

## NOTICE

FIRST UNIT TEST OF B.A.I  
YEAR COMPULSORY ENGLISH AND ENGLISH  
LITERATURE SHALL BE HELD ON 18.09.2023.  
ATTENDANCE COMPULSORY

*Rashmi*

**RASHMI PARASKAR**  
**ASSO.PROFESSOR**  
**C.P.& BERAR COLLEGE,**  
**NAGPUR.**

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**C. P. & Berar College, Nagpur.**  
**COMPULSORY ENGLISH**  
**B. A. I**  
**I st Semester**  
**Unit Test I**  
**2023-24**

**Marks: 20**

**Time: 1 hour**

**All questions are compulsory.**

1. You are a graduate with B. A. degree in English literature. Write an application for the post of English teacher in South Point School, Besa, Nagpur. **10**
2. You are a graduate with B. Com. degree. with specialization in tally . Write an application for the post of assistant clerk required in Pinnacle Institute of Technology. **10**

NAME :- Ashwini Pawankule  
CLASS :- [B.A - I]  
SUBJECT :- Compulsory English  
1st Unit test

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Ashwini

Q.1) Ans :-

To,  
The Principal,  
South Point School,  
Besa Road,  
Nagpur - 24  
Dt. 09/08/20

Subject :- Application for the position of English  
Teacher

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my interest in the English Teacher position at South Point School, Besa, Nagpur, as advertised. With a Bachelor of Arts degree in English Literature and passion for teaching, I am confident in my ability to contribute effectively to your esteemed institution.

Q. 2) Ans :-

To,  
The Manager,  
Pinnacle Institute of Technology,  
Narendra Nagar,  
Nagpur, 42  
Dt. 09/08/23

Subject :- Application for the post of  
Assistant Clerk.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my interest in the Assistant Clerk position at Pinnacle Institute of Technology, as advertised. With a Bachelor's degree in Commerce, specializing in Tally, I believe I possess the skills and qualifications necessary to contribute effectively to your team.

Thank you for considering my application. I am eager to further discuss how my qualifications and enthusiasm align with the needs of your institution. Please find my attached resume for additional information.

Yours Sincerely,  
XYZ.

# NOTICE

SECOND UNIT TEST OF B.A.I  
YEAR COMPULSORY ENGLISH AND ENGLISH  
LITERATURE SHALL BE HELD ON 17.10.2023.  
ATTENDANCE COMPULSORY

*Rashmi*

RASHMI PARASKAR  
ASSO.PROFESSOR  
C.P.& BERAR COLLEGE,  
NAGPUR.

**C. P. & Berar College, Nagpur.**  
**COMPULSORY ENGLISH**  
**B. A. I**  
**I st Semester**  
**Unit Test II**  
**2023-24**

**Marks: 20**

**Time: 1 hour**

**All questions are compulsory.**

I. Answer the following questions in about 100 words.

A] What is the speaker's definition of success? substantiate your answer with relevant inputs from the poem? 5M

B] How does Sarojini Naidu successfully depict the charm, the variety and the fascinating beauty of the Bazaars of Hyderabad ? 5M

C] Life is never a bed of roses. How can one tackle disappointments and failures to rise above them? 5M

D] Sarojini Naidu was hailed as the "Nightingale of India". How does the poem in the " Bazaar of Hyderabad" under study justify this title? 5 M

Name: Sakshi, M. Patil

Roll no: 1866

compulsory paper

C.P. and Bera College, Nagpur

unit Test I :-

Q) what is the speaker's definition of success?

Substantiate your answer with relevant -

→ "Don't quit" is an inspiring poem written by Edgar A. Guest. The poem is about not to give in life when thing is going wrong. Be focused on your life goals.

The poem has kept strangers. The poem is very well written with simple words. The poem does not follow single rhyme scheme. The poem is rich with many figure of speech. For example metaphors, alliteration etc.

Q) The poem gives the message that people should not quit when things are going wrong. The poem's motive is to be successful in life. It states that we can reach but most quit like is full of ups and downs. We should always keep faith in ourselves. Every one should always keep hope in difficult time.

② Life is naive head of deer, the for

How can tackle disappointment and  
belittles to rise above them?

→ Don't quit is an inspiring poem

written for subjects of quest

The poem about when things are  
going wrong be focused on  
your life goals.

The poem has lovely stanzas

The poem is very sweet

written with simple words. The

poem does not follow a simple

rhyme scheme. The poem rich with

many figures of speech for

example ~~metaphors~~, metaphors, alliteration

life is full of problems faced

by the ~~rich~~ people, in the

people in the problems faced.

Impartain put effort into being

successful if you want to succeed

you should have faith which

successful ~~becomes~~ one ~~to~~

should ~~believe~~ also

keep working

g



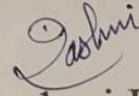
(D) Sarojini Naidu was hailed as the 'Nightingale of India'. How does the poem in

(D) (A) How does Sarojini Naidu successfully depict the charm, the variety and the variety and the fascinating beauty of the bazaars of Hyderabad?

→ In the poem in the bazaars of Hyderabad poet Sarojini Naidu asks a series of questions about their goods the merchant, vendor, peddler, goldsmith, hair seller and Hyderabad market. The connoisseur feel.

## Notice

Third unit test of B.A. I  
Year compulsory English and English  
Literature shall be held on 26.02.2024.  
Attendance Compulsory



Rashmi Paraskar  
Asso.Professor  
C.P. & Berar College,  
Nagpur.

**C. P. & Berar College, Nagpur.**  
**COMPULSORY ENGLISH**

**B. A. I**

**II Semester**

**Unit Test III**

**2023-24**

**Marks: 20**  
**hour**

**Time: 1**

**All questions are compulsory.**

Q. 1.(A) Answer in about 150 words each, the following questions. (5 Marks each)

a) How does Sudha Murthy describe her relationship with her father? How did she feel at the prospect of having lost him suddenly?

b) Comment on Sudha Murthy's style of narration.

c) How did Tigga manage to join the railway and subsequently the Army?

d) Why did the director seem unhappy with Gopal? Why do you think he referred to him as a puppet?

Name:- Ashwini Bawankule.

C.P. And Betar College.

B.A I<sup>st</sup> Year II<sup>n</sup> Sem

Sub: English (Compulsory)

Roll. No. 1827

Year. 2023-24

III unit Test.

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(1)

Que 1 (A)

Ans (b)

Sudha Murty was born in 1950 in Shiggaon in North Karnataka. She did her M.Tech in Computer science, and is now the chairperson of the Infosys Foundation. A prolific writer in English and Kannada, she has written nine novels, few technical books, three travelogues. Her work inspires many of her writing. By profession she is a professor at Engineering college and chairperson of Infosys foundation, she is involved in initiatives such as setting up orphanages, computer labs and libraries in rural area of Karnataka. She also started public health care programmes under Gates Foundation. She is the pioneer of Computer education in schools and acted in different Marathi and Kannada films. She wrote many stories which are famous.

Her literary work is emotional, truthful and so realistic that creates an interest in readers to read the book. Her language is simple to understand. Her work is feminist. Millennials musing on the meaning of feminism, should definitely read her work, she is a living school of what an

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Ashwini

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empowered women should be. Her story is children-friendly and is free of foul language, violence or hate words and shallow philosophy. In short, she serves a slice of a middleclass urban women life through her work.

Ans (e) "The Antitode" is a short tale written by the Indian author R.K. Narayan.

The protagonist of this tale is Gopal, who is an actor. He is advised by the director to behave like a useless person. He does so in an effort to keep up with the script that has been provided to him. A script is written to direct his action and words. However, when Gopal visits an astrologer, he's faced with the prediction that he will soon die.

(5) R.K. Narayan also tries to provide a meaningful message regarding superstitions indirectly to the readers. He creates certain situations which seem to be humorous but carry a lot of inner meaning. The time when Gopal refused to act the scene in front of the boss, he came up with certain suggestions to not to act the scene that the public will turn away from theatre which present scenes of death. But the boss refuses and made the argument

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Then he got his celluloid collar and burnt it with his permission. Then he got his spectacles and smashed it with hammer. The quick man puzzled and he whispered that he didn't see through it a bit. The conjurer concluded that he had broken his watch, burnt his collar, smashed his spectacles and danced on his hat with his permission. With the quick man's permission, he smashed all these things. Thus, the conjurer took revenge on the quick man, for spoiling his show with his comments. The audience dispersed with a acceptance that there were some tricks that were not done up the conjurer's sleeve. The conjurer remained calm and played such a trick on the quick man that he could not only entertain the audience but also take revenge.

Ques 1 (B)

Ans (i) Why was Sudha Murthy angry at one of her colleagues? - because he hinted that she might have been lying.

Ans (ii) When Data arrived at her home, she expected to see a lot of people come to pay their se

(3)

clear that pictures with tragic incidents have grossed 30 percentage more than happy stories. The scene of death is also presented comically throughout the story. The conversation and reaction of Gopal and others are really funny and humorous. The moment when the assistant refuses to ~~post~~ postpone the shoot and the reaction of Gopal was really humorous. Instances of irony can be traced out here.

Ans (7) "The Conjuror's Revenge" is a short story written by Stephen Leacock. The story is about the quick wit and intelligence of a magician as to how he teaches a lesson to a person who tries to spoil his magic show.

One day a conjurer was demonstrating his magic tricks in a show. But a quick man in the front row commented that the magician had things up his sleeve. He was continuously commenting on each trick of the conjurer. The magician decided to take revenge on the quick man for spoiling his show. He requested the quick man to give his gold watch, kerchief, handkerchief, collar, and spectacles. Then he asked for his permission to dare wear his silk hat. He passed on the hat with his feet and crushed his it.

## Notice

Fourth unit test of B.A. I  
Year compulsory English and English  
Literature shall be held on 27.03.2024.  
Attendance Compulsory.

*Rashmi*  
Rashmi Paraskar  
Asso.Professor  
C.P. & Berar College,  
Nagpur.



**C. P. & Berar College, Nagpur.**

**COMPULSORY ENGLISH**

**B. A. I**

**II Semester**

**Unit Test IV**

**2023-24**

**Marks: 20**

**Time: 1**

**hour**

**All questions are compulsory.**

Q. 1.(A) Answer in about 150 words each, the following questions. (5 Marks each)

1. Discuss the theme of the poem 'The School Boy' by William Blake.

2. Describe the school boy's experience at school.

3. Why does Tagore advocate giving up on how does of realistic forms of wondrous! Dunbar describes the feelings of the caged bird to bring out the significance of the theme?

4. Write a comparative study of the stone outside the cage and the conditions the bird is subjected to ?

Name :- Sangharsha Kaleshwar  
 class :- B.A. I  
 Sub :- English Compulsory  
 Roll no :- 1846  
 fourth unit test

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 20  
 Gashmi

Que 1 (A)

Ans ② The school boy poem is about an unhappy school boy. He likes the summer mornings and is fond of seeing the trees and the birds. We know that morning time is full of hopes and aspirations. He hears the distant sound of the huntsman's horn pleasant. Also, he wishes to sing with the skylark. In short, he enjoys being in the company of nature.

As he has to go to the school, his morning hours pass unhappily. As a result his life at school is also warlike. He is not interested in studies and books. Even the teacher's lecture bore him. The teacher also keeps a strict eye on all the

students so that they follow all the rules and regulations.

This, his day is spent in distress and sadness. Also, he loses all his joy. The poet compares the school with a tree under which children sit and learn. The boy says he does not find peace sitting under this tree also.

Ans ⑤ Paul Lawrence Dunbar, a renowned African American poet, wrote the poem 'Sympathy' is a thought-provoking literary piece about slavery and freedom. It was first published in 1899. The poem speaks about brutal slavery, racial segregation, and social discrimination practice in American society against the African American community using the metaphor of a caged bird. Dunbar highlights the importance of freedom. He also describes captivity through the plea and struggle of a caged bird.

As this poem is about the caged bird, the poet explains how the bird feels after being deprived of the pleasure of life. This feeling leads him to protest against it. The poem opens with a natural setting. Outside birds start chirping and the river takes turn to its way and the sun shines. Only the caged bird feels underprivileged. His suffering and feelings of constraints

He was the chieftain of Ulva island. Lord Ullin was against their marriage. At last, the daughter decided to elope with her lover. This enraged her father and gave them a hot chase with armed men. Both they had been fleeing together for three days from place to place. Lord Ullin and his armed horse men were behind them. If they found them in the narrow valley, they would kill him at once. The chieftain asked the boatman to delay and promised to give him a silver pound as a reward. The valiant boatman promised that he would row them over the ferry not in the hope of getting a silver pound but for his extremely beautiful bride.

# Attendance



C.P. & Bear Education society  
**C.P. BEAR EDUCATION SOCIETY'S COLLEGE**  
 B.A. I  
**SEMESTER I**  
 Subject: Compulsory english  
 Session : 2023 -24

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Student Name	FIRST UNIT TEST		SECOND UNIT TEST		THIRD UNIT TEST		FOURTH UNIT TEST	
			ATTENDANCE	MARKS	ATTENDANCE	MARKS	ATTENDANCE	MARKS	ATTENDANCE	MARKS
1	1603	NAGESHWAR MUKUNDRAO KUMARE	P	13	P	17	P	17	P	16
2	1604	PADMINI RADMINI THAKARA	P	16	P	16	P	16	P	16
3	1605	PRATIKSHA KISNAJI GAIKWAD	P	14	P	12	AB	16	AB	15
4	1606	ROHAN VASANT ATRAM	P	12	P	13	P	15	P	17
5	1607	ABHISHEK KRUSHNAJI KAYALKAR	P	12	P	14	P	13	P	12
6	1608	AKSHAY RAHUL GOKHALE	AB	AB	P	17	P	17	P	13
7	1609	KHUSHAL DILIP HEDAO	P	13	P	16	P	17	P	12
8	1610	ASHA SUDHAKAR KARANDIKAR	P	12	P	15	P	16	P	15
9	1611	ROSHNI JANARDHAN KURHADE	P	11	P	12	P	13	P	15
10	1612	NAGESH LALLU VELADI	P	15	P	13	P	12	P	13
11	1613	YASH JITENDRA GAIBHIYE	P	17	P	11	P	17	P	17
12	1614	PRACHI DIPAK SHELKE	P	12	P	12	P	14	P	11
13	1615	PURVAL SOMESHWAR SHINDEKAR	P	12	AB	13	P	15	P	15
14	1616	MAHASH OMDEO NANDANWAR	P	13	P	13	P	14	P	12
15	1618	AJAY DNYANESHWAR RAUT	P	17	P	16	P	17	P	13
16	1619	PRANALI BANDUJI PINJARE	P	12	P	11	P	13	P	12
17	1620	ALPEL RUPCHAND BAWANKAR	P	12	P	11	P	15	P	16
18	1621	PUJA SEVKRAM SHRIRANG	P	17	P	19	P	17	P	16
19	1622	RUPESH SURESH SHAHU	P	13	P	13	P	15	P	16
20	1623	PRITAM ARUN CHAVHAN	P	16	P	15	P	15	P	17
21	1624	ATUL ARUN CHAVHAN	P	16	P	15	P	13	P	18
22	1625	PALLAVI SEWAKRAM SHRIRANG	AB	AB	AB	12	P	14	P	15
23	1626	RITU DILIP YESANSURE	P	13	AB	12	P	17	P	12
24	1801	VAISHNAVI CHINTAMAN DHAKATE	P	12	P	13	P	18	P	13
25	1802	TRUSHA CHANDRAKANT MOTGHARE	P	15	P	12	P	13	P	12
26	1803	SUSHAMA DIWARU NAIK	P	17	P	16	P	12	P	14
27	1804	PRAMOD RAJIMSAY MADAVI	P	13	P	15	P	11	P	12
28	1805	KANTAPRASAD GANESH SONAR	P	15	P	17	P	15	P	15
29	1806	KASAK VINOD KHAPRE	P	12	P	13	P	14	P	16
30	1807	NISHA VINOD KHAPRE	P	13	P	12	P	16	AB	13
31	1808	KAJAL SHEKHAR LAROKAR	AB	AB	P	11	P	13	P	12
32	1809	PAYAL DHARMAPAL LANJEWAR	P	14	P	14	AB	12	P	12
33	1810	NEHA HARISH NIMJE	P	12	P	17	AB	12	P	18
34	1811	TANISHA ASHOK PIDGULWAR	P	16	P	15	P	16	P	18
35	1812	MEGHA ASHOK DHURVE	P	17	P	16	P	15	P	15
36	1813	VIJAYA SHANKAR BHUJADE	P	18	P	13	P	12	P	19
37	1814	TOMDEO RAJESH REHPADE	P	13	P	14	P	12	P	16
38	1815	TANISHKA PRASHANT DONGARE	P	13	P	12	P	14	P	16
39	1816	ADITYA SUNIL HUPUNDI	P	17	P	11	P	12	P	13
40	1817	PRITI KAMLESH HAPKA	AB	AB	P	17	P	13	P	12
41	1818	DIVYANK KHEMRAJ RAHATE	AB	AB	AB	17	P	12	P	13
42	1819	DIYA HARISH DHANORKAR	P	15	P	12	P	17	P	11
43	1822	PRATIK SATISH ASWAE	P	13	P	12	P	18	P	15
44	1823	MADHURI RAJU KORAM	P	11	P	15	P	13	P	17
45	1824	SAHIL ANIL PUNGATI	P	13	P	13	AB	13	P	16
46	1825	RAMAN DHURUVAJ KUMBHARE	P	12	P	16	AB	12	P	13
47	1826	AJIT MANOHAR DAHAKE	P	12	P	16	P	12	P	13
48	1827	ASHWINI DHANRAJ BAWANKULE	P	16	P	18	P	17	P	11
49	1828	ASHOK NARSA WADDE	P	17	AB	18	P	13	P	17
50	1829	SHITAL DIGAMBAR INGOLE	P	16	AB	15	P	16	P	18
51	1830	ARPIITA RAMESHJI VAIRAGADE	AB	AB	P	15	P	16	AB	11
52	1831	VIKASH RAMASIVAN SHRIVAS	P	18	P	12	P	17	P	18
53	1832	JAYSHRI RAJENDRA PARTETI	P	16	P	16	P	12	P	11
54	1833	GAURAO GAJANAN LIKEY	P	13	P	13	P	12	P	18
55	1834	SHUBHANGI RAMESH KORDE	P	15	P	13	P	13	P	13
56	1835	SHRENIKA YUVRAJ THAKARE	P	13	P	13	P	17	P	12
57	1836	MAHESH NARANGO ATRAM	P	17	P	11	AB	13	P	17
58	1837	NEHA SHANKAR SAHARE	P	13	P	17	P	12	P	13
59	1839	HIMANI ULHAS BHOYAR	P	16	P	15	P	13	P	14
60	1840	ISHWR RAJESH BAWANE	P	13	P	16	P	13	P	12
61	1841	SURYAKANT KISHOR SIRSAM	AB	AB	AB	13	P	11	AB	15
62	1842	SUHAS SAMBHAJI GAIBHE	P	12	P	12	P	15	AB	15
63	1843	RAJ RAMKISAN BOPCHE	P	15	P	14	P	7	P	13
64	1844	DURLABH MUKESH GHARDE	P	13	P	13	P	13	P	12
65	1845	ANIKET BHASKAR RATHOD	P	17	P	12	P	14	P	12
66	1846	SANGHARSHA DILIP KALESHWAR	AB	AB	AB	16	AB	12	P	12
67	1847	SHANTANU VIJAY TIJARE	P	16	AB	17	P	13	AB	13

			Attendance Marks	Attendance Marks	Attendance Marks	Attendance Marks	Attendance Marks			
70	1848	ANIKET HARIDAS DONGRE	P	14	P	12	P	13	P	17
71	1849	TRUPTI PRAKASH SAHARE	P	15	P	17	P	15	P	11
72	1850	UDAY VIJAY NIMBALKAR	P	13	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	12
73	1851	LOKESH ASHOKRAO THAKRE	P	17	P	15	P	15	P	11
74	1852	PINKI KANLAKAR NEWARE	P	12	P	15	P	15	AB	15
75	1853	JANHAVI RAMPURI RANA	AB	AB	P	13	P	14	P	11
76	1854	VASANT SHOBU TUMRETI	P	17	P	15	P	16	P	16
77	1855	RUCHIKA KRUSHNARAO DAYRE	P	15	P	15	P	17	P	17
78	1856	RAJU FAKARIGOTA	P	14	P	11	P	13	P	15
79	1857	JAGANNATH CHANDU MADAVI	P	11	P	14	P	12	P	16
80	1858	SRUSHTI GOVIND TAMBE	AB	AB	P	12	P	16	P	15
81	1859	SANDESH SURENDRA SONDAWALE	P	14	P	16	AB	AB	P	16
82	1860	KOMAL SURESHRAO DIDMUTHE	P	12	P	17	P	15	P	17
83	1861	RAJENDRA GOMA UIKEY	P	15	P	17	P	17	P	15
84	1862	AYUSHI DIPAK MAHALLE	AB	AB	P	15	P	14	P	14
85	1863	AKANKSHA VILAS MADAVI	P	17	P	16	P	12	P	13
86	1864	BHARTI CHANDU PUNEKAR	P	18	P	12	P	11	P	12
87	1865	ANIKET DEVANAND LADEKAR	P	14	P	14	P	18	P	15
88	1866	SAKSHI MANOJ PURI	P	12	P	13	P	17	P	17
89	1867	ANKESH PARASRAM SONWANE	P	15	AB	AB	P	15	AB	AB
90	1868	KARAN KOHALA TALANDI	P	17	P	11	P	16	P	16
91	1869	PRERNA ASHOK GANVIR	P	18	P	14	AB	AB	P	15
92	1871	GANESH DEVRAO FUNDE	P	15	P	12	P	13	P	17
93	1872	ASHVIN RAMESHVER CHAUDHARI	AB	AB	P	16	P	15	P	11
94	1873	MANISH SURESH MESHARAM	P	13	P	17	P	14	P	13
95	1874	AUM AVINASH KHAPARDE	P	11	P	16	P	12	P	16
96	1875	SAHIL PANJABRAO SHENDE	P	14	P	15	P	11	P	17
97	1876	KALYANI ASHOKRAO NAGARDHANE	P	12	P	15	P	14	P	14
98	1877	HIMANSHU MUKESH SATPLITE	P	13	P	16	P	13	P	16
99	1878	UDAYKUMAR TULSIRAM JHARIYA	AB	AB	P	17	AB	AB	P	13
100	1879	PRITI PANDHARI DEULKAR	P	16	P	15	P	15	P	12
101	1880	SACHIN KISHOR BAHESHWAR	P	15	P	18	P	17	P	11
102	1881	SANKET RAVI PANCHESHWAR	P	13	P	11	P	18	P	15
103	1882	VAISHNAVI RARINDRA CHAVHAN	P	11	P	13	AB	AB	P	17
104	1883	MONIKA RAJU MOHADIKAR	AB	AB	P	16	P	13	AB	AB
105	1884	PRIYANKA PRABHAKAR WAGH	P	18	P	14	P	15	P	16
106	1885	PUJA SHIVSHANKAR SELOKAR	P	17	AB	AB	AB	AB	P	15
107	1886	PRASHANT VINOD BARAPATRE	P	15	AB	AB	P	17	P	15