

**ENGLISH II**  
**(Three hours and a quarter)**

(The first 15 minutes of the examination are for reading the paper only. Candidate must NOT start writing during this time).

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**Instructions:**

1. This paper has four sections, **Section A** for Short stories, **Section B** for Essay, **Section C** for Poetry and **Section D** for drama.
  2. In each section, there are two sets of questions: Set I and set II. Set I comprises **Question nos. 1a and 1b** and Set II corresponds to **Question no.2** across all sections.
  3. You are required to answer **four sets** of questions in all, **one set from each section**. Your choice **must include. One set II question** (question no.2) from any section.
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**Section A: Short Story**

**Direction:** From the two sets of questions under this genre, choose **ONE SET** and write your responses in your answer sheet. Answer the questions in this section with reference to the story “Simple Arithmetic” by Virginia Moriconi.

**Set I**

**Question 1a**

[1×5]

**Direction:** Each question below is followed by four responses. Choose the correct answer or response that best fits the given question and write it in your answer sheet.

- (i) The literary technique used in the story is
    - A. dual plot.
    - B. foreshadowing.
    - C. epistolary.
    - D. flashback.
  - (ii) Where was Stephen’s boarding school located?
    - A. New York
    - B. Geneva
    - C. Idle wild
    - D. Majorca
  - (iii) The phrase ‘sixes and sevens’ means to be in a state of
    - A. confusion.
    - B. happiness.
    - C. accomplishment.
    - D. extravagance.
  - (iv) The genre of the story is
    - A. Traditional realistic fiction.
    - B. Interior Monologue.
    - C. Satirical Allegory.
    - D. Contemporary realistic fiction.
  - (v) “ .....to cut your cloth according to the bolt”. This means
    - A. live within your means.
    - B. be extravagant.
    - C. be a miser.
    - D. live without your means.
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**Question 1b****[20]**

**Direction:** Read the following questions carefully. Copy the number of questions onto your answer sheets and answer them briefly.

- (i) Give two examples of sarcasm used by Stephen in the story. (5)
- (ii) Which character do you sympathize with? Support your answer with two strong reasons. (5)
- (iii) Discuss the impact of his parent's divorce on Stephen by quoting two examples from the text. (5)
- (iv) How is the title of the story related to the story? (5)

**Set II****Question 2****[25]**

**Direction:** Read the following questions carefully. Copy the number of the questions onto your answer sheets and answer them accordingly.

- (i) How does Stephen antagonize his father? Give four evidence from the text to support your answer. (10)
- (ii) Suggest three ways on how Stephen and his father might improve their relationship, also give reasons why you feel they would work. (15)

**Section B: Essay**

**Direction:** Read the essay given below carefully. From the two sets of questions on this text, choose ONE SET and write your response in your answer sheet.

**ETIQUETTE**

The origins of etiquette; the conventional rules of behaviour and ceremonies observed in the polite society are complex. One of them is respect for authority. From the most primitive times, subjects showed respect for their ruler by bowing, prostrating themselves on the ground, not speaking until spoken to, and never turning their backs to the throne. Absolute rulers have as a rule, made etiquette more complicated rather than simpler. The purpose is not only to make the ruler seem godlike, but also to protect him from familiarity.

Outside Palace circles, the main concern of etiquette has been to make behaviour harmonious, but sometimes social classes have used etiquette as a weapon against intruders, refining their manners in order to mark themselves off from the lower class. In sixteen-century Italy and eighteen century France, waning prosperity and increasing social unrest led the ruling families to try to preserve their superiority by withdrawing from the lower and the middle classes behind barriers of etiquette. In a prosperous community, on the other hand, polite society absorbs the newly rich, and in England at least, there has never been any shortage of books on etiquette for teaching the manners appropriate to their new way of life.

Every code of etiquette has always contained three basic elements: moral duties, practical rules which promote efficiency, and artificial, optional graces such as formal compliments to women or superiors.

In the first category are consideration for the weak and respect for age. Among the ancient Egyptians the young always stood in the presence of older people. Indians are supposed to touch the feet of their elders. Among the Mponguwe of Tanzania, the young men bow as they pass the hut of the elders. In England, until about a century ago, children were supposed to be seen but not heard in the presence of adult company.

Practical rules are helpful in such ordinary occurrences of social life as making proper introductions at functions so that people know each other. In India, the custom of taking off one's shoes before entering a house prevented the ever present tropical dust from being tracked around the house. Similarly, the Indian custom of never drinking or eating from the same cup or plate prevented the spread of germs, so easily spread in hot climate. The rule of never putting a knife in

one's mouth, or handing over scissors or knives with a sharp side facing the giver, originates from motives of safety and concern.

Extremely refined behaviour, however, cultivated, as an art of gracious living, has been characteristic only of societies with wealth and leisure, which admitted women as social equals of men. After the fall of Rome, the first European society to regulate behaviour in private life in accordance with a complicated code of etiquette was twelfth –century province in France. In Renaissance Italy too, wealthy and leisured society developed an extremely complex code of manners, but the rules of fashionable society had less influence on the daily life of the lower classes. Indeed, many of the rules, such as how to enter a banquet room, or how to use a handkerchief or sword for ceremonial purposes, were irrelevant to the way of life of the average working man, who spent most of his life outdoors in his poor hut and most probably did not have a handkerchief, certainly not a sword, to his name.

Yet the essential basis of all good manners does not vary. Considerations for the old and weak and the avoidance of harming or giving unnecessary offence to others is a feature of all societies everywhere and at all levels, from the highest to the lowest. You can easily think of dozens of examples of customs and habits in your daily life which come under this heading.

### Set I

#### Question 1a

[1×5]

**Direction:** Each question below is followed by four responses. Choose the correct answer or response that best fits the given question and write it in your answer sheet.

- (i) The word 'etiquette' means
- A. rules of correct and polite behaviour in a society.
  - B. bowing one's head.
  - C. a complex way of one's behaviour.
  - D. good habit of eating and drinking.
- (ii) The Absolute Rulers made etiquette very difficult because
- A. they wanted to have a polite society.
  - B. the primitive people were backward.
  - C. they did not want to become familiar.
  - D. they wanted to live a highly sophisticated life.
- (iii) All the following are good examples of etiquettes except
- A. bowing one's head before an elder.
  - B. giving a seat to an aged person in a bus.
  - C. cutting the queue.
  - D. saying 'thank you' after receiving something.
- (iv) Identify the genre of the essay
- A. expository
  - B. narrative
  - C. argumentative
  - D. descriptive
- (v) The first country to regulate behavior in private life
- A. Italy
  - B. Rome
  - C. England
  - D. France

**Question 1b****[20]**

- (i) How can etiquette be helpful to people? (5)
- (ii) Explain two features of etiquette that are commonly practiced all over the world. (5)
- (iii) What kind of essay is the given piece? Why? (5)
- (iv) Bring out two example of etiquette that you follow in your daily life. (5)

**Set II****Question 2****[25]**

**Direction:** Read the following questions carefully. Copy the number of the questions onto your answer sheets and answer them accordingly.

- (i) According to the author, what are some of the causes for the evolution of etiquette? Explain four causes mentioned in the essay. (10)
- (ii) Is it important for an individual to follow the right etiquette? Bring out at least five customs and habits of etiquette in our Bhutanese society. (5 +10)

**Section C: Poetry**

**Direction:** Read the poem given below carefully. From the two sets of questions on this poem, choose ONE SET and write your responses in your answer sheet.

Do Not Go Gentle into that Good Night

By Dylan Thomas.

Do not go gentle into that good night,  
Old age should burn and rave at close of day;  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

Though wise men at their end know dark is right,  
Because their words had forked no lightning, they  
Do not go gentle in that good night.

Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright  
Their frail deeds might have danced in a green bay,  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

Wild men who caught and sang the sun in flight,  
And learn, too late, they grieved it on its way,  
Do not go gentle into that good night.

Grave men, near death, who see with blinding sight  
Blind eyes could blaze like meteors and be gay,  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

And you, my father, there on the sad height,  
Curse, bless, me now with your fierce tears, I pray.  
Do not go gentle into that good night.  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

## Set 1

### Question 1a

**Direction:** Each question below is followed by four responses. Choose the correct answer or response that best fits the given question and write it in your answer sheet.

- (i) “Rage, rage against the dying of the light”. The line is an example of
- metaphor.
  - personification
  - hyperbole
  - simile
- (ii) In this poem the speaker persuades his \_\_\_\_\_ against resignation to death.
- Son
  - Mother
  - Father
  - Old man
- (iii) The mood of the speaker is
- angry
  - rebellious
  - sad
  - serene
- (iv) “That good night” refers to
- Night
  - End of the day
  - Peace
  - Death
- (v) The poem is about
- Surrender to death
  - How to live in old age
  - How a night should be
  - The peace in night

### Question 1b

**Directions:** Read the following questions carefully. Copy the number of the questions onto your answer sheets and answer them briefly.

- (i) The speaker advises several notes to the old man, explain any two advices mentioned in the poem. (5)
- (ii) If you were an old man or women in the poem, what would be your reaction on this face of lie? (5)
- (iii) The speaker explains the human in four wide categories: wise man, good man, wild man and grave man with strong reasons. Which category of human do you think is the best to you? Explain with two concrete reasons. (5)
- (iv) Explain the line. “Do not go gentle into that good night.” (5)

## Set II

### Question 2

**Directions:** Read the following questions carefully. Copy the number of the questions onto your answer sheets and answer them accordingly.

- (i) Discuss two major themes portrayed in the poem (10)
- (ii) Using the ideas from the above poem write a poem comprise of not less than four stanzas. (15)

### Question Ia

- i) Protagonist plays the role of
- Antigone, Tiresias and Messenger.
  - Tiresias, Creon and Heamon.
  - Messenger, Ismene and Sentry.
  - Creon, Messenger and Antigone.
- ii) The drama “Once Upon a Greek stage” is a story from a ...
- king of Thebs.
  - creative writing of Beth McMaster
  - ancient epic of Greek civilization.
  - Greek mythology
- iii) Among two brothers – Eteocles and Polynices, who was the first person to succeed their father?
- Both the brothers became the ruler simultaneously.
  - Eteocles.
  - The crown remained unoccupied after the death of their father.
  - Polynices.
- i) Which of the following is the most triggering conflict set in the play?
- Human values in maintaining interpersonal relation among the siblings.
  - Desires and mental defilements of human beings.
  - Power and selfishness of the human beings.
  - Death and problems of human beings.
- ii) Tiresias, the prophet makes burnt offering to gods and tell about the future from the things that appear in the smoke. Based on the above line which is TRUE about the people of Thebes.
- Prophet is the most revered person in the country.
  - Prophet has all the control over the people and has special quality.
  - He is the only advisor in the country as per the Greek mythology.
  - Early Greeks placed a lot of faith in messages from the gods.

### Question Ib

- Which character appeals you the most? Support your answer with two strong reasons.
- Pass two concrete judgments on the case, “Eteocles and Polynices succeeding over the throne”
- Explain two important outcomes of the play.
- Antigone defied the decree passed by the king, “polynices, like his brother, should be given the dignity of burial.” Based on this statement explain the role of women and its implications.

### Set II

### Question 2

**Directions:** Read the following questions carefully. Copy the number of the questions onto your answer sheets and answer them accordingly.

- Explain the elements of drama. Your answer must be supported with evident examples from the drama, “Once Upon a Greek Stage” (10)
- Give critical appreciation to the drama “Once Upon a Greek Stage” by Beth McMacter.