



**RX-0011-002601** Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. P. A. (Vocal/Tabla/Kathak) (Sem. VI) (CBCS)  
Examination  
March - 2019  
English (Core)**

**Faculty Code : 0011  
Subject Code : 002601**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- 1** Answer the following questions in brief : (Any **Three**) **18**
- (1) Describe the beginning of Vivekananad's journey to America.
  - (2) List man-made objects that Ganga associates itself with.
  - (3) Give brief introduction of Venus.
  - (4) What were objects that Yudhishtira and Duryodhana first staked?
  - (5) What are the comparisons used by William Wordsworth to enhance the beauty of the reaper's song?
- 2** Answer the following questions in detail : (Any **Two**) **16**
- (1) Why do the Ganga identifies itself with 'a beggar', 'a clown' and 'poison'?
  - (2) What remarks did Sakuni after winning Nakula and Sahdeva?
  - (3) Describe the appearance, the personality and the attitudes of Vivekananad.
- 3** Write short-note on any one of the following : **6**
- (1) The title 'Solitary Reaper'
  - (2) Jupiter and Venus

- 4 Re-narrate the following story in your words with creativity: 14

One hot day, a thirsty crow flew all over the field looking for water. For a long time, he could not find any. He felt very weak, almost lost all hope. Suddenly, he saw a water jug below the tree. He flew straight down to see if there was any water inside. Yes, he could see some water inside the jug!

The crow tried to push his head into the jug. Sadly, he found that the neck of the jug was too narrow. Then he tried to push the jug to tilt for the water to flow out, but the jug was too heavy.

The crow thought hard for a while. Then, looking around it, he saw some pebbles. He suddenly had a good idea. He started picking up the pebbles one by one, dropping each into the jug. As more and more pebbles filled the jug, the water level kept rising. Soon it was high enough for the crow to drink. His plan had worked.

- 5 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below : 16

Puppetry is an ancient form of theatre and entertainment practiced mostly in rural India. It is an art which enchants children as well as adults. Puppetry is the combination of several art forms like sculpture, painting, designing, acting, writing and music. A large variety of raw materials are used to create puppets. The famous puppets of Rajasthan are made out of wood and are known as Kathaputli. Leather, papier-mache, and stuffed cloth are also frequently used.

Puppets may also be classified according to the methods of manipulating them, that is, the means used by the puppeteer to make the puppets move, for example, hand puppets, string puppets, rod puppets and shadow theatre. In India, puppets are regarded as divine and held in reference by the puppeteer. After they become old and worn out, they are not discarded but kept at home like ageing relatives. The stories enacted by the puppets are influenced by the epics - Ramayana and Mahabharata, the Panchatantra stories and glorious tales of past warriors and heroes. The islands of Bali and Sumatra in Indonesia also have a rich tradition

of puppetry. Japan is famous for its puppets theatre called 'bunraku', in which majestic dolls almost 150 cm tall are animated and skillfully manipulated by several puppeteers.

**Questions :**

- (1) Where is the art of Puppetry generally practice?
- (2) Which other art forms are related with Puppetry?
- (3) Which materials are used to make puppetry?
- (4) Explain the ways in which puppets are classified.
- (5) How many kinds of puppets are there according to the method of manipulating them?
- (6) What is the source of the stories told in India through puppetry?
- (7) How are old and worn-out puppets treated?
- (8) How is the art of puppetry as practiced in Japan different from the one practiced in India?

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