

Session – 2024-25  
Entrance Examination Modal Paper B.F.A.  
Subject- English, Paper- 3<sup>rd</sup>

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**Time- 1 Hour**

**Marks-50**

**Instructions-**

- **All questions are compulsory**
- **Read each question carefully and follow the instructions**
- **All answers must be carefully numbered to match the relevant questions**

**UNIT- A**

**Attempt all the following questions. Answer each question preferably in one to two sentences: 10x1=10 Marks**

1. What is the rhyming scheme of a poem?
2. Define short story in your words.
3. Name any one Indian writer.
4. What is the nationality of the writer *Bama*?
5. Name any one play written by William Shakespeare.
6. What is alliteration?
7. Name any two Indian Poets.
8. What is the difference between simile and metaphor?
9. Name any two Tibetan writers.
10. What is a stanza?

**UNIT-B**

**Answer any five of the following questions in about 100-150 words each: 5x2= 10 Marks**

1. What is the theme of a story? Give one example.
2. Who is the writer of the short story “The Enemy”? Comment on the theme of patriotism in it.

3. Name any five essential features of a short story in detail.
4. Correct all the following spellings-
  - a) Writter
  - b) Systam
  - c) Umbrelle
  - d) Grammer
  - e) Abboot
5. Explain the use of satire in the story “The Tiger King”.
6. Define the genre of Interview.

### UNIT-C

Answer any five of the following questions in about 300 words each.

**5x4= 20 Marks**

1. Define Literature in your words? Explain any one genre/type of literature in your words.
2. Write a note on importance of characters in a short story.
3. What is the theme of the story “The Last Lesson”?
4. Attempt a critical appreciation of any one poem of your choice.
5. Explain the following stanza with reference to context-

I looked again at her, wan, pale  
as a late winter’s moon and felt that old familiar ache, my childhood’s  
fear, but all I said was, see you soon, Amma,  
all I did was smile and smile and smile.....

6. Write a short note on any one of the literary terms with examples-
  - a) Hyperbole
  - b) Metaphor
  - c) Paradox
  - d) Sonnet

## UNIT-D

**Answer any 1 question.**

**1X10 Marks**

1. Write two small paragraphs of any one of the following topics.

- a) Should Plastic be banned?
- b) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- c) My Favorite Teacher

**OR**

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

- a) Lhasa, the capital city of Tibet, is located on a plateau 3,660 meters above sea level. Snow-capped mountains surround it, and its lofty position has earned it the nickname 'roof of the world'. Tibet itself is enclosed on three sides by mighty mountain ranges - the Himalayas, Karakoram and Kun Lun mountains.
- b) For centuries, Lhasa remained one of the most isolated and mysterious cities. It is the spiritual home of Tibetan Buddhism, sometimes known as Lamaism, because the monks are known as lamas. During festive occasions, the monks will wear their distinctive pointed headdress, which is either yellow or red in colour. The height of the crest of a lama's hat shows how much he knows. Their religious head is the Dalai Lama, who was head of the religious order and government in Tibet before the Chinese invasion in 1950.
- c) The impressive Potala Palace, a massive red and white building, overlooks the city. Built-in the 17th century, the Potala Palace consists of 13 storeys and rises over 110 meters in height. Its two parts, the White Palace and the

Red Palace contain libraries, prayer halls, and shrines with over 1,000 rooms. It was the winter palace of the Dalai Lama. The title 'Dalai Lama' comes from the Mongolian language and means 'ocean of wisdom'. It was a title bestowed by a Mongol ruler on a monk called Tsong Khapa in 1578. He was the head of the Gelukpa sect of Tibetan Buddhism, which eventually took control of the government in Tibet.

- d) After nine years under Chinese control, the Tibetans rebelled against the Chinese authorities, and the Chinese army responded by destroying many monasteries and killing many monks. The Dalai Lama fled to India together with thousands of Tibetans. Before the Chinese invasion, a large proportion of Tibetan men became monks.
- e) Many Tibetans still wear their traditional dress, the 'chuba', although many now wear western or Chinese-styled clothes. The chuba is a long thick cloak of wool or sheepskin belted at the waist. Both men and women like to wear jewellery, including lucky Buddhist charms made of silver, gold, or semi-precious stones such as turquoise or amber. Hats of all shapes and sizes are worn.

- 1. At what height the city of Lhasa is located?**
- 2. Why is Tibet known as the 'roof of the world'?**
- 3. What is the structure of Potala Palace like?**
- 4. What is the connection between the height of a lama's hat and his knowledge?**
- 5. What is 'chuba'?**

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