

- (i) Identify the text and the author. 2
- (ii) Explain the context of these lines. 3
- (iii) Who is the 'he' mentioned here and why is Salima 'tearful' ? 5

Or

(b) But the moment you looked at the plate, your face changed

With a smirk you said Oh My.....Do you serve chutney Koshimbi this way ?

You still don't know how to serve food

Truly, you folk will never improve.

- (i) Identify the poem and the poet. 2
- (ii) What has the speaker noticed and what does it suggest ? 3
- (iii) Explain what is meant by 'you folk will never improve'. 5

(B) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow :

(a) In that absolute

second,

that glimpse and after-

image in this hell

of voyeurs, I saw
only one at the wheel;
a man,
about forty,
a spectacled profile
looking only
at the road
beyond the nose
of his Mustang,
with a football
radio on.

Again and again

I looked.

- (i) Identify the poem and the poet. 2
- (ii) Explain the context of these lines. 3
- (iii) Explain what the poet means by 'this hell of voyeurs'. 5

P.T.O.

Or

(b)any woman born with a great gift in the sixteenth century would certainly have gone crazed, shot herself, or ended her days in some lonely cottage outside the village, half witch, half wizard, feared and mocked at.

- (i) Identify the text and the author. 2
- (ii) What does the author mean by '.....woman born with a great gift' ? 3
- (iii) Based on the above passage comment on the position of women in the sixteenth century. 5

(C) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow :

(a)this is how you sweep a corner, this is how you sweep a whole house; this is how you sweep a yard; this is how you smile to someone you don't like too much; this is how you smile at someone you like completely; this is how you set a table for tea; this is how you set a table for dinner; this is how you set a table for dinner with an important guest; this is how you set a table for lunch; this is how you set a table for breakfast....

- (i) Identify the text and the author. 2
- (ii) Explain the context of these lines. 3
- (iii) Comment on the relationship between the speaker and the listener. 5

Or

(b) The playground was waylarger than my small physique could handle and in cleaning it my back began to ache. My face was covered with dust. Dust had gone inside my mouth. The other children in my class were studying and I was sweeping. Headmaster was sitting in his room and watching me. I was not even allowed to get a drink of water. I swept the whole day.

- (i) Identify the text and the author. 2
- (ii) Who is the speaker and why has he been forced to sweep ? 3
- (iii) What does the headmaster's 'watching' depict about caste politics in an educational institution ? 5

2. Answer in about 750 words : 15

(a) Premchand's 'Deliverance' ends with an ironic statement : 'This was the reward of a whole life of devotion, service with faith'. Comment on the caste issues in the story in the light of the above statement.

Or

(b) Identify the reasons given by Phule in 'Caste Laws' for the extension of education to the masses.

3. Answer in about 750 words : 15

(a) The speaker's 'first political act' in Marge Piercy's 'Breaking Out' is a violent expression of her suppressed anger. Comment.

Or

(b) Analyse the significance of the exercise book for Uma. What do the examples of Uma's writing suggest about her ?

4. Answer in about 750 words : 15

(a) Comment on the conflict between expectation and reality with special reference to the title, 'Bosom Friend'.

Or

(b) Comment on W.B. Yeats' 'A Prayer For My Daughter' as a prescriptive catalogue for the girl child.