

**GAYATRI VIDYA PARISHAD COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING FOR WOMEN  
(AUTONOMOUS)**

(Affiliated to Andhra University, Visakhapatnam)

**I B. Tech I Semester Regular Examinations, January 2025**

**ENGLISH- 24HE11RC01**

(Common to CSE & IT)

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**SOLUTION SCHEME OF VALUATION**

1.a. Swami Vivekananda's assertion in "The Secret of Work" that every action, when done selflessly, contributes to one's spiritual progress According to him, Man must work incessantly without attachment. Bhagavad Gita says that Work is worship. If we work continuously without attachment, we will be free from all sorts of misery.

The rippling effect of the work done by us is called Samskara, which is our inherent tendency that strengthens our character. Good and bad actions will have their own consequences. Good actions bring good and bad actions lead to bad outcomes. We have to work continuously without any attachment. Then only, will our soul be free of bondage. Every work we do, leaves an impression on subconscious region of the mind. The sum total of such impressions makes our character. We have to do good work without expecting results to build a good character. This is the will of character framed by Swami Vivekananda.

Vivekananda puts it beautifully that our best work comes when we stop being very preoccupied with the result. He also adds that we have to work like strangers and sojourners in this land. Work incessantly without attachment. We must not be selfish while working. Selfish work is a slave's work. If you work like a master, it brings happiness, peace and blessedness as its result. We have to look upon work as 'Worship', dedicating the result of our work unto God.

Here the writer notes Lord Krishna's advice to Arjuna stating that God is the master and He loves and working like a master makes him unattached.

1.b. A dialogue of 5 exchanges without any grammatical errors and using phrases of introducing others.

2.a. The poem starts on an advisory note. The speaker begins by talking about how to react in certain situations. The speaker creates presents a few hypothetical situations when one is likely to lose one's temper. One instance is when one is very angry that they are about to say something harsh and rude. Another situation is when one is about to hear an insult from the other person. This insult, the speaker says, would be very difficult to forget.

So he says that when you are angry and are about to shout at the other person or hear an insult from the other person, the best way to let go of any resentment is to stay silent. He says that if your mind is calm and tranquil, you will be able to overcome your negative emotions.

Then the speaker talks about a situation where one has been cheated or feels they have been deceived by the other person. In such types of situations, the speaker says that one can get angry quite easily. One can also feel irritated and disappointed when their orders or wishes

are not fulfilled.

At this point, the speaker says that maintaining silence and staying calm will help one get over the selfishness and spiteful emotions that they might be feeling. By staying calm and maintaining silence one can purge and let go of their negative emotions and mind-sets. And it is important to keep quiet even though you know you are right in an argument.

In the last stanza, the speaker leaves the readers with his last advice to always maintain their mental balance. He says that having a balanced mentality while being confronted by unknown enemies or even by known betrayers will allow one to overcome the situation.

Both of these situations can be the driving factor that push the person over the edge and incite negative and violent reactions from them. But when the surroundings are filled with arrogance, hatred and anger, one has to keep their composure as it is the best way to deal with the negativity. The speaker calls this the most important life skill.

2.b. i. simple

ii. powerful

iii. quickly

iv. excited

2.c. i. brave, courageous, heroic, daring, fearless

ii. ungenerous, uncharitable, selfish, meager, miserly

iii. unselfish, selfless, generous, charitable, benevolent, humanitarian

3.a. The story unravels class-based prejudice through Kezia, the youngest Burnell sister who opens the big white gates of her family's home to allow the Kelveys inside to see the doll's house. The gates are a symbol of the Burnell's class superiority, physically separating them from poor outsiders. By opening them, Kezia demonstrates how a strict boundary can be easily broken with a simple act of kindness.

Kezia's opening of the gates is made all the more powerful by the fact that even acceptable girls are only allowed to enter the courtyard in pairs to see the doll's house, and not "to come traipsing through the house." Kezia is the only Burnell to reject such classist thinking. She enjoys swinging on her family's gates, physically teetering between the inside and the outside of her home—between what she wants to do and what she has been told to do. By showing empathy for the lower class Kelveys, Kezia overcomes the harshness of her peers and society. Notably, when the Kelveys eventually do see the doll's house, their experience of it proves no different than that of the other little girls. They gaze on it with the same wonder, and little Else even notices the small lamp that Kezia, too, admires. The story up to this point has depicted how class differences have serious consequences about who gets to experience beauty and friendship, and who does not. Through these final moments, however, Mansfield argues that class distinctions are ultimately petty, unfair, and meaningless.

3.b. The meaning of Phrasal verbs changes according to the context.

- i. The plane took off after a long delay
- ii. He setup a garment factory in the outskirts of the city.
- iii. The car broke down on the highway.
- iv. A number of people turned up for the navy day celebrations.
- v. I have given up eating meat.
- vi. We need to figure out the expenses for the trip.
- vii. They ran into trouble with the authorities.

4.a. The poem was written when India was under the British Rule and people were eagerly waiting to get their freedom from the British Rule. The poem is written in the form of a prayer to the God, the Almighty for a true freedom for his country. And thus Tagore reveals his own concept of freedom throughout the poem, Where the Mind is Without Fear.

In the very first line, the poet prays to the Almighty that his countrymen should be free from any fear of oppression or forced compulsion. He wishes that everyone in his country has his head held high in dignity. In other words, according to him, in a truly free country every person should be fearless and should have a sense of self dignity.

Then, the poet dreams of a nation where knowledge would be free. Education should not be restricted to the upper class only but everybody should be allowed to acquire knowledge. Not only that, the children should learn freely from the nature and the world around them. They should not be forced to memorize some predetermined lessons. And this is Tagore's typical concept of education.

He emphasizes on the unity of not only of his countrymen but also of the entire world. He thinks there should be no division among people based on their caste, creed, colour, religion or other baseless superstitions. In other words, prejudices and superstitions should not divide the people in groups and break their unity.

Tagore wants a nation where people are truthful. They should not be superficial and words should come out from the depth of their hearts.

He wants everyone to work hard to reach their goal, and in the long run to reach perfection. He thinks they should not be tired by working. People should not be lazy and ignoring their work.

The poet compares 'reason' or logical thinking to a "clear stream' and in the next line compares 'dead habits' or superstitious beliefs to a 'dreary desert'. He wants the stream of reason not to lose its way into the desert of prejudices. In short, people's thought should be monitored by rational thinking, not by superstition; logic should rule over old baseless beliefs. The poet wishes his countrymen to be progressive and broad-minded. He wants that their

minds are “led forward” to “ever-widening thought and action” by the Almighty. In short, we should be open-minded and do something unusual or extraordinary, overcoming the narrowness of mind.

In the final line of the poem, the poet addresses the God as ‘Father’. He asks him to awaken his country into such a ‘heaven of freedom’ where the above conditions meet.

To make it clear, the poet prays to the Almighty (my Father) to raise or lift (awake) his country to such heights where freedom would be realised at its best (a heaven of freedom).

4.b. Format of formal letter (address/station, date, subject, salutation & complimentary close)

Body of the letter relevant to the given question  
appropriate use of grammar and vocabulary

5.a. The last leaf symbolizes Johnsy’s will to live; when the last leaf falls from the vine, she tells Sue, she will die. Johnsy sees the last leaf as a symbol of her hold on life; when it falls to the ground she thinks that she too will “go sailing down, down, just like one of those poor tired leaves.” In contrast, both Sue and their downstairs neighbor Mr. Behrman reject that the leaf has any symbolic value. “What have old ivy leaves to do with you getting well?” asks Sue with “magnificent scorn.” Nonetheless, Behrman accepts that Johnsy has completely identifies herself with the leaf. He goes out in the storm to paint a realistic last leaf on the wall. It restores Johnsy to health by reminding her that “it is a sin to want to die.” Thus, the leaf represents Johnsy (since its trajectory is parallel to hers), and it also represents the effects of symbolism, since Behrman’s purely symbolic gesture saves Johnsy’s life. Significantly, Behrman is a failed artist who has tried all his life to paint a masterpiece, and Sue declares that the leaf he paints is his masterpiece. This suggests that the symbolic power of art is best when it is used to help others.

Behrman is an alcoholic and earns money by posing as a model for artists in the neighborhood. Despite his gruff exterior, he has a soft spot for Sue and Johnsy. He is initially dismissive of the idea that leaves on a vine could have anything to do with Johnsy’s health, but ultimately goes outside on a cold and rainy night to paint a realistic-looking leaf onto the wall outside her window so that she will think one last leaf has miraculously survived the storm. As a result of his sacrifice, he catches pneumonia and dies reflecting his character of selflessness.

5.b. Definition/appropriate explanation of Note-making

Content should be without grammatical mistakes

Advantages of making notes -Note making helps to remember what we learnt some time ago -Record only essential information -improves understanding-analysis -interpretation of information-promotes coherence and reasoning in writing.

6.a. The poet tells his son that he should keep calm and patient when others do fail and put the blame on him. He should trust himself when all others doubt him. However, he should also make a room for their doubts and try understanding what made them doubt him. In the fifth line, the poet says that one should wait patiently for success and should never be tired by waiting because success comes to those who work hard and remain patient. Next, the poet tells his son that other people will often tell him lies. However, he should never lie in his life and always remain truthful. Others will hate him. But he should never hate them back and rather spread love.

In the last line, the poet advises him to neither look too good, nor talk too wise because if he acts upon all the advice the poet gave above, he (his son) will look too good and wise among the common people. The poet says that he should dream big but never make the dreams his master. Similarly, he should think good about goals, future, etc. but never make thoughts his aim because in order to succeed in life, one has to work hard. Mere dreaming and thinking will never lead one to the path of success. Hence one should dream of goals and think of a better future and at the same time should work hard to achieve them.

The poet says that one should make one heap of all the achievements one has made and then take big risks. In other words, one should never be afraid of doing things that can either make one successful or ruin everything (pitch-and-toss). If one fails after taking big risks, he should start again from the beginning without thinking or saying anything about the loss to others. One should try again and again until one succeeds.

The poet talks about the importance of time. According to him, time is precious and will never come back. Hence one should start utilizing each and every second of life. In the final two lines, the poet tells his son if he (his son) acts upon all the advice he gave above, he will be able to achieve whatever he likes and he will be a Man i.e. a true human.

6.b. Definition/appropriate explanation of the term idiomatic expression.

Any 5 idioms with their meanings.

7.a. Francis Bacon says that the three purposes of studies are delight, ornament, and ability. The first useful purpose is that reading delights the reader. In one's private space, reading is useful as it provides great pleasure. Therefore, irrespective of personal preferences, reading not only compensates for boredom, but also gives great pleasure to the reader. The second purpose is studies add ornament to discourse. When a well-read person engages in a written or spoken discussion, reading helps the person to exhibit his knowledge in a much better way than an average person. For instance, in Bacon's essays such as *Of Truth* and *Of Love*, we see the usage of Latin phrases. This shows Bacon is good at Latin and he uses Latin as an ornament in his essays. Studies also improve one's ability of judgment and arrangement of things.

One can be an expert at something even without studies, but there lies a distinction between an expert and a learned man. Bacon says that an expert can execute his plan, and even judge a situation but a learned man can perform better in giving advice, making plans, and managing things. The efficiency of a learned man is better than an expert.

7.b. Format of the essay (Introduction, Body& Conclusion)- Content of the essay with unity of thought, coherence and examples relevant to the given topic- Correct usage of grammar & vocabulary

8.a. The Casuarina tree symbolizes nostalgia, longing, and cherished memories, while the English trees represent her feelings of isolation. The closing lines of the poem emphasize the notion of a poem as a written memory. The poet calls upon "Love" to safeguard the tree and her poem from the ravages of time, underscoring their enduring significance.

Toru Dutt's '*Our Casuarina Tree*' explores the poet's childhood memories in India. Her description of the tree expresses her pride in the tree for it remains strong despite the creeper winding around like a python. From her description of its appearance, she moves on to describe the activities happening around it in the next stanza. In the third stanza, she ensures that the beauty of the tree is no more than an added gift, for her real connection with the tree lies in the numerous happy memories she shared with it.

In the stanza that follows, she tells how the tree manifests itself in the foreign land as she has seen it at her young age. Finally, in the concluding part, she wants to honor the tree, therefore she makes an attempt to write a poem. Also, she seeks Love's support to preserve the tree from the affliction of time.

- 8.b. i. She was happier than I was.  
ii. He doesn't know the answer to the question.  
iii. She is the best player in the team.  
iv. He is an engineer working for a tech company.  
v. She is the smartest student in the class.  
vi. We were excited for the trip.  
vii. There are many books on the table.

9.a. Tom is stuck painting Aunt Polly's fence. He's even jealous of Jim's chore of going to fetch water, which would at least give him the chance to talk to others at the well. Tom tries to convince Jim to trade tasks, but Jim says Aunt Polly has already told him not to let Tom leave the fence. Jim resists Tom's offer of a white marble in exchange for painting some of the fence, but gives in when Tom promises to show him his sore toe. Aunt Polly immediately arrives and forces Jim away with a smack from her shoe.

Tom continues whitewashing the fence when along comes Ben Rogers, eating an apple and playing at running an imaginary steamboat. Tom pretends to be wholly absorbed in his task. When Ben teases him about having to work, Tom contends that whitewashing is a privilege, and one that Aunt Polly would only trust to him. Ben begs Tom to let him try, which Tom does, but only after Ben agrees to hand over the rest of his apple to Tom.

Tom plays this trick on other boys for the rest of the day. He amasses all sorts of treasure—a dead rat on a string, marbles, a chalk fragment, and more—and gets the boys to do so much work for him that the fence has three coats by quitting time. He feels delighted, rich, and optimistic about the world.

9.b. Introduction of e-mail etiquette -Do's of e-mail etiquette- Don'ts of e-mail etiquette.

10.a. The poet talks about the "night" that surrounds him as a metaphor for his problems and how he stays "unconquered." Life is full of problems and "bludgeonings of chance," but he refuses to give up or lose hope. Embracing his role as the "captain" of his own mind, he takes charge of his life and how he handles its challenges.

Henley shows how important it is to be strong, brave, and in control of yourself through vivid images and determined language. *Invictus* encourages readers to face their problems head-on by showing that the human spirit can endure and never give up, even when outside forces cause pain and battle. "Invictus" is a poem about resilience in the face of suffering. This resilience comes from the courage to embrace life and refuse despair. In addition to its proud statement of the speaker's current bravery, the poem is also a balm against any future instances of adversity; it's ultimately an assertion of the boundless strength of the human spirit.

The poem has a repetitive structure that emphasizes the recurring nature of adversity and the constancy of inner strength. The first stanza, for instance, begins with the prepositional phrase "out of" as the speaker emerges from the darkness of suffering that "covers" the speaker. This stanza then closes with an assertion of the speaker's "unconquerable soul." That is, the speaker's resilience remains untouched by life's difficulties. The second stanza takes a similar form, now turning to physical bludgeoning as a metaphor for life's unpredictable difficulties. Though "bloodied," the speaker doesn't bow to these difficulties and instead faces them head on.

The third and fourth stanzas consider future challenges that lie "Beyond this place," but again reaffirm that the speaker remains "unafraid" and self-possessed as "the master of my fate."

10.b. Format of an email (recipients email address, subject, salutation & complimentary close)-Body of the email relevant to the given question-appropriate use of grammar and vocabulary



