



Roll No. DEMO: Purchase from www.A-PDF.com to remove the watermark

Answer Sheet No. _____

Slg. of Candidate. _____

Slg. of Invigilator. _____

ENGLISH ADVANCE / ELECTIVE HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Weydon – Priors can be described as:
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Bustling city | B. Most promising city |
| C. A plain farm town | D. A ghost town |
- (ii) Micheal Henchard took an oath before God not to take strong liquors for the space of _____ years to come.
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 20 | B. 21 |
| C. 22 | D. 23 |
- (iii) Where does Farfrae leave to after his fight?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. Mell Stock | B. Budmouth |
| C. Durnover Hill | D. Weatherbury |
- (iv) When Micheal gets sick, who is there to nurse him to health?
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. Abel Whittle | B. Elizabeth |
| C. Leucetta | D. No one |
- (v) Of the townfolk, who approves Elizabeth and Donald Farfrae's courtship?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. The men of the Three Mariners | B. The lower class women |
| C. The council men | D. The upper class women |
- (vi) What does Henchard ponder while at Ten Hatches Hole?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. How to regain Farfrae's trust | B. How to keep Elizabeth's love |
| C. Committing suicide | D. How to revenge the plotters of skimmity ride |
- (vii) Who loses the opportunity to marry Portia by choosing the Silver casket?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Jew of Malta | B. The duke of Earl |
| C. The Viscount of Normandy | D. The Prince of Arragon |
- (viii) How many ducats did Jessica spend in one night?
- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A. 8 | B. 80 |
| C. 800 | D. 8000 |
- (ix) Who does Nerissa marry?
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Gratiano | B. Launcelot |
| C. Salarino | D. Solanio |
- (x) Why is Antonio not worried about his wealth at the beginning of the play?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. He has more than enough money | B. His wares are on more than one ship |
| C. He cares not for money | D. All his wares are ensured |

- (xi) What does Lorenzo say he is saving the woman he loves from? Her:
- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| A. Boredom | B. Poverty |
| C. Jewish Heritage | D. Father |
- (xii) In what state does Elizabeth find Henchard's gift?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Lifeless | B. Weathered |
| C. She never finds it | D. In perfect condition |
- (xiii) Who is Shylock's daughter sad to see leave?
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Bassanio | B. Gilroy |
| C. Shylock | D. Launcelot |
- (xiv) What occupation does Portia's cousin hold?
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Governor | B. Lawyer |
| C. Soldier | D. Tailor |
- (xv) Choose the **CORRECT** spelling:
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Equivalent | B. Equivelent |
| C. Equevalent | D. Equevelent |
- (xvi) Madam, you have bereft me of all words. What does the underlined word mean?
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. Deprived | B. Strengthened |
| C. Fulfilled | D. Confused |
- (xvii) His books were in confusion, all in disorder. Replace the underlined part of the sentence with a suitable idiom.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. At sixes and sevens | B. At stake |
| C. Bad blood | D. At loggerheads |
- (xviii) He is new here, and so feels uncomfortable in a strange place. Replace the underlined part of the sentence with a suitable idiom/phrasal verb.
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A. Fall out | B. Fish out of water |
| C. Hand in glove | D. Let down |
- (xix) Hunting rabbits is not allowed here. The underlined word is a / an:
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. Participle | B. Infinitive |
| C. Irregular verb | D. Gerund |
- (xx) Pay attention to what I am going to say. The underlined part of the sentence is a / an:
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A. Noun clause | B. Adverb clause |
| C. Adjective clause | D. Main clause |

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



ENGLISH ADVANCE / ELECTIVE HSSC-II

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Sections B and C comprise pages 1-2. Answer all the questions from Section 'B' and Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 45)

Note: Attempt ALL the questions.

Q. 2 Explain with reference to the context any TWO of the following extracts from the play,

'The Merchant of Venice':

(2 x 5 = 10)

- (i) I am bid forth to supper, Jessica:
There are my keys. But wherefore should I go?
I am not bid for love. They flatter me.
But yet I'll go in hate, to feed upon
The prodigal Christian.
- (ii) So may the outward shows be least themselves,
The world is still deceived with ornament.
In law, what plea so tainted and corrupt
But, being seasoned with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of evil?
- (iii) Thou know'st that all my fortunes are at sea;
Neither have I money nor commodity
To raise a present sum. Therefore go forth –
Try what my credit can in Venice do;

Q. 3 a. Answer any TWO of the following parts from the play, 'The Merchant of Venice'
in about 65 – 75 words each:

(2 x 7 = 14)

- (i) What does the choice of caskets made by the Prince of Arragon and Morocco show about their fitness to marry Portia?
- (ii) Why has the character of Shylock been interpreted in so many differing ways by so many different critics? Why is this dramatic character more puzzling and stimulating than any of Shakespeares other Romantic comedies?
- (iii) Many critics feel that the images of the sea in Act I. Sc.I strike the keynote of the play, that they suggest the bond story as the central theme. Do you agree?

b. Answer any THREE of the following parts from the novel, 'The Mayor of Casterbridge'
in about 65 – 75 words each:

(3 x 7 = 21)

- (i) Hardy described himself as a determinist – in other words, he believed that the course of human life was shaped by forces, internal or external beyond human control. Does this philosophy hold true in the play? What forces are responsible for shaping Henchard's life?
- (ii) Discuss the role of peasants of Casterbridge, such as Christopher Coney, Solomon Longways, Nance Mockridge and Mother Cuxson.
- (iii) Analyse the sale of Susan and Elizabeth Jane and measure its centrality to the plot.
- (iv) Who do you think is the 'Anti-hero' of the novel? How do human failings or strengths contribute in thwarting or making ones life?

SECTION – C (Marks 35)

Note: Attempt ALL the questions.

Q. 4 Write an essay of about 300 – 350 words on any ONE of the following topics: (15)

- (i) Do We Live Better Lives than Our Forefathers?
- (ii) An Ideal Student

Q. 5 Use each of the following idioms to make sentences of your own: (05)

- (i) Close fist friend (ii) At ones beck and call (iii) Above board
- (iv) Time and tide (v) Lion's share

Q. 6 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions appended at the end:

Frost writes of rural subjects and the American reader of our time has an affection for rural subjects which is partly the product of the Romantic Sentimentalization of " nature" but which is partly also a nostalgic looking back to the rural life which predominated in this nation a generation or two ago; the rural life is somehow regarded as truly American life. Similarly they like a natural style in writing and literature. Robert Frost tries to cater to his readers by writing on rural subjects.

Frost early began his endeavour to make his style approximately as close as possible to the styles of conversation and this endeavour has added to his reputation; it has helped to make him seem natural. But poetry is not conversation. Conversation is the most careless and formless of human utterance whereas poetry is the most difficult form of human utterance. We revise poems carefully in order to make them more nearly perfect. The two forms of expression are extremes; they are not close to each other. We do not praise a violinist for playing as if he were improvising; we praise him for playing well. And when a man plays well or writes well, his audience must have intelligence, training and patience in order to appreciate him. We do not understand difficult matters naturally.

Questions:

- (i) Give two reasons, why Robert Frost writes on rural subjects. (02)
- (ii) Do you agree with the writer that conversation shouldn't be the style of poetry and why? (02)
- (iii) What does the writer think, is needed to appreciate art? (02)
- (iv) Make a précis (summary) of the passage in about one third of its length and give a suitable title to it. (09)