

- (xii) What did Henchard become after selling Susan and Elizabeth?
A. A Saint B. A Mayor
C. A Cobbler D. A Farmer
- (xiii) What did Portia offer to satisfy Antonio's debt to Shylock?
A. 20 times the debt B. 2 times the debt
C. A Casket full of Jewels D. Some land
- (xiv) What does the letter, that Portia gives to Antonio say?
A. He has inherited a great fortune B. He is being summoned as a judge
C. His ships are all safe at port D. He is dismissed of all charges
- (xv) Choose the **CORRECT** spelling:
A. Conciat B. Concete
C. Conceit D. Conseit
- (xvi) I am famished in my master's service. What does the underlined word mean?
A. Deprived B. Strengthened
C. Starved D. Trained
- (xvii) Councillors were in violent dispute with the government over the grant allocation. Replace the underlined part of the sentence with suitable idiom:
A. Hand in glove B. Cross an arm and a leg
C. At the drop of a hat D. At logger heads
- (xviii) Running is one of my favourite hobbies. The underlined word is a/an:
A. Participle B. Infinitive
C. Irregular verb D. Gerund
- (xix) He doesn't come up to expectation as a team leader. Replace the underlined part of the sentence with a suitable idiom / phrasal verb:
A. Kill two birds with one stone B. Burn Midnight oil
C. Cut the mustard D. Fall out
- (xx) Fools rush in, where angels fear to tread. 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:

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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) Why he, a woolen bag-pipe: but of force
Must yield to such inevitable shame
As to offend, himself being offended;
- (ii) To the sea-monster: I stand for sacrifice;
The rest aloof are the Dardanian wives,
With bleared visages, come forth to view
The issue of the exploit. Go, Hercules!
- (iii) There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond,
And do a willful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion.

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) The 'Merchant of Venice' is a play which hovers on the brink of tragedy. Do you agree?
- (ii) "If the Jew is more important individually, the Merchant is so dramatically." Construct a comparative study of two characters Antonio and Shylock. Who do you think is the real hero of the play?
- (iii) Act I, Scene I constitutes the exposition of the play. Discuss its dramatic significance.

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) Explain the symbols used in the novel 'The Mayor of Casterbridge'.
- (ii) Discuss the significance of fate and chance in the novel.
- (iii) Give a brief analysis of the character of Farfrae.
- (iv) Elizabeth Jane possesses moral integrity that places her above Lucetta. Explain.

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) A Hungry Man Is An Angry Man
- (ii) War Is a Necessary Evil

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

- (i) Hit the hay
- (ii) By hook or by crook
- (iii) Last straw
- (iv) Back to the drawing board
- (v) Piece of cake

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

The World is; of course, God's creation; but it is the artist, who lends the people, eyes to see it with. Robert Browning puts it in his monologue 'Fra Lippo Lippi's following lines:

"For, don't you mark? We're made so that we love
First when we see them painted, things we have passed
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see;"

When the artist has got hold of beauty, he has got hold of the surest key to the knowledge of God. According to John Keats: "Beauty is truth". Now, this is not true to us. Here, Beauty is as Plato said, "the glory of truth". The artist must be content with glory and through this, strive to convey the truth such as a philosopher, for instance, has. He has no concern with conduct as such, as a moralist has. It is not his function to exhort men to good deeds but merely to exhibit them. Beauty may not be useful. It may not improve our minds but beauty must please. Indeed such is the inherent delightfulness of beauty that, by its magic, though not the ugly becomes pleasurable, but even the sorrow that shocks us in actual life gives us pleasure in a tragedy for tragedy, makes experience significant, it makes the experience beautiful; it makes it pleasant.

Questions:

- (i) What does the artist do for most of us? (02)
- (ii) Why and what is the artist's duty? (02)
- (iii) When does sorrow become a joy? (02)
- (iv) Make a précis (summary) of the passage in about one-third of its length, and give a suitable title to it. (09)

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