten kill.

Mrs. Katherine Stockmann is the wife of Dr. Thomas Stockmann. She is loyal and practical and often encourages her husband to think of his family when he is being rash. Morten kill is her adoptive father.

Petra is the daughter of Thomas and Katherine. She is young and unmarried. Petra is as idealistic as her father. She is a hard-working teacher and she is frustrated that the law requires her to teach things she doesn't believe in.

Captain Horster has a small but significant role in 'An Enemy of the People'. An intimate friend of Dr. Stockmann and we find him supporting him through thick & thin. When the Mayor blocks all the halls in the town, he offers the basement of his house for the Dr's lecture. He saves the doctor and his family from the possible physical assault, by whisking them out of the back door.

Aslaksen is the news-paper's printer. Because he lets the paper print on credit, he has a degree of editorial control. He is also the chairman of the homeowner association, which represents the town's small business class, the majority of voters. He is a lover of Moderation.

Mortan Kill is a rich old man. Kill owns several of the tanneries that Dr. Stockmann implicates in his water pollution report. He is the adoptive father of Mrs. Stockmann and his will assigns a good deal of wealth to her & her children.



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Class BA-II Div - Roll No. 5065

Suppliment No. Snehal Bhikaji Jadhav Subject English (optional)

Test / Tutorial No. -

Write Short note on:-

1) Dr. Thomas Stockman-

Dr. Stockman is the central character, the tragic hero of the play, "An Enemy of the people." He loved to entertain guests & feed them. Because he is He was the medical officer of the baths, which were the main source of the prosperity of the town, enjoyed for it attracted customers & so business of the town.

Our first impression of the doctor is that he loves to feed people & have company at his dinner table. Dr. Stockman is an idealist, who believes in individual freedom & right, for every man to express his views. He was for the democratic principle known as the freedom of Expression. The baths, the pride of the town, were famous for its medicated water & people came there from long distance to take baths. The doctor discovered to his dismay that the people taking baths there regularly got ill with some disease or other. As the medical officer he felt & rightly too that it was his moral duty & ethical responsibility to make people aware of it, to enlighten them. The article included the remedies to secure to health of the townsmen. He had suggested relaying the entire pipeline

as the top priority. He was secure that the mayor would go through it carefully, would thank him for bringing it to his notice & would take up instant measures to repair the pipeline supplying water to the baths.

The argument of Peter had some solid foundation no doubt. The doctor was unable to see it or read the whole affair through Peter's point of view. Stockman had failed to feel the public pulse. He is a bit muddle-headed according to some critics. His view cannot be called constant. Though concealed under his obstinacy & head strongness, Dr. Stockman has some pleasing traits, which need to be recorded here. First & foremost is that he is a man of principles & that he puts his principles above his own self.

2) Peter Stockman -

Peter Stockman is an Antagonist of the play "An Enemy of the People". He is a mayor of the town. He was an out & out politician & had a strong hold on the people of the town. He is very cunning person. He stands in complete contrast to his brother. He commands the respect of the people. Peter does not trust in individual rights. His faith is pinned on the established order of things. He tells his brother, "The individual must subordinate himself to society, or, more precisely to the authorities whose business it is to watch over the welfare of society. His first job is to silence the doctor. When he fails he silences the opponents, who are determined to oust him from his mayoral seat. As a

Politician he loves to take the credit of every. He would not give the due credit to his brothers. The general public good is never his concern as it is of the doctor. This again underlines one more weak aspect of his character.

As the doctor is unwilling to listen to anything against his conviction the effort goes begging. But second occasion the mayor succeeds admirably. Here he is talking to the 7. See man, who represented the opposition, they must as a rule look at everything that the mayor said as wrong & politically motivated. Then once the name of the baths is tainted no one will come to use it & the repairs would be of no use. If we try to look at his stand from his point of view we do begin to feel that his argument is solid & that the doctor should have taken his angle into consideration & sought a midway out of the tight & tense situation.

Capt. n Horster -

Captain Horster is a friend of Dr. Stockman. He is captain of the ship. Captain Horster has a small but significant role in "An Enemy of the People". An intimate friend of Dr. Stockman & we find him supporting him through thick & thin when the mayor blocks all the halls in the town, he offers the basements of his house, for the doctor's lecture. He saves the doctor & his family from the possible physical assault.



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liberal media of which the playwright had a pretty low opinion. In a letter to a critic Ibsen wrote, "what are we to say of the attitude taken up by the so-called liberal press by those leaders who speak & write about freedom of the action, & thought, & at the same time make themselves the slaves of the supposed opinions of their subscribers. Though he claims to be true to his ideals, he feels it necessary to compromise what he prints based on public opinion.

Q.2 Answer the following question.

1) Explain Henrik Ibsen's on 'Enemy of the people' as a socio political play.

"An Enemy of the people" is the representation about the social problem. It is very factual manner. That is why it is called a realistic play. It is picture of truthful people is the expected mark of such a social piece of writing.

The realism is actually a literary movement aimed at presenting a factual picture of the society in drama this realistic approach was seen in the 20th century & Ibsen is its father. He faithfully & objectively

Write the themes reflected in Ibsen's on "An Enemy of the People":

"An Enemy of the People" is full of events that affect the life of Dr. Stockman. The play deals with a doctor's lone fight against society for what he believes to be the stark reality of which the public is totally ignorant. The area where the ignorance lies is the health. The contaminated water of the baths is thus the starting point of the play. The polluted water is not however the real theme. The rulers were not blinded to the health of the people problem health. But to them it was not the first priority. The play can be seen as the writer's staunch opinion against the question of majority rule. The answer lies in the second discovery that the doctor makes; the so-called compact majority is ignorant. The play presents such a corrupt town. Not only its politicians but also its press is corrupt. The baths are contaminated, no doubt. The baths themselves are the symbol of this corruption rampant in the political circles. Peter Stockman would be the mayor of the town. He controls the power & that way he is powerful. But he is all the time worried that way he is powerful that some one or other is conspiring to oust him from power. The father-in-law of Dr. Stockman is another example of this corruption & treachery. It is his treachery that is the greatest culprit of contaminating the baths. But he wants that the doctor should clear him of the charges against him, & when he refuses, he hits back with the vengeance & buys the collapsing shares with the money that was to go to Mrs. Stockman. Treachery it is that he

4) Comment on the role of Minor Character

"The Enemy of the people" is written by Henrik Ibsen who is Norwegian writer of great time. In this play many character are involved like Mrs. Stockman, Petra, Hovstad & Billing, Aslaksen, Capt. Norster, Morten Kill.

Mrs. Katharine Stockman is the wife of Dr. Thomas Stockman. She is loyal & practical & often encourage her husband to think of his family when he is being rash. Morten Kill is her adoptive father, Petra & unmarried. Petra is idealistic as her father. She is a hard-working teacher & she is frustrated that the law requires her to teach things she doesn't believe in.

Captain Norster has a small but significant role in 'An Enemy of the people'. An intimate friend of Dr. Stockman & we find him supporting him through thick & thin. When the mayor blocks all the halls in the town he offers the basement of his house for the Dr. lecture. He saves the doctor & his family from the possible physical assault by whisking them out the back door.

Morten Kill is a rich old man who owns several of the tanneries that Dr. Stockman implicates in his water pollution report. He is the adoptive father of Mrs. Stockman & his will assigns a good deal of wealth to her & her children.

Aslaksen is the newspaper's printer. Because he lets the paper print on ~~the~~ credit he has a degree of editorial control. He is also

Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture."

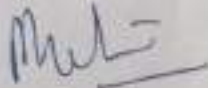
– Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) KOLHAPUR
Department of English

NOTICE

Date: 20/10/2018

The students of B.A. Part II (Optional English) are informed that the **Home Assignments** given on prescribed units of Poetry should submit on 24th October 2018 during 10.00 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. in classroom no.41. Those who fail to submit in time will not be entertained later.



(Dr. P. A. Patil)

Head, Department of English



Dr. S. Y. Hongekar
PRINCIPAL
Vivekanand College
Kolhapur.

Home assignment

Date - 24/10/2018

Sr.	Roll No.	Name of Student	Home Assignment	Marks	Signature
1	5003	Rutuja D. Adsul		09	
2	5006	Rohini K. Atigre		09	
3	5017	Sayali D. Borgaonkar		09	
4	5024	Suraj S. Chale			
5	5032	Ravalnath M. Davari			
6	5047	Prasad T. Gonugade		09	
7	5057	Adarsh H. Ingawale			
8	5060	Madhavi J. Jadhav			
9	5063	Samrat A. Jadhav			
10	5065	Snehal B. Jadhav		09	
11	5066	Sumit D. Jadhav			
12	5068	Devyani S. Joshi			
13	5072	Manjusha N. Kambale			
14	5073	Abhijit B. Kamble			
15	5075	Kajal N. Kamble			
16	5079	Prajakta B. Kamble			
17	5084	Siddharth S. Kamble			
18	5088	Anuja A. Karanji			
19	5094	Geeta P. Khot			

5053

09

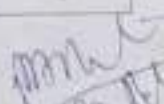
MANJUSHA N. KAMBALÉ
TAM B. K. P. D.

20	5096	Snehal N. Khot	09
21	5106	Megha S. Lokhande	09
22	5110	Yogesh N. Mali	
23	5117	Bhagwan K. Manvar	
24	5118	Sai A. Mestri	
25	5122	Rutuja R. More	
26	5142	Drishiti R. Patel	09
27	5144	Ankita A. Patil	09
28	5148	Chaitanya S. Patil	
29	5149	Devendra D. Patil	
30	5150	Gita K. Patil	
31	5151	Jyoti S. Patil	09
32	5153	Mayuri M. Patil	
33	5157	Pallavi K. Patil	09
34	5158	Pooja B. Patil	
35	5161	Pratiksha V. Patil	
36	5165	Rutuja V. Patil	09
37	5168	Shubham S. Patil	
38	5169	Shubhangi S. Patil	
39	5176	Swati S. Pawar	10

5162

Pooerna Patil

09


 (Dr. R. S. PA.)

40	5178	Adarsh D. Poddar		
41	5191	Utkarsh H. Satunkhe		
42	5197	Rohit B Sardesai		
43	5198	Deepali V. Sawant		63
44	5199	Jyoti B. Sawant		
45	5211	Aishwarya M. Sonavane		
46	5218	Suraj S. Titale		
47	5221	Sayali S. Valake		
48	5223	Komal R. Yashkhande		63
49	5228	Pradheep P. Yelgum		63
50	5230	Akashay D. Zogot		
51	5231	Garvish K. Zogot		

184/15
(Dr. Patel P.H.)

1. Pied Beauty

- G. M. Hopkins

10
10 Math

Q. How does Hopkins describe the variety in God's creation?

G. M. Hopkins' 19th century poet. He was an excellent believer in God and in the divinity of Christ. Hopkins, being a keenly sensual poet and a Roman Catholic priest at the same time, his poetry bears the unmistakable stamp of his poetic sensibility and devotional fervour.

Hopkins' poem "Pied Beauty" is a devotional poem. Hopkins completed "Pied Beauty" in 1877. The London firm of Humphrey's and Ford published it in 1918 in a poem of G. M. Hopkins.

"Pied Beauty" is a lyric poem praising God for his various creations. Nature in its variety, including spotted and multicoloured sky, field, fish, bird, and other animals. It is a gift of God for which we all should be thankful.

That the poem is a sort of hymn is made clear with the opening line itself, which declares, " glory be to the God". The poet presents a variety of examples to underline his point: beauty in diversity. He points out how there is beauty in spotted things. A no. of synonymous words have been used to suggest this pied beauty. The sky, the trout, the finch are some of the examples where this dappled beauty is seen.

In the second part of the poem, he presents the contrasting pictures giving us the feel of unity in diversity: light and dark, fast and slow, sweet and sour. All these contrast matching, changing, shifting things are original and created by God, who is unchanged, and so he must be praised, says the poet at the end.

2. Leda And The Swan

— W. B. Yeats

Q. What is the central idea of the poem "Leda & The Swan"?

"Leda and the Swan" is a poem by Yeats, that deals with an event in the Greek mythology. The poem is a Petrarchan sonnet, that is, a poem of 14 lines divided in two parts of 8 and 6 lines. The Octave deals with the actual act of rape by the huge swan and the sestet considers the impact of this on the history of Greek civilization.

Yeats was interested in mythologies and legends from his childhood and has used them as the basis of his poetry now and again. The present poem is one such example.

The poem has just 14 lines. But within this small span Yeats has crammed an entire event with majestic economy. The story around which this sonnet is built, can be started in a nutshell thus. Zeus, the Head of Gods fell in love with Leda, the beautiful wife of Tynndareus and when she refused to respond raped her in the form of a swan. This is the background on which the poem is based. The poem actually describes the act of the swan. But at the same time it also generated some responses, some doubts about it in our mind. That, we think is the basic purpose, the theme of the poem.

3. First, They Said

- Alice Walker

Q. → What is the theme of the poem, "First they said"?

The poem "First, They Said" is written by Alice Walker, a black American poetess. She is one of those who had experienced or suffered the effects of apartheid (racial discrimination) from the whites in America. Poverty, illiteracy, slavery and insulting treatment were the common aspects of the lives of these Negroes. This suffering, this slavery, this ill-treatment was bound to find reflection in the writers of these races and that is what we see here.

The word 'they' in the poem represents the oppressors and the word 'we' represents the oppressed in the poem. What the oppressors say about and to the oppressed in the matter of the poem. The oppressors call them savages, immoral, inferior, backward, obstruction to progress, voraciousness and land seizers. The oppressed refuse the charges and present that reasons for that. They are: good treatment to the oppressors, animal clothing does not mean immorality, mothers not immoral, fathers not backward, rhythm in life, starvation and burning of houses. The charges are withdrawn, but a new charge is leveled: the very existence of the oppressed is their fault. They are given money and asked to raise an army, fight among themselves and exterminate. They do take the money and raise the army, but the army protected them. The army gave them their rights. However, that could not be the end. Such mentality does not disappear easily. This is what the poetess says, 'we wait for the next insulting words' from them.

Thus oppression, evil treatment given to the oppressed is the theme of the poem. But this is not limited to the American Negroes. The thing - ill-treatment to the oppressed by the theme becomes oppressors - is so common all over the world that the theme becomes universal and is applicable to any people thus harassed, oppressed and ill-treated.

4. Mirror

- Sylvia Plath

Q Mirror as a meditative poem.

"Mirror" is a very celebrated poem of Sylvia Plath. The speaker in the poem is the mirror itself, its nature. Plath is called considered the mother of confessional poetry and "Mirror" belongs to this genre. Confession today means admitting our feelings, speaking what oneself. In that sense, the poem "Mirror" is confessional.

The speaker in the first stanza is the mirror on the wall. It says, 'I am silver and exact, I have no prejudices; I swallow everything and present it as it is, factually; I am not cruel, only faithful; I meditate on the pink and spotted opposite wall which a part of my life. Only faces of human beings and darkness separate us.'

Now it is a lake. It says, 'A woman bends over me and searches my depth for her youth. As I reflect her diminishing youth and beauty faithfully, she turns to the liars; candle and the moon; however, I am important to her because she returns to me again and again. She has drowned a young woman in me and an old one rises towards her.'

If these are not meditations about the self, a sort of self confession, what are they? The mirror and the lake are two separate personalities, having ~~more~~ one common function: reflect faithfully.

The mirror seems to take the pose of a sage, an impartial person, who shows and reflects what he sees. He meditates on the opposite pink and spotted wall, which is a part of him due to long association. That is why he gives himself the title 'eye of a little god' and thus sort of boasts of his impartiality. The lake on the other hand is more a human being. It does not present itself as detached like the mirror. It has its own emotions. It is dismayed that the woman turns to the liars. It comments on the human love of looking young and beautiful. All this a meditative and confessional.

5. Hee Husband

- Ted Hughes

Family drama in the poem, "Hee Husband".

The poem "Hee Husband" by Ted Hughes presents a picture of a husband. Neither the woman nor hee husband is identifiable, but the description makes us feel that the man in the picture ought to be from the typical lower middle class family. He is a man who is doing some job and earning money for his family. The wife is just a housewife. The poem presents the ill-treatment of the wife. In today's terminology this is called domestic violence and that is the theme of the poem.

The man returns home from his work, dirty. He dirts the sink and the towel to make hee see how sweats for hee. Everyday he impresses hee duties on hee. A minor flaw makes him angry. He throws his chapatti into the fire and goes to his drinking, singing gruffly. As a result she has a hump on the back. All hee appeals against this ill-treatment go unheard.

All this leads to domestic violence, a thing illegal now. Once it was believed to be the right of the husband to treat wives at will. But now there are laws against woman atrocities. Husband are brought under the law: Domestic violence is a crime and the husband is a criminal.

This is not a rare picture. All over the world of male dominated society. This is a common picture. He leaves home early in the morning & returns home late in the evening. In cities, the period betⁿ these two activities is long but in rural area it is comparatively short.

In this poem reality is explained by the poet. Poet looks around through his open eyes & sees that is explained.

Patil Syoti Shantinath.

sub - English (opt)

Roll No - 5151

09
10

① How does Hopkins describe the variety in God's creation.

Ans - about the poet -

Gerard manley Hopkins, 19th century poet. He was an ardent believer in God and in the divinity of Christ. Hopkins being a keenly sensuous poet and a Roman Catholic priest at the same time his poetry bears the unmistakable stamp of his poetic sensibility & devotional fervour.

about the poem -

Hopkins poem 'Pied Beauty' is a devotional poem. Hopkins completed "Pied Beauty" in 1877. The London firm of Humphrey's Milford published it in 1918 in poem of Gerard manley Hopkins.

"Pied Beauty" is a lyric poem praising God for his variegated creation. Nature in its variety including, streaked, spotted and multicolored skies, lights, nuts, fish, bird and other animals. It is a gift of God for which we all should be thankful.

"Pied Beauty" points to Hopkins' power of sensuous appreciation of the beauty of the things around his poetic concentration, compassion & above all, his unquestioning faith in God. He believes that the created beauty is the reflections of God's spirit.

The Christian concept of God as love and protector is vividly expressed in the last two lines.

② what is the central idea of the poem 'Leda & the Swan'?

Ans:-

about the poet -

W. B. Yeats is an Irish poet of a great repute in English poetry. He devoted his life to poetry, and made his debut with the collection. He also published his Autobiography and prose work called A Vision.

He had great interest in the Irish politics.

about the poem -

The title of the poem, 'Leda and the Swan' is allusive of a story in Greek mythology. Leda the beautiful wife of Tyndareus, the king of sparta, was secretly loved by Zeus, the king of Gods.

Yeats was interested in mythologies and legends from his childhood and has used them as the basis of his poetry now and again. The present poem is one such example.

The poem has just 14 lines. But within this small span Yeats has crammed an entire event with majestic economy. The story around which this sonnet is built can be stated in a nutshell: thus, Zeus, the head of Gods fell in love with Leda the beautiful wife of Tyndareus and when she refused to respond raped her in the of a swan. This is the background on which the poem is based. The poem actually describes the act of the swan.

③ what is the theme of the poem "first they said"

Ans. about the poet -

Alice Walker is an African-American novelist, short-story writer, essayist, poet, critic and editor. Alice Walker is the eight child of a black American farmer. Her poetry explores friendship, romantic love, the peace movement, ancestors, ethnic diversity and her experiences during the civil rights movements and her travel to Africa.

about the poem -

"First, They said" is Walker's own humorous but sober comment on bigotry everywhere. It is an amusing complaint against all black people with a serious twist-ending. "First, They said" is sung by victims of sectarian prejudice & discrimination [we] about their perpetrators [They].

Theme :-

A negro is enough to suggest that the theme is likely to be colour discrimination. But there is no direct reference to either black or white colour. We hear only of 'They' & 'we'. Then what is the approach of the poetess. Alice Walker has not only denied the charge made by the white against the black but has warned the white oppressors to stop blaming and doing injustice in future. Poems ranging in theme and tone - from intensely personal meditation on depression, isolation, and pregnancy to very public call for social revolutions for women & people of colour.

④ - How does the poet bring out the difference between old age & new age in the poem, "once upon a time"

about the poet -

Gabriel Imomolimi Abidingbain Okuru
[born April 21, 1921 in Bamodi Nigeria] is a Nigerian poet and novelist. He has been extremely successful in apprehending the moods, sights and sounds of Africa. His poems show great sensitivity, perceptive judgements and a tremendous energy.

about the poem -

The poem 'once upon a time' is by the Nigerian poet, Gabriel Okuru. The poet laments the lost innocence of youth.

- He condemns the hypocrisy of adults adopting masks for different occasions:

There was a time, my son, when people used to laugh with their hearts, their eyes. Today they laugh only with their teeth. Their ice-cold, unfeeling eyes refrain from meeting my eyes. Once people shook hands with hearts. Today the heart is missing. The people have become selfish and think only of gains. They do not mean what they say rather they mean the opposite. Living long with them, I have also learned all artificial manners. I know now how to wear different masks / faces. I can change faces at will. And I can laugh only with my teeth how to shake hands without my heart in it can

① Mirror as a meditative poem

about the poet:

Sylvia Plath was an American poet, novelist, and short-story writer. She was one of the most dynamic and admired poets of the 20th century.

about the poem -

"Mirror" is a lyric poem in free verse. Sylvia Plath wrote the poem in 1961. But it was published in 1971. The poem has a deceptive simplicity with its simple vocabulary and imagery.

The speaker in the first stanza is the mirror on the wall. It says, 'I am silver and exact, I have no prejudices, I swallow everything and present it as it is, factually; I am not cruel, only truthful, I meditate on the pink and spotted opposite wall which a part of my life, only faces of human beings and darkness separate us'

Now it is a lake. It says, 'A woman bends over me and searches my depth for her youth. As I reflect her diminishing youth and beauty faithfully, she turns to the liars: candle and the moon however, I am important to her, because she turns to me again and again. She has drowned a young woman in me and an old one rises towards her'

Are these not meditation about the self, a sort of self-confession, what are they? The mirror and the lake are two separate

09
19

- Q) 1) How does Hopkins describe the variety in God's creation?

The poem "Pied Beauty" is written by Gerard Manley Hopkins, a British poet of the 19th and 20th century, was born on 21st June 1844. What is peculiar about him is his experimenting with poetry. It included innovative phraseology, unconventional rhythm, which is called sprung rhythm & technical virtuosity (talent)

The poem is a sort of hymn where the poet is seen expressing a feeling of thankfulness to God for presenting such pied beauty for the human eyes. Thus, the poem is a sort of hymn to God, the Creator. The very opening line indicates the prayer nature of the poem.

Hopkins says that God has created beauty out of spots. He says that the sky looks like brindled cow; the trout that swims with black & red spots on him; the chestnut that shines like burning coal and the finch with spotted wings.

All these things are original, rare, strange & beautiful. Swift & slow, sweet & sour, dazzling & dim live in harmony together.

2) What is the central Idea of the poem, "Leda and the Swan"?

W. B. Yeats is a celebrated poet of the first half of the 20th century. Yeats was an Irish poet and one of the foremost figures of 20th century literature.

The poem "Leda and the Swan" is based on the famous Greek epic "The Iliad" which narrates the story of the fall of Troy after the Trojan War.

The poem has just 14 lines. But within this small span Yeats has crammed an entire event with majestic economy. The story around which this sonnet is built, can be stated in a nutshell thus. Zeus, the Head of Gods fell in love with Leda, the beautiful wife of Tynndareus & when she refused to respond, he raped her in the form of a swan. This is the background on which the poem is based. The poem actually describes the act of the Swan. But at the same time it also generated some responses, some doubts about it in our mind. That, we think, is the basic purpose, the theme of the poem.

3) What is the theme of the poem, "first, they said"?

→ Alice Walker is the eighth child of a black American farmer. This follows that poverty was a part & parcel of the life of the family.

The poem "First, They Said" is written by Alice Walker, a black American poetess. She is one of those who had experienced or suffered the effects of apartheid from the whites in America. Poverty, illiteracy, slavery & insulting treatment were the common aspects of the lives of these Negroes. This suffering, this slavery, this ill-treatment was bound to find reflection in the writings of these races & that is what we see here.

The word 'they' in the poem represents the oppressors & the word 'we' represents the oppressed in the poem. What the oppressors say about & to the oppressed is the matter of the poem. The oppressors call them savages, immoral, inferior, backward, obstruction to progress, voraciousness & land usurpers. The oppressed refute the charges & present their reasons for that. They are: good treatment to the oppressors, animal clothing does not mean immortality, mothers not immoral, fathers not backward.

4) How does the poet bring out the difference between old age and the new age, in the poem, "Once upon a time"?

→ About the poet: This is a poem by Gabriel Okara, a Nigerian poet. His poetry, and for that matter his writing often reflects upon the effect of the union of the western & the Nigerian civilizations. What changes have taken place and whether they are good or not are the concern of the poet. The poet speaks in the first person. So he talks about himself, his own experiences of this merger of the two civilizations.

About the poem: "Once Upon a Time", is an interesting poem from Gabriel Okara, presents a contrasting picture of two cultures: the Nigerian, black people's culture ~~of~~ and the Western, white people's culture. But just presenting two pictures is not the purpose of the poem.

The title "Once Upon a Time" is indicative that the poet is going to tell something about the things in past. It is a normal beginning of the stories of the past. Here the poet compares and contrasts the old age (past) with the new age (present). The comparison is represented through four things: laugh, shake of hands, spoken words &

B.
1) "Mirror" as a meditative poem.

→ About the poet: Sylvia Plath was born in Boston America on 27th October 1932. She is a well known poet, novelist & short-story writer. She had been a person suffering from schizophrenia & hysteria. Ted Hughes, her fellow poet was her husband. During her adult life she suffered from depression & committed suicide in 1963. But the literature she has left behind has made her famous & well read poet, novelist & story writer.

About the poem: Though the title of the poem is "Mirror", there are two separate personalities in the poem: a mirror & a lake. The title only indicates the function of both of them: to faithfully and exactly reflect what they see. The two personalities have some aspects common but there are some differences too.

"Mirror" is a very celebrated poem of Sylvia Plath. The speaker in the poem is the mirror itself, its nature. Plath is considered the mother of confessional poetry and "Mirror" belongs to this genre.

The speaker in the first stanza is the mirror on the wall. It says, 'I am

2) Family drama in the poem, "Her husband".

About the poet: Ted Hughes, a poet, short story writer, dramatist, editor and children's writer was born in Yorkshire, England in 1930 & educated at Cambridge. There are 17 collections and 16 books, 2 collection of short story, 8 edited poetry collections & 16 plays. Ted was interested in the animal world & wrote a number of poems dealing with their lives.

About the poem: 'Her Husband' is written in the third person, giving a distanced but vivid portrait of a marriage through the events of one evening.

The man in the poem believes that as he earns money by the sweat of his brow, it is the bounden duty of the wife at home to keep him happy. Back home he dirties the sink & the towel & thus tries to teach his wife the value of money. He wants to make her see how hard he works. Everyday he impresses on her, her duties to him & her family. A minor flaw on her part makes him angry. She (his wife) has tolerated his tantrums for a very long period. All her appeals against this treatment have gone abegging.

3 Significance of the title of the poem, "Force".

About the poet: Derek Walcott, a Caribbean poet, an essayist & a novelist & the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1992. A man with a keen eye for details, Walcott writes with appealing descriptions.

About the poem: The present poem is a poem of just 11 lines of which 8 lines present a thought and the last three lines present a counter thought.

The word 'force' in the title means compulsion. The poem 'force' presents an interesting & usually experienced theme: the treatment given by man to man. But his behaviour with his fellowmen does not bear testimony. Force is seen in nature too. The wave dashing on the rocks or the hungry lion hunting a deer are its examples. But, the poet says, there is a sort of understanding between them. Therefore he likes this force in nature.

Hence the title "force" is perfect for the poem.

4) Central idea of the poem, "Do not go gentle into that Good Night."

About the poet: Dylan Thomas (1914-1953) was a Welshman who never used Welsh language. He preferred English & writing in English, he established himself as a poet with a different approach to life and language. His language is highly compressed. He could say a lot in a few words. He is seen frequently experimenting with phrases.

About the poem: The poem is of six stanzas in which first five stanzas are of three lines while the last one contains four lines. Actually the title is not the title but the first line of the poem.

The poem is addressed to his father, a man on his deathbed. The opening line of the poem is a request to his dying father. It means death is a good night, but he should not submit to death meekly. Fight, rage and rave against it, the poet says.

Wise people feel that their words and actions are yet to bear fruit and so they must live. The good feel that their deeds are incomplete & so they must continue to live. Wild men too hate dying

A.1. How does Hopkins describe the variety in the God's Creation?

⇒ In the poem 'Pied Beauty', the poet 'G.M. Hopkins' describes the variety in 'God's Creation'.

According to the poet, Glory to God who has created Beauty out of sports. It is he who has created the Stag that looks like a brindled Cow; the trout that swims with black & red spots on him; the cherrur that shines like burning coal on the ground; & the finch with spotted wings. Man added to this beauty with his fall, uncultivated land & ploughed field as well as the intricate but beautiful machines that run his trades. All these things are beautiful because of constant. All are original, rare & strange. All that is fickle is spotted. Swift & slow, sweet & sour, dazzling & dim live in harmony together. The God who created all this, however, is unchanged.

A.2. What is the central idea of the poem 'Leda & the Swan'?

⇒ In the poem 'Leda & the Swan', which is written by 'W.B. Yeats', given the central idea of this poem.

'Leda & Swan' is a sonnet that deals with an event in the Greek mythology. Yeats was interested in the Greek mythology & legends from his childhood & has used them as the basis of his poetry now & again. The present poem is one such example.

The poem has just 14 lines. But within the small span Yeats has crammed an entire event with majestic economy. The story around which this sonnet is built can be started in a nutshell thus, Zeus, the head of Gods, fell in love with Leda, the beautiful wife of Tyndarous & when she refused to respond to him in the form of a swan. This is the background on which the poem is based. The poem actually

describes the Act of Sworn. But at the same time it is also generated some responses. Some doubts also it in our mind. That, we think, is the basic purpose, the idea of the poem.

A 3 What is the theme of poem 'First, they said'?

⇒ The poem "First, they said" is written by "Alice Walker", a black American poetess. She is one of those who had experienced the effects of apartheid from Whites in America.

The word "they" in the poem represents the oppressors & the word "we" represents the oppressed in the poem. What the oppressors say about & to the oppressed is the matter of the poem. The oppressors call them: Savages, immoral, inferior, backward, obstruction to progress, voraciousness & land usurfers. The oppressed refute the charges & present their reasons for that. They good are good treatment to be oppressors animal clothing does not mean immorality, mothers not immoral, fathers not backward, rhythm in life, starvation & burning houses.

Thus, oppression, evil treatment given to be oppressed is the theme of the poem "first they said".

A 4 How does the poet bring out the difference between old age & the new age in the poem "once upon a time"?

⇒ "once upon a time" is poem by 'Ogden' a Nigerian poet. His poetry reflects upon the union of the western & the Nigerian civilization & the change due to it. He talks about his experiences of the union civilisations.

There was a time, my son, when people used to laugh with their hearts. Their eyes today they laugh only with their teeth. Their ice-cold, unfeeling eyes restrain from meeting my eyes once. People

shake hands with their hearts today the heart is missing. The people have become selfish & think only of grains. They do not mean that they say rather they mean the opposite.

The difference between the past & the present is the difference between the genuine, heartfelt emotions, love & faith on one side & two artificial manner with day relation & selfish motives on the other.

The two interest clash in the poet's mind as he is fed up with the artificial ways of life of the western people.

B.1. Mirror as a meditative poem.

⇒ "Mirror" is a very celebrated poem of Sylvia Plath. The speaker in the poem is the mirror itself. Its nature, Plath is called considered the mother of confessional poetry & "Mirror" belongs to the general confession today means admitting our feelings, the speaking what one self. In that sense the poem 'mirror' is confessional.

The mirror seems to take the pose of a sage or an impartial person, who shows & reflects what he sees. He mediates on the opposite pink & spotted wall, which is a part of him due to long association.

That is why he gives himself the little "eye of the little god" & thus sort of boasts of his impartiality. The tone on the other hand is more a human being. It does not present itself as detached like the mirror.

It has its own emotions. It is dismayed that the woman turns to the loas. It comments on the human love of looking young beautiful. At this is meditative & confessional.

B4. Central Idea of the poem 'Do not Go gentle' ?
 => The poem 'Do not go Gentle into that Good Night' is an interesting poem by Dylan Thomas. It is about life has been.

The life in this poem has been presented through four types of person: wise, good, wild & grave men. Each fights death, does not succumb to death, because each has to live & complete his/her mission. Theme of death, however is more important. It is presented through a series of metaphors. The every word 'Dying directly suggested death'. 'Blazing Meteor' is other interesting image. The height is the peak of the valley of death from where man is forced to jump down into an unknown abyss. Thus, through various images / metaphors the poet has presented death as his father at night.

B5. 'O what is that sound' as a Love poem

=> "O what is that sound" is a ballad that proceeds through dialogue between a woman & a man. Who they are is anybody's guess. But in all probability they are lovers. She sees the soldiers marching & towards them & gets worried for herself as well as for her lover. There is fear & concern alright, but where do we find this feeling of love in the poem?

The only clear hint "were the views you swore deceiving, de ceivin?" They are the views of love? Her concern about the approaching soldier, her fear indicates her love for him. Once we read this question does he love her! Actually, he looks casual in his responses, but now angry. He calmly answers each of the questions. He tolerates them, because he loves her. Thoughts he leaves her alone to face & soldiers. It does not mean he saves his own skin. There is no points of loving if you are not more. He probably thinks 'Bechange to our bhi love ke range' he probably thinks that does not suggest absence of love or

A)

English optional.

Q.1) what is the central idea of the poem,
"Leda and the swan"?

→ W.B. Yeats is a celebrated poet of the first half of the 20th century. Yeats (13 June 1865 - 28 January 1939) was an Irish poet and one of the foremost figures of 20th century literature.

'Leda and the swan' is a sonnet deals with an event in the Greek mythology. Yeats was interested in mythologies and legends from his childhood and has used them as the basis of his poetry now and again. The present poem is one such example.

The poem has just 14 lines. But within this small span Yeats has sketched an entire event with magnetic economy. The story around which this sonnet is built, can be stated in a nutshell thus. Zeus, the head of Gods fell in love with Leda, the beautiful wife of Tyndareus and when she refused to respond raped her in the form of a swan. This is a background on which the poem is based. The poem actually describes the act of the swan. But at the same time it also generated some responses. Some doubts about it in our mind. That, we think, is the basic purpose, the theme of the poem.

Q.2) what is the theme of the poem "first they said they said"?

→ The poem "first they said" is written by Alice Walker, a black American poetess. She is one of those who had experienced and suffered the effects of apartheid (racial discrimination) from the whites in America.

Poverty, illiteracy, slavery and insulting treatment were the common aspects of the lives of these Negroes. This suffering, this slavery, this ill-treatment was bound to find reflection in the writings of these slaves and that is what we see here.

The word 'they' in the poem represent the oppressors and the word 'we' represents the oppressed in the poem. What the oppressed say about and to the oppressed is the matter of the poem. They are given money and asked to raise an army, fight among themselves and army protected them. The army gave them their rights. However this is what the poetess says when she says, 'We wait for the next insulting words to form them.'

- Thus oppression, evil treatment given to the oppressed is the theme of the poem. But this is not limited to the American Negroes.

Q. 3) How does the poet bring out the difference between old age and the new ~~age~~ ^{ways} in the poem, 'once upon a time'?

→ "Once upon a time" is a poem by Okaka, a Nigerian poet. This poetry reflects upon the union of the western and the Nigerian civilization, and the change due to it. He talks about his experiences of this union civilization.

There was a time, my son, when people used to laugh with their hearts, their eyes. Today they laugh only with their teeth. Their ice-cold, unfeeling eyes refrain from meeting my eyes, once. People shake hands with their hearts. Today the heart is missing.

The people have become selfish and think only of gains. They do not mean what they say. Rather they mean the opposite. Living long with them I have also learned all artificial manners. I went to my original self, wish to unlearn all artificial things and learn to laugh with my heart. Please help me, son. Teach me how to laugh as I used to once upon a time when I was like you.

The two interests clash on poet's mind as he is fed up with the artificial ways of life of the western people.

4) How does Hopkins describe the variety in God's Creation?

→ G.M. Hopkins is a strange figure in the history of English literature. He lived in the Victorian age but his work belongs to the 20th century.

According to the poet glory to be God who has created Beauty out of sports. It is he who has created the sky that looks like a blinded cow; the trout that swims with black & red spots on him; the chestnut that shine like burning coal on the ground; and the finch with spotted wings. Man added to this beauty with his dull, uncultivated but beautiful machines that turn his heads. All these things are beautiful because of contrast. All are original, rare & strange. All that is fickle is spotted, swift & slow, sweet & sour, dazzling & dim live in harmony together. The God who created all this.

B)

Q.1) Mirror as a meditative poem.

→ "Mirror" is a very celebrated poem of Sylvia Plath. The speaker in the poem is the mirror itself, its nature. Confession today means admitting our feelings, speaking what oneself. In that sense, the poem "Mirror" is confessional.

The speaker in the first stanza is the mirror on the wall. It says, "I am silver & exact: I have no prejudices: I swallow everything and present it is, factually; I am not cruel, only faithful: I meditate on the pink and spotted opposite wall which a part of my life faces of human beings and darkness separate us."

If these are not meditations about the self, a sort of self-confession, what are they? The mirror and the lake are two separate personalities, having one common function: reflect faithfully.

Q.2) Family drama in the poem, "Her husband"

→ The poem 'Her husband' presents a picture of a married man, who seizes somewhere & eases his living. In all probability, the wife is not an earning hand but just a housewife. Once we accept this basic thing, the poem becomes a presentation of the ill-treatment of the wife by the husband.

We learn that her husband

Q.4)

central idea of the poem.
Do not go gentle."

→

The poem 'Do not go gentle into that good night' is an interesting poem by Dylan Thomas. It is about life too.

The life in this poem has been presented through four poems has been.

Presented wise, good wild & grave men. Each fights death, does not succumb to death, because each has to live & complete his/her mission. Theme of death however is more important. It is presented through a series of metaphors. The very word 'dying directly' suggested death. 'Blazing meteor' is another interesting image. The height is the peak of the valley of death from where man is expected to jump down into an unknown abyss. Thus, through various images/metaphors the poet has presented death as his father of light.

Q.5)

"O what is that sound" as a love poem?

→

"O what is that sound" is a ballad that proceeds through dialogue between a woman and men. Who these are is anybody's guess, but in all probability, they are lovers. She sees the soldiers marching and towards them and gets worried for herself as well as for her lover. That is fear and concern alright, but where do we find this feeling of love in the poem?

Page No.
 Date
 He calmly answers each of the questions. He tolerates them, because he loves her. Though he leaves her alone to face the soldiers, it does not just mean he saves his own skin. There is no point of loving if you are no more. He probably thinks, "Bachenge to aise bhi love karenge." He probably thinks. That does not suggest absence of love or selfishness in him.

Q.6) Theme of the poem "Days"

→ "Days" by Philip Larkin is a small poem of just ten lines. The poem raises two questions in the first stanza. In the first stanza the answer to the first question is: days are meant to be happy. The answer to the second question is suggested through the image of a priest and a doctor. Both are in long white coats and hurrying across the fields. They are the symbols of death and thought. The answer given is: when there are no days - that is, no life, there is only death.

They are hurrying across the field because some person is on the point of death. They must be by his side of his/her bed at the last moment. One has to declare the person dead and the other has to listen to the person's confession. A doctor must certify that person is dead and the priest hearing the confession is believed to open the gates of heaven for the dying person.

OPEN BOOK TEST

"Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture."

— Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe


Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) KOLHAPUR

Department of English

NOTICE

Date: 03/10/2018

The students of B.Com I are informed that a **Open Book Test** will be held on Fri, 12th October 2018 during 07:30 a.m. to 08:15 a.m. in the classroom no 11. It is compulsory for all the students to attend the test.


(Dr.P.A.Patil)

HOD, Dept. of English

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Department of English 2017-18- 2018-19.

Class Activity - Open book Test

For B. Com Ist Year

Date: 12-10-2018

Time: 07:30-8:15 a.m

Sr.	Name	Roll No.	Signature	Marks out of 10
1	Vaishnavi G. Nagavekar	6228	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
2	Shweta Sanjay More	6213	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
3	Theertha P. Kondeboth	6138	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
4	Shivani Suresh Gureav	6091	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
5	Vidya Dadasa Patil	6288	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
6	Priyanka Nonand Patil	6278	<i>[Signature]</i>	07
7	Vaibhavi Pravin Warkhe	6397	<i>[Signature]</i>	
8	Anisa Rafik Mulla	6219	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
9	Namrata Yashwant Hujare	6100	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
10	Padmasbhi Kalgonda khat	6154	<i>[Signature]</i>	08
11	shivani Sanil Patil	6279	<i>[Signature]</i>	07
12	Ashvita Arun Ingale	6102	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
13	Anuradha Shivaraj Lohar	6184	<i>[Signature]</i>	07
14	Sayali Devidas Chotthe	6046	<i>[Signature]</i>	07
15	Deepa Shrikant Chougale	6047	<i>[Signature]</i>	07
16	Kadam Aishwaryasanjay	6189	<i>[Signature]</i>	08
17	Dicha Harshad. Mirashi	6206	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
18	Tanushree Sachin Mehta	6204	<i>[Signature]</i>	07
19	Amisha Vijay Chavan	6042	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
20	Bhalvrao Akanksha Atul	6025	<i>[Signature]</i>	07
21	Abhijit Bajirao Musole	6224	<i>[Signature]</i>	07
22	Siddhant A. DRUNKAR	6388	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
23	Lohar Ratta Balu	6185	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
24	Patil Nitin Kalyan	6266	<i>[Signature]</i>	07
25	Suyash H. Kotibhaskar	6158	<i>[Signature]</i>	06
26	Pratik Pratik Pratik	6054	<i>[Signature]</i>	06

Conducted by: Prasenjit P. Gavali
Asst. Prof.
Dept of English, VCK.

[Signature]
Head,
Department of English
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class B.com Div. _____ Roll No. 5279

Suppliment No. _____ Subject English (B.C)

Test / Tutorial No. open Book Test

Name : Rafil shivani sunil

$$2 + 3 = \frac{7}{10}$$

Q1 Ans any question from syllabus in 3-4 sentence (any 1)

a. Why does Gardiner say that ~~simile~~ smile is better than a silver spoon in the mouth?

→ A.G. Gardiner said that, there is nothing so irresistible as the right sort of smile. It will carry you anywhere & win you anything. Smile disarms your enemies & makes them forget that they have a grudge against you. Smile is best medicine in world, so writer said that smile is better than a silver spoon in mouth.

4

Q2. Answer any question from syllabus sheet Note.

Q. Write sheet note on kabuliwala.

Kabuliwala →

The short story of 'kabuliwala' written by 'Rabindranath Tagore'. In this story kabuliwala is main character. i

Kabuliwala is the pathan of Afghani-
stan. He was peddar for Calcutta. kabuliwala
was the seller. he supply fruits, raisins.
The daughter of kabuliwala is mini. kabuliwala
is great father.

3



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class B.com - I Div B Roll No. 6119

Suppliment No. _____ Subject ENGLISH

Test / Tutorial No. open Book Test date - 12-10-2018

Name - KADAM Aishwarya Sanjay

4 + 4 = 8

Q-1 Ans. any questions from syllabus in 3-4 sentence
[any - 1]

1) Why does Gardiner say that smile is better than a silver spoon in the mouth?

Alfred George Gardiner was a British journalist & author. This choice soon proved a great success under Gardiner's direction it become one of the liberal journals. he says there is nothing so irresistible as the right sort of smile. it is better than the silver spoon in the mouth. it will carry you anywhere & win you anything including the silver spoon.

4

Q-2) Answer any questions from syllabus in 3-4 sentences. Short Notes (any-1)

1) kabuliwala:-

→ The kabuliwala was a pattan from Afghanistan, doing business as a pedler in kolkatta. he sold dryfruits, raisins and other items like shows to people and earned his living every year. he went to his land in journey to meet the members of his family. he had daughter of the same age as mini & that was what attractate him to her. he made friends with her & spend some time in the her company.

4



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class B.com-1 Div B Roll No. 406047

Suppliment No. _____ Subject English

Test / Tutorial No. Open book test Date - 12/10/2018
Chougale Deepa Shrikant

$$3+4=7$$

Q.1 Ans any questions from syllabus in 3-4 sentence (Any 1)

① Why does Gardiner say that smile is better than a silver spoon in the mouth?

Alfred George Gardiner was a british Journalist and author. The choice soon proved a great success; under Gardiners direction it become one of the leading liberal Journals. He says There is nothing so irresistiable as the right sort of smile It is better than the silver spoon in the mouth. It will carry you any where and win you anything, including the silver spoon

3

Q 2. Answer any questions from syllabus in short note (Any 1)

① Kabuliwala

The Kabuliwala was a pathan from Afghanistan, doing business as a pedlar in Kolkata. He sold dry fruits, raisins and other items like shawls to people and earned his living. Every year he went to his land in January to meet the members of his family. He had a daughter of the same age as Mini and that was what attracted him to her. He made friends with her and spent some time in her company nearly every day.

t.

4



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class B.com - I Div B Roll No. 6154

Suppliment No. _____ Subject English

Test / Tutorial No. Open Book Test

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

Q.1. Ans any question from syllabus in 3-4 sentences (any 1) (2)

● How did the felling of Banyan tree affect the life on it?

Ans. The father of poet gave orders to cut down all trees including the huge banyan tree this was bound to affect the life that dependent on trees. For example there were nests of birds on the tree. There might to be eggs laid in them. But as the branches were cut off, the birds became shelterless and had to leave their habitation and go in search of other shelter. What was true about birds was also true about other creatures and animals like insects and monkeys.

4

Q.2. Short Notes

Q]

Ans.

The theme of love in "Kabuliwala" is a story of the intimate relationship between a little girl named Mini and an aging pathan, the Kabuliwala. The most symbolic aspect is 'love'. The narrator loved his daughter and gave her full freedom to talk to him. Mini's mother the traditional minded person that she was, was obviously worried about her relationship with the Kabuliwala and that was out of love. But the love that existed between the little girl and a stranger the Kabuliwala is the core of the story.

4



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class F.Y. BCom Div _____ Roll No. 6204

Supplement No. _____ Subject English for business

Test / Tutorial No. _____ Communication

$3 + 4 = 7$
Q1- Why was Minis mother full of suspicion about Kabuliwala? (2)

Ans- Minis mother was a very timid person. She was scared of almost all the dangers, ^{terrific} of the world. Whenever she heard a noise from the street or saw people coming towards the house she always jumped to the conclusion that they were thieves, drunkards, snakes, tigers, malaria, cockroaches, caterpillars or an English sailor. Thus, seeing such a huge man in loose, soiled clothes, ^{and a large sack} from another country roused her suspicions regarding the Kabuliwala whom she thought may have kidnappe her little daughter with ease.

Q2- Write a short note on the lesson 'On Smile' (3)

Ans- In the lesson 'On Smile' the writer AG Gardiner emphasizes greatly on the right type of smile. A right smile can get you anywhere and give you anything that you may want. It can also win the heart of your enemies and make them forget their grudge against you. It helps in the Bar with the court cases and also the politicians, addressing the public. A first rate smile is pep's show. It suddenly and is not deliberate. Thus, Theodore Roosevelt's smile is more infectious than Woodrow Wilson's.

as the latter's smile is thoughtful and deliberate.

A smile reflects your personality. if you are
, it may be sinister, like a sneer, dull,
trouble or smug. if you are the same.

A smile can never be habitual. like the
Archbishop's vicar it is just like a sunrise
from unexpected places. You can change your
smile only if you rebound from within
because it is a reflection of the inward
spirit.



4

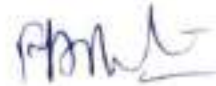
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Department of English

Notice

23/08/2018

The students of B.A. Part-III (English Special) are informed that an Open Book Test will be held on Thursday, 29th August, 2018 for Semester V Paper XI (Structure and Function of Modern English) in the classroom. Please take a note and be prepared for the test.



Dr. P. A. Patil
Head, Department of English

Open-Book Test

29/08/2018

Class : B. A. III (Special English)

Paper : Sem V Paper XV
The Structure & Function of Modern English.

Result

1. Poonam Balaso Kumbhar	- 13
2. Payal Bakrudin Samadar	- 12
3. Almas A. Pathan	- 14
4. Maithili Sanjay Patil	- 16
5. Tabbasum Desai	- 12
6. Amey Sanjay Kavathekar	- 16
7. Shubhangi Sanjay Pujari	- 14
8. Shubham Kumbhar	- 12

Dr. P. A. Patil

Patil

B. A Part III (Special English)

Open Book Test. Date - 2/10/2018.

Roll Nos.	Marks.
5645	9
5625	8
5636	8
5646	8
5590	8
5676	7
5515	7
5636	7
5609	9
5515	7
5513	8
5510	8

1 09
Name : Payal Bakareuddin Jomadar
Collage : Vivekanand Collage
Standard : B.A.T.Y.
Subject : The Structure and function of Modern English
Roll no : 5563

* 24 Consonant

- /f/ - Voiceless labio-dental fricative.
/v/ - Voiced labio-dental fricative.
/θ/ - Voiceless dental fricative.
/ð/ - Voiced dental fricative.
/s/ - Voiceless alveolar fricative.
/z/ - Voiced alveolar fricative.
/ʃ/ - Voiceless palato-alveolar fricative.
/ʒ/ - Voiced palato-alveolar fricative.
/h/ - Voiceless glottal fricative.
/p/ - Voiceless bilabial plosive or stop-consonant.

- /b/ - Voiced bilabial plosive or stop consonant
- /t/ - Voiceless alveolar plosive
- /d/ - Voiced alveolar plosive
- /k/ - Voiceless velar plosive
- /g/ - Voiced velar plosive
- /tʃ/ - Voiceless palato-alveolar affricate
- /dʒ/ - Voiced palato-alveolar affricate
- /m/ - Voiced bilabial nasal
- /n/ - Voiced alveolar nasal
- /ŋ/ - Voiced velar nasal
- /l/ - Voiced alveolar nasal
- /r/ - Voiced post-alveolar frictionless continuant
- /j/ - Voiced palatal semi-vowel
- /w/ - Voiced velar semi-vowel

Open-book Test

Name: - Atmaj A. Pathan

14
20

MML

Q 1

a) Give three-term labels of English Phonemes

→ Consonants [24]

- Voiceless
- 1] /p/ - Voiced bilabial Plosive
 - 2] /b/ - voiceless bilabial Plosive
 - 3] /t/ - ~~voiced~~ voiceless alveolar Plosive
 - 4] /d/ - voiced alveolar Plosive.
 - 5] /k/ - voiceless velar Plosive
 - 6] /g/ - voiced velar Plosive.
 - 7] /tʃ/ - voiceless post-alveolar Affricate.
 - 8] /dʒ/ - voiced post-alveolar Affricate
 - 9] /f/ - voiceless labio-dental fricative
 - 10] /v/ - voiced labio-dental fricative
 - 11] /θ/ - voiceless dental fricative
 - 12] /ð/ - voiced dental fricative
 - 13] /s/ - voiceless alveolar fricative
 - 14] /z/ - voiced alveolar fricative
 - 15] /ʃ/ - voiceless Post-alveolar fricative
 - 16] /ʒ/ - voiced Post-alveolar fricative
 - 17] /h/ - voiceless glottal fricative.
 - 18] /m/ - voiced bilabial nasal
 - 19] /n/ - voiced alveolar nasal
 - 20] /ŋ/ - voiced velar nasal.
 - 21] /l/ - voiced pos alveolar lateral
 - 22] /r/ - voiced alveolar frictionless Contin.
 - 23] /j/ - voiced palatal Semi-vowel
 - 24] /w/ - voiced labio-velar Semi-vowel.

* Vowels

- 1] i: - Front unrounded close vowel.
- 2] I - Centralized unrounded vowel just above the half close position.

- 3] e - Front unrounded vowel just below the half close position.
- 4] ɛ → Front unrounded vowel just below the half open position.
- 5] ɪ - Centralized unrounded vowel above the open position.
- 6] a - Centralized unrounded vowel above the open position.
- 7] u: - close ^{back} rounded vowel.
- 8] ʊ - Centralized back rounded vowel above the half close position.
- 9] ɔ: - Back rounded vowel betⁿ the half close and half open position.
- 10] ɔ - Back rounded vowel below the half open position.
- 11] ə: - Centralized Back ^{unrounded} vowel between the half close and half open position.
- 12] ə - Centralized Back unrounded vowel just below the half open position.

* Diphthongs :-

- 1] eɪ :- A glide start from /e/ - front unrounded vowel just below the half close position and move towards /ɪ/ - Centralized unrounded vowel just above the half close position.

2] /aɪ/ - A glide starts from /a/ - Centralized unrounded vowel just above the open position and moves towards /ɪ/ - Centralized unrounded vowel just above the half close position.

3] /ɔɪ/ - A glide starts from /ɔ/ - Back rounded vowel below the half open position and moves towards /ɪ/ - Centralized unrounded vowel just above the half close position.

4] /ɪə/ - A glide starts from /ɪ/ - Centralized unrounded vowel just above the half close position and move towards /ə/ - Centralized back unrounded vowel just below the half open position.

5] /eə/ - A glide starts from /e/ - front unrounded vowel between the half close and half open position and moves towards /ə/ - Centralized back unrounded vowel just below the half open position.

6] /uə/ - A glide starts from /u:/ - Back rounded close vowel. moves towards /ə/ - Centralized back unrounded vowel just below the half open position.

7] /əʊ/ - A glide starts from /ə/ - Centralized back unrounded vowel just below the half open position moves towards /u:/ - Back rounded close vowel.

8] /aɪ/ - A glide starts from /a/ centralized unrounded vowel just above the open position and move towards /ɪ/ Back rounded close vowel.

10

Q. B. Transcribe the following words and Give Primary stress.

- 1] music - /'mju:zɪk/ 16] rattle - /'rætl̩/
- 2] sheep - /'ʃi:p/ 17] beautiful - /'bju:tɪfʊl/
- 3] tree - /'tri:/ 18] singing - /'sɪŋɪŋ/
- 4] nation - /'neɪʃən/ 19] photo - /'fəʊtəʊ/
- 5] thank - /'θæŋk/ 20] school - /'sku:l/
- 6] roses - /'rəʊzɪz/ 21] nationalize - /'næʃənəlaɪz/
- 7] bats - /'bæts/ 22] childhood - /'tʃɪldr̩hʊd/
- 8] tables - /'teɪbl̩z/ 23] notification - /'nəʊtɪfɪkəʃən/
- 9] nuns - /'nʌnz/ 24] students - /'stju:dənts/
- 10] boys - /'bɔɪz/ 25] knowledge - /'nɒləʒ/
- 11] thatch - /'θætʃ/
- 12] fashion - /'fæʃən/
- 13] become - /'bi:kʌm/
- 14] judge - /'dʒʌʒ/
- 15] match - /'mætʃ/

Open book Test

DATE: 29/8/18

Maithili Sanjay Patil
Roll no: 5645

16
20

APR

Q1 A. Give the Three-term labels of English phonemes (consonants & vowel)

Consonants: 24

i) /p/ - voiceless bilabial Plosive ✓

ii) /b/ - voiced bilabial Plosive ✓

iii) /t/ - voiceless alveolar Plosive ✓

iv) /d/ - voiced alveolar Plosive ✓

v) /k/ - voiceless velar Plosive ✓

vi) /g/ - voiced velar Plosive ✓

vii) /tʃ/ - voiceless post-alveolar Affricate ✓

viii) /dʒ/ - voiced post-alveolar Affricate ✓

ix) /f/ - voiceless labio-dental Fricative ✓

x) /v/ - voiced labio-dental Fricative ✓

xi) /θ/ - voiceless dental Fricative ✓

xii) /ð/ - voiced dental Fricative ✓

xiii) /s/ - voiceless alveolar Fricative ✓

xiv) /z/ - voiced alveolar Fricative ✓

xv) /ʃ/ - voiceless post-alveolar Fricative ✓

xvi) /ʒ/ - voiced post-alveolar Fricative ✓

xvii) /h/ - voiceless glottal Fricative ✓

xviii) /m/ - voiced bilabial nasal

xix) /n/ - voiced alveolar nasal ✓

xx) /ɱ/ - voiced velar nasal

xxi) /r/ - voiced alveolar Frictionless continuant

xxii) /l/ - voiced alveolar lateral

xxiii) /j/ - voiced palatal semi-vowel

xxiv) /w/ - voiced labio velar semi-vowel.

Vowel - 20

Monophthongs - 12

i) /i:/ - Front unrounded close vowel

ii) /ɪ/ - Centralized front unrounded vowel just above the half close position

iii) /e/ - Front unrounded vowel just below the half close position

iv) /æ/ - Front unrounded vowel just below the half open position

v) /ɑ:/ - back unrounded open vowel
/a/ - front unrounded open vowel

vi) /ɔ/ - back rounded vowel just below the half open position

vii) /ɔ:/ - back rounded vowel between half close and half open position

viii) /ɪ/ - centralized back rounded vowel just above the half close position

ix) /u:/ - back rounded close vowel

x) /ʌ/ - central unrounded vowel just below the half open position

xi) /ɑ:/ - central unrounded vowel just above the half open position

xii) /ə/ - central unrounded vowel just below the half open position

Diphthongs - 8

i) /eɪ/ - A glide starts from /e/ - front unrounded vowel just below the half close position moves to /ɪ/ - centralized front unrounded vowel just above the half close position

ii) /aɪ/ - A glide starts from /a/ - front unrounded open vowel moves to /ɪ/ - centralized front unrounded vowel just above the half close position

iii) /ɔɪ/ - A glide starts from /ɔ/ - back rounded vowel just below the half open position moves to /ɪ/ - centralized front unrounded vowel just above the half close position

iv) /oʊ/ - A glide starts from /o/ - front unrounded open vowel moves to /u/ - centralized back rounded vowel just above the half close position

v) /əʊ/ - A glide starts from /ə/ - central unrounded vowel just below the half open position moves to /u/ - centralized back rounded vowel just above the half close position

vii) /uə/ - A glide starts from /u/ - centralized back rounded vowel just above the half close position moves to /ə/ - central unrounded vowel just below the half open position

viii) /eə/ - A glide starts from /e/ - front unrounded vowel just below the half close position moves to /ə/ - central unrounded vowel just below the half open position

ix) /ɪə/ - A glide starts from /ɪ/ - centralized front unrounded vowel just above the half close position moves to /ə/ - central unrounded vowel just below the half open position

10

B. Transcribe the following words and give primary stress.

1) music - /'mju:zɪk/ ✓

2) sheep - /ʃi:p/ ✓

3) tree - /tri:/ ✓

4) nation - /'neɪʃn/ ✓

5) thank - /θæŋk/ ✓

6) roses - /'rəʊzɪz/ ✓

7) bats - /bæts/

8) tables - /'teɪblz/ ✓

9) nuns - /'nʌnz/ ✓

10) boys - /bɔɪz/ ✓

11) Thatch - /'θætʃ/ ✓

12) Fashion - /'fæʃn/ ✓

13) become - /bɪ'kʌm/ ✓

14) judge - /'dʒʌdʒ/ ✓

15) match - /'mætʃ/ ✓

16) cattle - /'kætl/ ✓

17) beautiful - ~~'bju:tɪfʊl~~ /'bjʊtɪfəl/ ✓

18) singing - /'sɪŋɪŋ/ ✓

19) photo - /'fəʊtəʊ/ ✓

20) school - /'skʊl/ ✗

21) nationalize - /'næʃnəlaɪz/ ✗

22) childhood - /'tʃɪldrəʊd/ ✗

23) Notification - /nəʊtɪfɪkə'seɪʃn/ ✓

24) students - /'stju:dntz/ ✓

25) knowledge - /'nɒlədʒ/ ✓

6

Phonetics

13
20 Mph

Q-1A Give Three-term labels of English phonemes (consonants and vowels)

Consonants

- /p/ - voiceless bilabial plosive ✓
- /b/ - voiced bilabial plosive ✓
- /t/ - voiceless alveolar plosive ✓
- /d/ - voiced alveolar plosive ✓
- /k/ - voiceless velar plosive ✓
- /g/ - voiced velar plosive ✓

- /ts/ - voiceless post-alveolar affricative ✓
- /dz/ - voiced post-alveolar affricative ✓

- /f/ - voiceless labio-dental fricative ✓
- /v/ - voiced labio-dental fricative ✓
- /θ/ - voiceless dental fricative ✓
- /ð/ - voiced dental fricative ✓
- /s/ - voiceless alveolar fricative ✓
- /z/ - voiced alveolar fricative ✓
- /ʃ/ - voiceless post-alveolar fricative ✓
- /ʒ/ - voiced post-alveolar fricative ✓
- /h/ - voiceless glottal fricative ✓

- /m/ - voiced bilabial nasal ✓
- /n/ - voiced alveolar nasal ✓
- /ŋ/ - voiced velar nasal ✓

- /l/ - voiced alveolar lateral ✓
- /r/ - voiced alveolar frictionless continuant ✓

- /j/ - voiced palatal semi-vowel ✓
- /w/ - voiced labio-velar semi-vowel ✓

5/

B. Transcribe the following words and give primary stress.

- 1] music - /'mju:zɪk/ ✓
- 2] sheep - /'ʃi:p/ ✓
- 3] tree - /'tri:/ ~~/tri:/~~
- 4] nation - /'næʃn/ ~~/'neɪʃn/~~
- 5] thank - /'θæŋk/ ✓
- 6] roses - /'rəʊz/ ✓
- 7] bats - /'bæts/ ✓
- 8] tables - /'teɪblz/ ✓
- 9] nuns - /'nʌnz/ ✓
- 10] boys - /'bɔɪz/ ✓
- 11] thatch - /'θætʃ/ ✓
- 12] fashion - /'fæʃn/ ✓
- 13] king - /'kɪŋ/
- 14] judge - /'dʒʌʒ/ ✓
- 15] match - /'mætʃ/ ✓
- 16] cattle - /'kætl/ ~~/'krɪtl/~~
- 17] beautiful - /'bjʊtɪfʊl/



18] singing - /'sɪŋɪŋ/

19] photo - /'fəʊtəʊ/ f

20] school - /'sku:l/

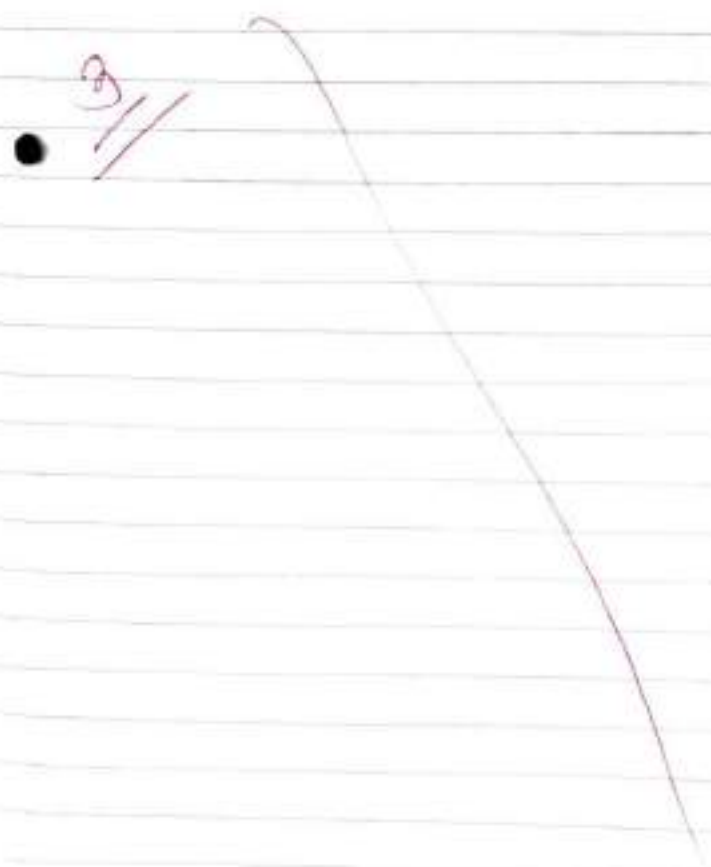
21] nationalize - /'næʃnəlaɪz/

22] childhood - /'tʃɪldhʊd/ /'tʃɪldhʊd/

23] notification - /nəʊtɪfɪkə'seɪʃn/

24] students - /'studeɪnts/

25] knowledge - /'knɒ:lɪdʒ/ p



3

Q1A)

Vowel sounds.

- /i/ - Front unrounded close vowel
- /ɪ/ - centralize front unrounded vowel just above the half close position
- /e/ - Front unrounded vowel just below the half close position
- /ɛ/ - Front unrounded vowel just below the half open position
- /ə/ - Back unrounded open vowel
- /æ/ - Front unrounded open vowel
- /ɔ/ - back rounded vowel just below the half open position
- /ɔ:/ - back rounded vowel between half open and half close position
- /ʊ/ - centralized back rounded vowel just above the half close position
- /u:/ - back rounded close vowel
- /ʌ/ - central unrounded just above half open position
- /ɜ:/ - central unrounded vowel just above the half open position
- /ɚ/ - central unrounded vowel just below the half open position

Diphthongs

/eɪ/ - /e/ A glide starts from /e/ front unrounded vowel just below the half close position moves to /ɪ/ centralize front unrounded vowel just above the half close position

/aɪ/ - A glide starts from /a/ front open unrounded vowel and moves to /ɪ/ centralize front unrounded vowel just above the half close position

/ɔɪ/ - A glide starts from /ɔ/ back rounded vowel just below half open position moves to /ɪ/ centralize front unrounded vowel just above the half close position

/oʊ/ - A glide starts from /o/ front unrounded open vowel moves to /u/ centralized back rounded vowel just above the half close position

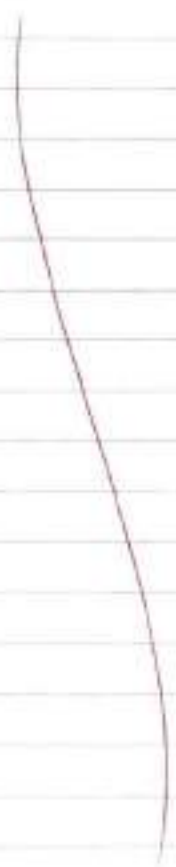
/əʊ/ - A glide starts from /ə/ centralized unrounded vowel just below the half open position moves to /u/ - centralized back rounded vowel just above the half open position

/uə/ A glide starts from /u/ centralized back rounded vowel just above the half open position moves to /ə/ central unrounded vowel just below the half open position.

/eɪ/ - A glide starts from /e/ front unrounded vowel just below the half close position moves to /a/ central unrounded vowel just below the half open position

/ɪə/ - A glide starts from /ɪ/ centralized front unrounded vowel just below the half close position moves to /ə/ central unrounded vowel just below the half open position.

5



14
20

PAGE:

DATE: / /

Q. 1A Give Three-term labels of English phonemes
(Consonants and vowels)

Ans. Consonants - 24

- /p/ - voiceless bilabial plosive
- /b/ - Voiced bilabial plosive
- /t/ - Voiceless alveolar plosive
- /d/ - Voiced alveolar plosive
- /k/ - Voiceless velar plosive
- /g/ - Voiced ~~velar~~ plosive
- /ts/ - voiceless post-alveolar affricate
- /dʒ/ - Voiced post-alveolar affricate
- /f/ - Voiceless labio-dental fricative
- /v/ - voiced labio-dental fricative
- /θ/ - voiceless dental fricative
- /ð/ - voiced dental fricative
- /s/ - Voiceless ~~alveolar~~ fricative
- /z/ - Voiced alveolar fricative
- /ʃ/ - voiceless post-alveolar fricative
- /ʒ/ - voiced post-alveolar fricative

/h/	voiceless	glottal	fricative
/m/	voiced	bilabial	nasal
/n/	voiced	alveolar	nasal
/ŋ/	voiced	alveolar	nasal
/l/	voiced	alveolar	lateral
/r/	voiced	alveolar	frictionless continuant
/j/	voiced	palatal	} sem-vowel
/w/	voiced	labio-dental	

vowels - 20

Monophthong (pure vowels) - 12

Front vowels

/i:/ - ई

/ɪ/ - उ

/I/ - इ

/u:/ - ऊ

/e/ - ए

Middle vowels

/æ/ - ऐ

/ʌ/ - आ

/a:/ - आः

/ɔ/ - अः

Back vowels

/ɔ:/ - अः

/ɑ:/ - आः

/ɔ/ - ओ

/ɔ:/ - ओः



Diphthong - 8

/eɪ/ - प्ले /'pleɪ/ - play

/aɪ/ - आइ /kaɪt/ - kite

/ɔɪ/ - ओइ /bɔɪ/ - boy

/ɪə/ - इअ /hɪə/ - here

/eə/ - एअ /ðeə/ - there

● /ʊə/ - उअ /pʊə/ - pore

/əʊ/ - अउ /gəʊ/ - go

/aʊ/ - आउ /kaʊ/ - cow

B) Transcribe the following words and give stress

● music - /'mʌzɪk/ ✓

② sheep - /ʃi:p/ ✓

③ tree - /tri:/ ✓

④ nation - /neɪʃn/ ✓

⑤ thank - /θæŋk/ ✓

⑥ roses - /'rəʊzɪz/ ✓

⑦ bats - /bæts/ ✓

⑧ tables - /'teɪblz/ ✓

nuns - /'nʌnz/ ✓

boys - /'bɔɪ / 'bɔɪz/ ✓

thatch /'bætʃ/ ⊕

fashion - /fæ'shən/ ✓

become - /bɪ'kʌm/ ✓

judge - /dʒæ / dʒɪdʒ/ ✓

match - /mætʃ/ ✓

cattle /'kætl/ ✓

beautiful /'bɪjʊtɪfl/ ✓

singing - /sɪŋɪŋ/ ✓

photo - /'fɒtə/ ✓

school - /'sku:l/ ✓

nationalize - /næʃnəlaɪz/ ✓

childhood - /'tʃɪldrʰʊd/ ✓

notification /nəʊtɪfɪkə'seɪʃn/ ✓

students - /'stʌdnts/ ✓

knowledge - /'kɒnlɪdʒ/ ✓

4

§1A) Mono
Diphthong & (Pure vowels) - 12

- /i/ - Front unrounded close vowel
- /ɪ/ - Centralize Front unrounded just above the half-close position
- /e/ - Front unrounded vowel just below the half-close position
- /æ/ - Front unrounded vowel between half-close and half-open position
- /a:/ - Back unrounded open vowel
- /ɔ/ - Back rounded vowel just below the half-open position
- /ɔ:/ - Back rounded vowel between half-open and half-close position
- /ʊ/ - Back rounded vowel just above the half-close position
- /u:/ - Back close rounded vowel
- /ʌ/ - Central unrounded vowel just above the open position
- /ə/ - Central unrounded vowel between half-open and half-close position.
- /ɚ/ - Central unrounded vowel just below the half-open position.

“Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture.”

– Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) KOLHAPUR

Department of English

NOTICE

Date: 03/10/2018

The students of B.A II are informed that a **Open Book Test** will be held on Wed, 10th October 2018 during 09:15 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. in the classroom no 18. It is compulsory for all the students to attend the test.



(Dr.P.A.Patil)

HOD, Dept. of English



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Sayli. S. Vata - Valake

Class B.A. II Div _____ Roll No. 5221

Suppliment No. _____ Subject English Compulsory

Test / Tutorial No. Open Book Test

que. Symbolic Meaning of the poem 'on killing a tree'
The given poet was written by the Gieve Patel. Gieve Patel an Indian English poet, was born in Mumbai in 1940. He is Playwrighter, Doctor, etc. In these poem ~~the~~ ^{The} present ~~to~~ poem is Gieve patel's fervent appeal to look at the trees as human beings.

Gieve Patel's poem "on killing a Tree" underlines the difficult process of ending the life of a fully grown tree. Why? The poem is symbolic no doubt. The tree stands as the symbol of human life. The comparison drawn between a murder of a man & the feeling of a tree is interesting. The poet underlines the long process that one has to go through in killing a tree. Yes, the very word 'kill' in the title hints that the poem is symbolic. He does not use terms like felling, cutting down. That he has human murder in his mind is clear & thus a tree becomes a symbol of life, human life & then the poet goes on to underline the fact that killing a person is much, much easier than destroying a tree. Thus, the symbol of human life runs through out the poem.



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Rutuja V. Patil

Class B.A II Div - Roll No. 5165
Suppliment No. 1 Subject English Comp.
Test / Tutorial No. open book test

Que. 1. Write short on 'qualities of women' discussed in 'I am not that women'?

⇒ 'I am not that women' is poem is written by 'Kishwar Naheed.' This poem deals with struggle of a women in her own culture.

The women speaker in the poem 'I am not that women' tells us that she is always treated as secondary by the male dominated society without taking into consideration her qualities and abilities. She is tolerant & has suffered a lot as she led the life of a slave. Heavy burdens of customs & traditions have been imposed on her and she tolerated them. The silent suffers has now woken up to her rights & demands them. She would no more surrender to man. Thus the quality of women stressed in the poem is submissive nature, tolerance, devotion to man, willingness to observe customs & traditions. Now that she has woken up, she is redy to be free like a bird, says the women speaker.



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class B.A. II Div. _____ Roll No. 5162
Suppliment No. _____ Subject English Com.
Test / Tutorial No. Patil Beena Hindurao

Que - Write a short note from any topic of the syllabus.

1) General statements about 'India and Indians'

$4 \times 5 = 9/10$ 'The Unity of India' by Amartya Sen is taken from his famous book 'The Argumentative Indian'. In this lesson he describes about the unity of India and the general statements of visitors.

4 According to the writer, a number of people, who visited India were baffled, confused and at their wits end to see so much unity in diversity and have made general statements about India and Indians. Some of them have been mentioned by Amartya Sen in this essay. They are Megasthenes, the author of 'Indika' and a Greek explorer, Apollonius of Tyana who was an Indian expert in the first century. In the medieval days of Arab and Iranian visitors like Alberuni, wrote so much about the land and the people of India. India also presented by Heeder, Schelling,

Schlegel and Schopenhauer and many more. There is also mentioned about the Chinese scholar Xi Jing returned to China after spending ten years in India.

2) The theme of poem: 'I am not that woman'

'I am not that woman' is written by a feminist Urdu poet Kishwar Naheed. In this poem, the poet deals with the struggle of woman who is maltreated in the man-dominated society and this is the main theme of poem.

The woman in this poem is making protest against the inhuman treatment women in general have been given in a male-dominated society. She has been kept hidden behind the stone walls imposing harsh limitations on her while the men roamed freely as a breeze. She was crushed under the heavy weight of customs and traditions. But she says that darkness and fragrance cannot be chained. Similarly the virtues, qualities and abilities of a woman cannot be imprisoned for a long time. A woman cannot be treated as a commodity and her chastity, loyalty and motherhood cannot be bought.

and sold. The time has come for a woman to be free and flourish in the open air.

So, as a brief, the theme of this poem is very clear, that is the struggle of a woman in her own culture and she desire to throw away restrictions and to achieve freedom.

5 ✓



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class BA II Div _____ Roll No. 5169
Suppliment No. Shubhangi Patil Subject English (c)
Test / Tutorial No. _____

- Q Write answer in two to three sentences
- Q Write a short note from any topic of the syllabus.

The unity of India.

Amartya Sen, a celebrated economist, state the belief of the British about India.

We Indians speak proudly about India's unity in diversity, probably without knowing much about it. In his essay

"The unity of India" Amartya sen discuss two distinct features of this unity in diversity.

They are (1) Acceptance of plurality and (2) Dialogic commitment. To begin with, we have to accept the multitude of beliefs and convictions that exist across India, he says. A number of foreign travellers who visited India were baffled by it, says the author. Then he stresses the need to have a dialogue about it with determination. The fear teaching diversity in Indian unity, he points out, has confused many people across the world. So he tries to discuss this issue from the viewpoint of Akbar.

4+5=9
15

4

Ujjain.

Ujjain, now in Madhya Pradesh, was once a very advanced city and the capital of Avanti (now Malwa). It is a beautiful city with stuccoed palaces and charming women, says Kalidasa in his "Meghadutam". But that is not all we learn in the essay. Since the early years of the first millennium, the city has been the locus of the principle meridian for Indian calendar. In other words, it is the Greenwich of India, which forms the basis of the standard time of India. The city an ancient city built sometime in the 7th century AD and has served as the capital of Avanti, of the Shaka dynasty and also the home of a number of Indian mathematicians and scientists, poets and men of culture.

5



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (Autonomous), KOLHAPUR

Class B.A - II Div 4 Roll No. 5151

Suppliment No. _____ Subject English (opt)

Fest / Tutorial No. _____

Name - Patil Jyoti Shubhinath

Q. Write a short note from any topic or the syllabus
Short notes - The Conjuror's Revenge

Stephen Butler Leacock, popularly known as Stephen Leacock, is an internationally popular Canadian writer. He was an educator, lecturer, essayist & author.

'The Conjuror's Revenge' by Stephen Leacock. The present humorous story is taken from his book, Literary Lapses. It is a story of a skilled & smart magician. The story ends with the magician's revenge.

The Conjuror was showing his tricks to the audience. He showed them a piece of cloth. It had nothing in it. And out of it he produced a bowl with golden fish. All were surprised except the quick man sitting in the ~~front~~ row. He loudly whispered "He had it up in his sleeve" the same thing kept on repeating as the Conjuror showed tricks after trick. Every time the quick man pointed out that the thing was up his sleeve. The very reputation of the Conjuror was at stake. It was discovered by the public that the Conjuror had an additional set of rings, hens, fish, severed ducks of card, bread, a doll's cradle, a live guinea pig & a coin of 30 cents up his sleeve.

Now the Conjuror turned to his final performance with the full permission of the quick man. He took his good watch & smushed it

to pieces in a mortar, put a number of holes in the quick man's handkerchief, trumpeted his silk hat and made it shapeless smashed the quick man's Spectacle and burned his celluloid collar.

He even offered to paint green stripes on his overcoat or tie his suspenders into a knot if he let him do that. If not the performance it over, he declared and the curtain came down amidst loud burst of music. The spectators dispersed thinking that there was surely some things that the Conjuror did not have up his sleeve.



4

SURPRISE TEST

Surprise Test Attendance

Bsc I (C) sem II

21-1-19

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Marks	Sign
1.	7611	9	Bobby
2.	7639	7	Abhimile
3.	7681	$7\frac{1}{2}=8$	Rohit
4.	7644	$10\frac{1}{2}=11$	Shubham
5.	7620	$8\frac{1}{2}=9$	Jasraj
6.	7873	8	Vijay
7.	7864	9	Pratik
8.	7880	$7\frac{1}{2}=8$	Sachin
9.	7688	$9\frac{1}{2}=10$	Mayank
10)	7652	6	Pratik
11)	7621	6	Pratik
12)	7600	3	Pratik
13)	7872	6	Rohit
14)	7651	$5\frac{1}{2}=6$	Pratik
15)	7664	5	Rajab
16)	7668	7	Pratik
17)	7626	11	Pratik
18)	7607	5	Pratik
19)	7519	8	Pratik
20)	7679	$6\frac{1}{2}=7$	Pratik
21)	7868	9	Pratik
22)	7690	$7\frac{1}{2}=8$	Pratik
23)	7625	7	Ashutosh
24)	7868	7	Pratik
25)	7619	6	Pratik
26)	7688	7	Pratik
27)	7639	12	Pratik
28)	7634	$9\frac{1}{2}=10$	Pratik
29)	7665	13	Pratik
30)	7871	8	Pratik
31)	7869	12	Pratik
32)	7912	12	Pratik

Prof. Kalekar S.M. Bane

Surprise Test

Good Luck Page No.

Date 21/1/19

$8\frac{1}{2}$
15

Name: Seema S. Hiremath

Roll no: 7620

Date - 21/1/19

Q. Kanode

Polyanka S. Kanode

Subj: English

[A / An / The , no article] options

Q 1] He has a new television set.

Q 2] I have An One rupee note

Q 3] could you please give me a glass of a water ?

Q 4] The Dog is of a english and the french birth.

Q 5] He goes to The University every morning

Q 6] Albert Camus was An european genius

Q 7] An Iron is a useful metal.

Q 8] He is The painter of the date.

Q 9] The man in white shirt is my Father.

- ✓ 10] This is The most beneficial here.
→
- ✓ 11] The Rose is a sweetest of all flowers
→
- ✓ 12] I am in a hurry.
→
- ✓ 13] The happiness is period of time when
time stops for you.
→
- ✓ 14] He was The first man to arrive.
→
- ✓ 15] A pupil should obey his feature.
→

* Name:- Shubham A Koundade

* Roll No:- 7863

Good Luck Page No.

Date

Que- Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) He has a new television set. ✓ |
- 2) I have a one rupee note. ✓ |
- 3) Could you please give me a glass of ~~water~~^{Noartiele} water? ✓ |
- 4) The dog is of an English and the French birth. X
- 5) He goes to a university every morning. X
- 6) Albert Kamous was a European genius. ✓ |
- 7) The iron is an useful metal. X
- 8) He is the painter of the day. ✓ |
- 9) The man in white shirt is my father. ✓ |
- 10) This is the most ~~det~~ benifitial year. ✓ |
- 11) The rose is the sweetest of all flowers. ✓ |
- 12) I am in ~~hurry~~^{Noartiele} hurry. X
- 13) The happiness is a period of time when time stops for you. X
- 14) He was the first man to arrive. ✓ |
- 15) The pupil should obey his teacher. X

09
15

Shingh

6
—
15

Q.1. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) He has a new t.v. set.
(a, and, the)
- 2) I have an one Rupee note.
- 3) Could you ~~please~~ please give a glass of ~~None of~~ this water.
- 4) The Dog is of an English. + the France birth.
- 5) He goes to the ~~in~~ university every morning.
- 6) Alerbt comes was the European genius.
- 7) a Iron is an useful metal.
- 8) He is an painter of the day.
- 9) A Man in white shirt is my father
- 10) This is the most benfical year.
- 11) The Rose is the sweetest of all flowers.
- 12) I'm in the ~~has~~ hurry.
- 13) The happiness is a period of time when time stops for you.

✓ 14) He was the first man to arrive.

9 15) The pupil should obey his teacher.

Maresh Mukanawar

Mukanawar

Suspense led.

Name - Priyanka S. Kanade

DATE

1/ He has a new television set.

17/15

2/ I have a one super note.3/ Could you please give me a glass of the water?4/ The day is of an English from French birth.5/ He goes to the university every for morning.6/ Albert chamur was an European genius.7/ The iron is a useful metal.8/ He is the painter of the day.9/ a man in white shirt is my father.10/ This is the most beneficial year.11/ The rose is the sweetest of all flowers.12/ I am in a ^{no} ~~article~~ hurry.13/ The happiness is a period of time, when time stops for you.

14) He was the first man to arrive.

15) No article Pupil should obey his teachers.

$\frac{2}{15}$

marks

21-1-2019

Roll No. 4644

Page No.	
Date	

Surprise test

English

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks

Fill in the blanks

1. He has a new television set.
2. I have a one rupee Note
3. Could you please give me a glass of no article water?
4. The dog is of the english & no article from the french birth.
5. He goes to the University every morning.
6. Albert Chamus was an European Genius.
7. An iron is a useful metal.
8. He is the painter of the day.
9. The man in white shirt is my father.
10. This is the most benifitral year.
11. The rose is no article sweetest of all the flowers.
12. I am in a hurry.
13. The happiness is a period of time, when time stops for you.

14. He was the first man to arrive.

15. Noorhizel pupil should obey his teacher.

Bsc + Entire Biotech

Surprise Test Sem I

Page No.
DATE 10/10/19

1) Pooja Nagvekar	12
2) Vijay Patil	13
Neha Gavane	12
Tanushka Kulkarni	13
Neha Dorpe	7
Priya Patil	8
Minakshi Sutar	10
Ketaki Sutar	11
Monasi Abhyankar	10
Snehal Bhawal	11
Vaishnavi Gurav	10
Samrudhi Desai	5
Saipriya Kambalpalli	11
Snehal Belaikekar	10
Vaishnavi Kwigade	10
Aditi Gurav	9
Mitani Sukubade	10
Rajat Ramdas	8
Prince Ghodasara	10
Saurabh Thombre	06
Pratik Medhe	09
Prithviraj Makashi	13
Sushant S. Patil	08
Dharmaraj Komble	14
Samedh Bhagwan	9
Aniket Zele	12
Pratik Chougale	12
Mayur Patil	13
Adarsh Patil	11

Miss. Kolekar Sim ~~Patil~~

16-08-19

$\frac{9}{15}$

Page No.
Date

1. Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from choices given.

- x i) We are very excited ^{about} with our trip to Spain next week. (at, with, about)
- ii) I am very fond of drinking green tea. (for, of, at)
- iii) Almost all politicians were involved in the scandal. (in, into, with)
- x iv) I am looking forward ^{to} with having a meeting with you next day. (to, with, at)
- v) At the moment, she is recovering from her injuries. (since, from, of)
- vi) My cousin is married to a famous American. (for, to, from)
- vii) I am responsible for training the new recruits. (with, for, about)
- viii) Many people took advantage of the low prices offered by the new shop. (of, for, to)
- ix) I was not satisfied with the exam results. (with, at, for)

between + 1130

xix) The table is amongst ~~to~~ chairs. (among, betⁿ, amongst).

xi) He is among the crowd. (in, among, betⁿ).

Amongst

xii) The prime minister is betⁿ us. (betⁿ, amongst, amid).

at

xiii) My dad shouted on me because I did not complete my homework. (at, on, for).

on

xiv) She insisted with helping me with the desks. (on, with, about).

xv) A pen is in the sack. (in, into, beneath).

(question paper) - Answer all the questions

Q. Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from choices given.

1. We are very excited about our trip to Spain next week.
(at, with, above)

2. I am very fond of drinking green tea.
(For, of, at)

3. Almost all politicians were involved in the scandal.
(in, into, with)

4. I am looking forward to having a meeting with you next day.
(to, with, at)

5. At the moment, she is recovering from her injuries.
(since, from, of)

6. My cousin is married to a famous American.
(for, to, from)

7. I am responsible for training the new recruits.
(with, for, about)

8. Many people took advantage of the low prices offered by the new shop.
(of, for, too)

9. I was not satisfied with the exam results.
(with, at, for)

10. The table is between two chairs.
(among, between, amongst)

among

× 11 He is in the crowd. (in, among, between).

✓ 12 The prime minister is amongst us. (between, amongst, amid)

✓ 13 My dad shouted ^{at} at me because I did not complete my homework. (at, on, for)

✓ 14 She insisted ^{on} about helping me with the dishes. (on, with, about)

✓ 15 A pen is in the bag. (in, into, beneath)

- 10/1/18
- Q. 1) Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from choices given.
- 1) We are very excited about our trip to Spain next week (at, with, about)
- 2) I am very fond that of drinking green tea (for, of, at)
- 3) almost all qualifications were involved in the scandal. (in, into, with)
- 4) I am looking forward to having something with you next day (to, with, at)
- 5) At the moment, she is recovering from her injuries ^{since} (since, from, of)
- 6) My cousin is married to a famous American (for, to, from)
- 7) I am responsible for training the new recruits (with, for, about)
- 8) Many people took advantage of the low prices offered by the new shop (off, for, too)
- 9) I was not satisfied with the exam results. (with, at, for)
- 10) The table is between two chairs. (among, betⁿ, amongst)

11) He is among the crowd (in, among, betⁿ)

12) The prime minister is amongst us (betⁿ, amongst, amid)

13) My dad shouted at me because I did not complete my homework (at, on, for)

14) She insisted on helping me with the dishes (on, with, about)

15) A pen is in the sack (in, into, beneath)

~~Final~~
~~Answer~~
16/8/18

Surprise Test

Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from choices given.

- ✓ 1. We are very excited about our trip to spend next day.
(at, with, about)
- ✓ 2. I am very fond of drinking green tea.
(for, of, at)
- ✓ 3. Almost all politicians were involved in the scandal.
(in, into, with)
- ✗ 4. I am looking forward ^{to} at having a meeting with you.
(to, with, at)
- ✓ 5. At the moment, she is recovering from her injuries.
(since, from, of)
- ✓ 6. My cousin is married to a famous American.
(for, to, from)
- ✓ 7. I am responsible for training the new recruits.
(with, for, about)
- ✓ 8. Many people took advantage of the low prices offered by the new shop.
(of, for, to)
- ✓ 9. I was not satisfied with the exam results.
(with, at, for)

Preposition

- 10) The table is between two chairs.
(among, between, amongst)
- 11) He is ^{among} in the crowd. (in, among, between)
- 12) The Prime minister is amongst us. (between, amongst, amid)
- 13) My dad shouted at me because I didn't complete my homework. (At, on, for)
- 14) She insisted on helping me with the dishes.
(on, with, about)
- 15) A pen is in the sac.
(in, into, beneath)

Q Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from choices given

- ✓ 1 We are very excited about our trip to spend next day. [at, with, about]
- ✓ 2 I am very fond of drinking green tea. [for, of, at]
- ✓ 3 Almost all politicians were involved in the scandal. [in, into, with]
- ✗ 4 I am looking forward to having a meeting with you next day. [to, with, at]
- ✓ 5 At the moment, she is recovering from her injuries. [since, from, of]
- ✗ 6 My cousin is married to a famous American. [for, to, from]
- ✓ 7 I am responsible for training the new recruits. [with, for, about]
- ✓ 8 Many people took advantage of the low prices offered by the new shop. [of, for, to]
- ✓ 9 I was not satisfied with the exam results. [with, at, for]
- ✓ 10 The table is between two chairs. [among, bet^w, amongst]

among

x11 He is in the crowd (in, among, between)

✓12 The prime minister is amongst us (bet^o, amongst, amid)

✓13 ~~My~~ My dad shouted at me because I
did not complete my homework
(at, on, for)
on

x14 she insisted about helping me with the dishes
(on, with, about)

✓15 A pen is in the sack (in, into, beneath)

Surprise Test - B.Sc. I (A)

Date: 15/09/2023

Prof. S.A. Patil
Good Luck
Date: _____

Roll No.	Marks	Roll No.	Marks
7700	08	7774	09
7702	06	7775	08
7704	07	7776	07
7705	06	7777	09
7707	05	7778	06
7712	07	7779	08
7713	08	7782	09
7714	06	7784	06
7716	09	7785	07
7718	06	7789	05
7719	09	7787	09
7720	06	7790	09
7721	09	7792	08
7722	07	7882	08
7724	08	7883	06
7727	06	7887	08
7729	06	7835	08
7731	09	7783	10
7734	08	7888	08
7737	06	7890	07
7742	08	7891	07
7745	06	7893	09
7746	08	7816	08
7747	09	7897	09
7750	08	7899	06
7752	08	7900	07
7753	07	7902	08
7757	08	7904	08
7758	08	7905	07
7760	08	7907	08
7762	08	7925	08
7764	07		
7765	07		
7767	08		
7768	04		
	06		

Sat
1-03-018

Roll No - ~~7773~~ 7773

1. Use the correct preposition in the sentence

- 1) The dog ran on the road.
- 2) The river flows below the bridge.
- 3) He goes on Sunday.
- 4) The burgler jumped from the compound wall.
- 5) He died in his country.
- 6) They live in roof.
- 7) I have seen him at Wednesday last.
- 8) This is a matter of little importance.
- 9) My best friend lives at tower road.
- 10) I will be ready to leave in about 20 minutes.
- 11) The child responded to his mother's demand by throwing a + rum.
- 12) I think she spent entire afternoon with the phone.
- 13) I will went till 6:30, but then I am going home.
- 14) The police caught the thief at the corner.
- 15) My fingers ~~the~~ were injured so my sister had to write the note for me.
- 16) I am not interested in buying a new car.
- 17) You frequently see this kind of violence on television.
- 18) Grandpa stayed a till to in morning.
- 19) He always travels to Russia by train.
- 20) I was visiting my best friend at the hospital.

Use correct preposition in sentence

① the dog can cross the road

② the river flows below the bridge

③ He goes on Sunday

④ the burglar jumped from the compound wall

⑤ He died for his country

⑥ They live under roof

⑦ I have seen him on Wednesday

⑧ this is a matter of little importance

⑨ My best friend lives near tower road

⑩ I will be ready to leave in about 20 min

⑪ The child responded to his mother's demands by throwing tantrum

⑫ I think she spent the entire afternoon on the phone

⑬ I will ~~not~~ wait until 6:30 but then I am going home

14) The police caught the thief at the corner.

15) My fingers were injured so my sister had to write the note for me.

16) I am not interested in buying a new car.

17) I frequently see this kind of violence in television.

18) Grandpa stayed up all the morning.

19) He always travels to Kerala by train.

20) I was visiting best friend at the hospital.



Use correct preposition in sentences.

① Dog ran on the road.② The river flows across the bridge.③ He goes on Sunday.④ The burglar jumped upon the compound.⑤ He died for his country.⑥ They live under roof.⑦ I have seen him at ~~last~~ Wednesday last.⑧ This is a matter of little importance.⑨ My best friend lives at lower road.⑩ I will be ready to leave in about 20 minutes.⑪ The child responded to his mother's demands by throwing a tantrum.⑫ I think she spends the entire afternoon on the phone.⑬ I will wait till 6:30, but then I am going off.⑭ The police caught the thief at the corner.⑮ My fingers were injured, so my sister had to wait the rest for me.

16] I am not interested in buying a new car.

17] You frequently see this kind of violence on television.

18] Grandpa stayed up till 102 in the morning.

19] He always travels to Russia by train.

20] I was visiting my best friend at the hospital.

12
20

Test

GOODLUCK
19/11/18
Roll No = 1103

* use correct preposition in sentence.

1] The dog ran on the road.

2] The river flows below the bridge.

3] He goes ^{on} before Sunday.

4] The burger jump from the compound wall.

5] He died for his country.

6] They live under roof.

7] I have seen him on Wednesday.

8] This is matter of little importance.

9] My best friend lives at beside Jones road.

10] I will be ready to leave in at about 20 min.

11] The child responded his mother demands by throwing a tantrum.

12] I think she spent the entire afternoon on the ~~pu~~.

13] I will wait ^{at} at 6:30 but then i am going home.

- 147 The police caught the thief at corner.
- 157 My fingers were injured so my sister had to write the note for me.
- 167 I am not interested in buying a new car.
- 177 You frequently see this kind of violence in the television.
- 187 Grandpa stood up at ^{at} 6 in the morning.
- 197 He always travels to Russia by train.
- 207 I was visiting my best friend at the hospital.

Test

* Use correct preposition in the sentence

1. The dog ran across the road.

2. The river flows under the bridge.

3. He goes on Sunday.

4. The burglar jumped upon the compound.

5. He died for his country.

6. They live under roof.

7. I have seen him till Wednesday last.

8. This is a matter of little importance.

9. My best friend lives at near tower road.

10. I will be ready to leave after about 20 minutes.

11. The child responded to his mother's demands by throwing a tantrum.

12. I think she spends the entire afternoon on the phone.

13. I will wait till 6:30 but then I am going home.

14. The police caught the thief at the corner.

15. My fingers were injured so my sister had to write the note for me.
16. I am not interested in buying a new car.
17. You frequently see this kind of violence on television.
18. Grandpa stayed up since two in morning.
19. He always travels to Russia by train.
20. I was visiting my best friend in the hospital.