



Shree Siddhababa Secondary School

Resunga-8, Khanigaun, Tamghas, Gulmi

Model Online Exam-2077

Grade: XI

Sub: Compulsory English (ENG. 003)

Time: 1Hr.

Full Marks: 35

Pass Marks: 15

Name:

Section:

Roll No.:

Attempt all the questions.

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Laxmi Prasad Devkota was a Nepali poet, playwright, essayist and novelist. Honored with the title of Mahakavi in Nepali literature, he was known as a poet with a golden heart. He is considered to be the greatest and most famous literary figure in Nepal. He was born on the night of Laxmi Puja on 13 November 1909 (B. S. 1966 Kartik 27) to father Teel Madhav Devkota and mother Amar Rajya Lakshmi Devi in Dhabidhara, Kathmandu. He started his formal education at Durbar High School, where he studied both Sanskrit Grammar and English. After finishing his matriculation exams from Patna of India at the age of 17, he pursued Bachelor of Arts along with Bachelor of Law at Tri-Chandra College. He studied up to Master's Degree in English. He worked in *Nepal Bhasaauwad Parishad*, where he met famous playwright Balkrishna Sama. He taught at Tri-Chandra College and Padma Kanya College.

Devkota contributed to Nepali literature by starting a modern Nepali language romantic movement in the country. He was the first writer born in Nepal to begin writing epic poems in Nepali literature. Nepali poetry rose to new heights with Devkota's innovative use of the language. He departed from the Sanskrit tradition that dominated the Nepali literary scene at the time. He was also inspired from the Newari language ballad song. Then, he wrote *Muna Madan*, a long narrative poem in a popular folk tune *Jhyaure bhaka*. *Muna Madan* is undoubtedly the best-selling book in the history of Nepali literature. Even the Rana rulers were also attracted by the poem. It has remained widely popular among the readers of Nepali literature.

Devkota, inspired by his five-month stay in a mental asylum in 1939, wrote a free-verse poem *Pagal*. It is a poem that blends social, political, religious, psychological and philosophical issues. It, of course, attacks the social and political evils of the time which even influenced him personally in bad manner. The poem deals with his usual mental ability and is considered one of the best Nepali language poems. Later on, the poem was translated into English by Devkota himself.

Devkota had the ability to compose long epics and poems with literary complexity and philosophical density in very short periods of time. He wrote *Shakuntala*, his first epic poem in the Nepali language, in 1945 in just three months. *Shakuntala* demonstrates Devkota's mastery of Sanskrit meter and diction. Devkota also published several collections of short lyric poems set in various traditional and non-traditional forms and meters. Most of his poetry shows the influence of English Romantic poets like Wordsworth and Coleridge.

Besides poetry, Devkota also made significant contributions to the genre of essay. He defied the conventional form of essays and broke the traditional rules of essay. His essays are generally satirical in tone and are characterized by their humour and criticism of the modernizing influences from the West on Nepali society. In the essay titled "Ke Nepal Sano Cha?" he expresses deeply

nationalistic sentiments against the colonial forces from British India. His essays are published in an essays book entitled *Laxmi Nibhandha Sanghraha*. Devkota also translated William Shakespeare's play Hamlet into Nepali.

Devkota was appointed member of the 'Nepal Advisory Committee' in 1952 by King Tribhuvan. Later in 1957, he was appointed as Minister of Education during Autonomous Governance under the premiership of Dr. K. I. Singh. Devkota's son, Padma Devkota, is also a poet and writer, and was the professor of Tribhuvan University. He was a chain smoker throughout his life. After a long battle with cancer, he died on 14 September 1959, at Aryaghat, along the bank of Bagmati River in Pashupatinath Temple, Kathmandu. His physical body has been departed, but he has always been immortal among the lovers of literature and the supporters of humanity.

A. Choose the best answer.

5×1=5

a. The word 'literary' in the 3rd line means:

i. of or related to literal meaning. ii. of or related to literature. iii. of or related to language.

b. The word 'meter' in the phrase 'traditional and non-traditional forms and meters' in the fourth paragraph indicates:

i. unit of length. ii. a line written in verse. iii. collection of poems.

c. The word 'asylum' in the 19th line means:

i. madness ii. refusal iii. refuse

d. The word 'hard-heartedness' is opposite in meaning to the word in the last paragraph, which is:

i. chain smoker ii. Autonomous iii. humanity

e. The word 'colonial' in the fifth stanza means:

i. social ii. gregarious iii. expansional

B. Complete the following sentences in NOT MORE THAN FIVE WORDS. 5×1=5

a. Devkota had the ability to compose epics

b. English Romantic poetry of influenced Devkota.

c. Devkota's supporters regard him

d. "Pagal" evils of the time.

e. *Muna Madan* is in a popular *Jhyaure bhaka*.

C. Answer the following questions.

5×1=5

a. When and where was Devkota born?

b. Where did Laxmi Prasad Devkota work as lecturer?

c. What happened to Nepali poetry because of Devkota?

d. What is the essay "Ke Nepal Sano Chha?" about?

e. In which highest political position was Devkota appointed?

2. Write short answers to any five of the following questions.

5X2=10

a. Describe the portrait that the narrator saw in the room. (*The Oval Portrait*)

b. To which two things does the speaker compare his love in the first stanza? (*A Red, Red Rose*)

c. What is the difference between oral tradition and literary tradition? (*Sharing Tradition*)

d. Why has the speaker come to the earth? (*Corona Says*)

e. How's the title "A Sunny Morning" justifiable? (*A Sunny Morning*)

3. Do as indicated in brackets and rewrite the sentences.

10×1=10

a. I have never been to Japan. (*Choose the adverb in the sentence and write below.*)

b. A large percentage of population (is / are / were) voting against her. (*Choose the correct one*)

c. What time did you arrive the airport? (*Put the correct preposition in the blank space.*)

d. Take an umbrella. It rain later. (*Use correct modal verb*)

e. She (read) 2 books last month. (*Use correct tense of the verb in bracket.*)

f. He promised (buying//to buy) me a candy. (*Choose the correct One.*)

g.(Because/Although/In spite of) Ram doesn't work hard, he earns a lot. (*Choose one*)

h. This is the bank was robbed last night. (*Fill with correct relative pronoun.*)

i. She said, "Don't ask me to help you?" (*Change into indirect speech.*)

j. I can develop this country into a prosperous nation. (*Change into passive.*)

Question contribution: Dev Prasad Pandit and Sujeeet Karki

Worksheet Design: Tika Khadka