

**Munshi Premchand Mahavidyalaya**  
**Subject – English (Honours and Program Course)**  
**Assignment Topics: 2022**  
**Semester III**

**CC 5 (Attempt any one) 10X1=10**

1. How would you describe Frederic Henry's emotional development over the course of the story?
2. Attempt a critical appreciation of Walt Whitman's "I Sit and Look Out".

**CC 6 (Attempt any one) 10X1=10**

1. How does John Donne depict love in the poems prescribed in your syllabus?
2. Comment on the character of *Macbeth*. Is he an ideal Shakespearean tragic hero?

**CC 7 (Attempt any one) 10X1=10**

1. Comment on Milton's portrayal of Satan in *Paradise Lost Book I*.
2. Sheridan's *The Rivals* is a social satire on the eighteenth century approach towards courtship and marriage. Discuss.

**GE Paper 1 (Attempt any one) 10X1=10**

1. Mysticism is an inherent feature in the poems of Rabindranath Tagore. Discuss.
2. What is the main theme of Mulk Raj Anand's novel *Coolie*.

**DSC Paper 3 (Attempt any one) 10X1=10**

1. Discuss *The Merchant of Venice* as a Shakespearean comedy.
2. Comment on the main theme of Spenser's sonnet "One Day I Wrote Her Name upon the Strand".

**LCC1 Paper 2 ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH (Attempt any one) 10X1=10**

1. Evaluate J.M.Synge's *The Riders to the Sea* as a one-act play.
2. How does Mahes Dattani address the issue of gender bias in *Tara*?

**SEC Paper 1 (Attempt any one) 10X1=10**

1. Attempt a summary of the following poem:

Life is given to us,  
we earn it by giving it.

Let the dead have the immortality of fame,  
but the living the immortality of love.

Life's errors cry for the merciful beauty  
that can modulate their isolation into a  
harmony with the whole.

Life, like a child, laughs,  
shaking its rattle of death as it runs.

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

The rivers of India play an important role in the lives of the Indian people. The river systems provide irrigation, potable water, cheap transportation, electricity, as well as provide livelihoods for a large number of people all over the country. This easily explains why nearly all the major cities of India are located by the banks of river. The rivers also have an important role in Hindu mythology and are considered holy by all Hindus in the country.

Seven major rivers (Indus, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna and Mahanadi) along with their numerous tributaries make up the river system of India. Most of the rivers pour their waters into the Bay of Bengal. Some of the rivers whose courses take them through the western part of the country and towards the east of the state of Himachal Pradesh empty into the Arabian Sea. Parts of Ladakh, northern parts of the Aravalli range and the arid parts of the Thar Desert have inland drainage. All major rivers of India originate from one of the three main watersheds.

- The Himalaya and the Karakoram ranges
- Vindhya and Satpura ranges and Chotanagpur plateau in central India
- Sahyadri or Western Ghats in western India

The main Himalayan river systems are the Ganga, the Indus and the Brahmaputra river systems. The Himalayan rivers form large basins. Many rivers pass through the Himalayas. These deep valleys with steep rock sides were formed by the down - cutting of the river during the period of the Himalayan uplift. They perform intense erosional activity up the streams and carry huge load of sand and silt. In the plains, they form large meanders, and a variety of depositional features like flood plains, river cliffs and levees.

These rivers are perennial as they get water from the rainfall as well as the melting of ice. Nearly all of them create huge plains and are navigable over long distances of their course. These rivers are also harnessed in their upstream catchment area to generate hydroelectricity.

1. What are the multiple uses of Indian river system?
2. Which are the seven major rivers of India?
3. What are the three main watersheds?
4. How were Himalayan valleys formed?
5. From which source is hydroelectricity generated?