

JPSC

6th JPSC Combined State Civil Services Main Examination 2018-19

Completely revised Study materials

English Language and Literature

PAPER - II

(PART 1 & 2)



Content

(a) <u>History of English Language</u>	5
◆ Indo-European Family of Language	6
◆ Establishment Of The Family	8
◆ Teutonic Verbal system, Teutonic Accent	8
◆ The First Sound Shifting or Grimm's Law	13
◆ Old English (Dialects of Old English, Characteristics of Old English, Old English Vocabulary)	13
◆ Characteristics of Old English	19
◆ Old English Vocabulary	20
◆ Middle English (Dialects of Modern English; Characteristics of Middle English; Rise of Standard English)	31
◆ Rise of standard english	38
(b) <u>The Definition of Poetry, its characteristics, purpose</u>	40
◆ Forms of poetry-- lyric, sonnet, ode, ballad, free verse, blank verse, rhymed verse, poetic terms-- alliteration. resonance. rhyme scheme, meter-- its types	43
◆ lyric,	45
◆ sonnet	45
◆ ode	46
◆ ballad	46
◆ free verse	46
◆ blank verse	46
◆ rhymed verse, rhyme scheme	47
◆ Poetic terms	48
◆ alliteration	48
◆ resonance	48
◆ meter	48
(c) <u>Comprehension</u> (A passage containing approximately 1000 words to be set)	48
◆ Answers and Explanations	57
(d) <u>English Grammar</u>	60
◆ (i) Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Article, Preposition, Subject-Verb Agreement, Narration, Voice, Transformation, Clause.	60
◆ NOUN	60
◆ MISPLACED MODIFIERS	62
◆ PRONOUNS	63
◆ ADJECTIVES	68
◆ VERBS	71

◆ ADVERBS	75
◆ PREPOSITIONS	77
◆ CONJUNCTIONS	80
◆ ARTICLES	82
◆ TENSE	84
◆ PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALS	91
◆ PHRASES AND CLAUSES	94
◆ SYNONYMS	95
◆ ANTONYMS	95
◆ (ii) Single-word substitution	96
◆ (iii) Correction of errors	102
◆ ANSWER KEY-Error Correction	103
◆ (iv) pairs of words	104
◆ (v) Idioms and Phrases	131
◆ Examples	131
(e) <u>History of English Literature (British, American, Colonial and Post-Colonial Writing) from the 14th-century up to the 21st century</u>	134
◆ Geoffrey Chaucer at court: 1367-1400	135
◆ Troilus and Criseyde: 1385	135
◆ The Canterbury Tales: 1387-1400	135
◆ Edmund Spenser: 1579-1596	136
◆ London's theatres:1576-1599	137
◆ Marlowe: 1587-1593	138
◆ The life of Shakespeare: 1564-1616	138
◆ The plays before 1601	139
◆ Tragedies and dark comedies: 1601-1608	140
◆ The last plays: 1608-1611	140
◆ The sonnets: 1595-1598	141
◆ Ben Jonson: 1606-1616	141
◆ England's Metaphysical poets: 17th century	142
◆ Milton the young poet: 1632-1638	143
◆ Milton the polemicist: 1641-1660	143
◆ Paradise Lost: 1667	144
◆ Pepys: 1660-1669	144
◆ The Pilgrim's Progress: 1678	145
◆ Robinson Crusoe and Gulliver's Travels: 1719-1726	146
◆ The English novel: 1740-1749	147
◆ The English novel: 1759-1766	148
◆ Johnson and Boswell: 1755-1791	148

◆ The Scottish Enlightenment: 1748-1785	149
◆ Macpherson and Chatterton: 1760-1777	150
◆ Decline and Fall: 1764-1788	151
◆ Poetry	151
◆ Drama	154
◆ Prose	157
◆ Examples of Prose in Literature	158
◆ Novel	158
◆ Criticism	166
◆ Biography	168
◆ Autobiography	172
◆ Short-Stories	174
◆ General introduction of eminent poets, dramatists, novelists, prose-writers, short-story writers, auto- biographers, biographers, popular writers	182
◆ Eminent poets	182
◆ Dramatists	185
◆ Novelists	188
◆ Prose-writers	193
◆ Short-story writers	199
◆ Autobiographers	208
◆ Biographers	211
◆ Popular writers	213
<u>(f) Fiction and Drama (Critical Study and Explanation)</u>	218
(i) Kanthapura: Raja Rao	218
(ii) A Passage to India: E. M. Forster	220
(iii) Macbeth : William Shakespeare	221
(iv) Arms and the Man : G.B. Shaw	222
<u>(g) Poetry (Critical Study and Explanation)</u>	224
(i) The Quality of Mercy : William Shakespeare	224
(ii) The Little Black Boy : William Blake	224
(iii) The Solitary Reaper: William Wordsworth	226
(iv) Mutability: P.B. Shelley	226
(v) I Think Continually of Those Who were Truly Great : Stephen Spender	228
(vi) Heaven of Freedom: Rabindranath Tagore	229
(vii) A Soul's Prayer: Sarojini Naidu	230



Part-I : English Language

(a) History of English Language

English language, West Germanic language of the Indo-European language family that is closely related to Frisian, German, and Dutch (in Belgium called Flemish) languages. English originated in England and is the dominant language of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, and various island nations in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It is also an official language of India, the Philippines, Singapore, and many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including South Africa. English is the first choice of foreign language in most other countries of the world, and it is that status that has given it the position of a global lingua franca. It is estimated that about a third of the world's population, some two billion persons, now use English.

English belongs to the Indo-European family of languages and is therefore related to most other languages spoken in Europe and western Asia from Iceland to India. The parent tongue, called Proto-Indo-European, was spoken about 5,000 years ago by nomads believed to have roamed the southeast European plains. Germanic, one of the language groups descended from this ancestral speech, is usually divided by scholars into three regional groups: East (Burgundian, Vandal, and Gothic, all extinct), North (Icelandic, Faroese, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish), and West (German, Dutch [and Flemish], Frisian, and English). Though closely related to English, German remains far more conservative than English in its retention of a fairly elaborate system of inflections. Frisian, spoken by the inhabitants of the Dutch

province of Friesland and the islands off the west coast of Schleswig, is the language most nearly related to Modern English. Icelandic, which has changed little over the last thousand years, is the living language most nearly resembling Old English in grammatical structure.

Modern English is analytic (i.e., relatively uninflected), whereas Proto-Indo-European, the ancestral tongue of most of the modern European languages (e.g., German, French, Russian, Greek), was synthetic, or inflected. During the course of thousands of years, English words have been slowly simplified from the inflected variable forms found in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Russian, and German, toward invariable forms, as in Chinese and Vietnamese. The German and Chinese words for the noun man are exemplary. German has five forms: Mann, Mannes, Manne, Männer, Männern. Chinese has one form: ren. English stands in between, with four forms: man, man's, men, men's. In English, only nouns, pronouns (as in he, him, his), adjectives (as in big, bigger, biggest), and verbs are inflected. English is the only European language to employ uninflected adjectives; e.g., the tall man, the tall woman, compared to Spanish *el hombre alto* and *la mujer alta*. As for verbs, if the Modern English word *ride* is compared with the corresponding words in Old English and Modern German, it will be found that English now has only 5 forms (*ride, rides, rode, riding, ridden*), whereas Old English *ridan* had 13, and Modern German *reiten* has 16.

In addition to the simplicity of inflections, English has two other basic characteristics: flexibility of function and openness of vocabulary.

Flexibility of function has grown over the last