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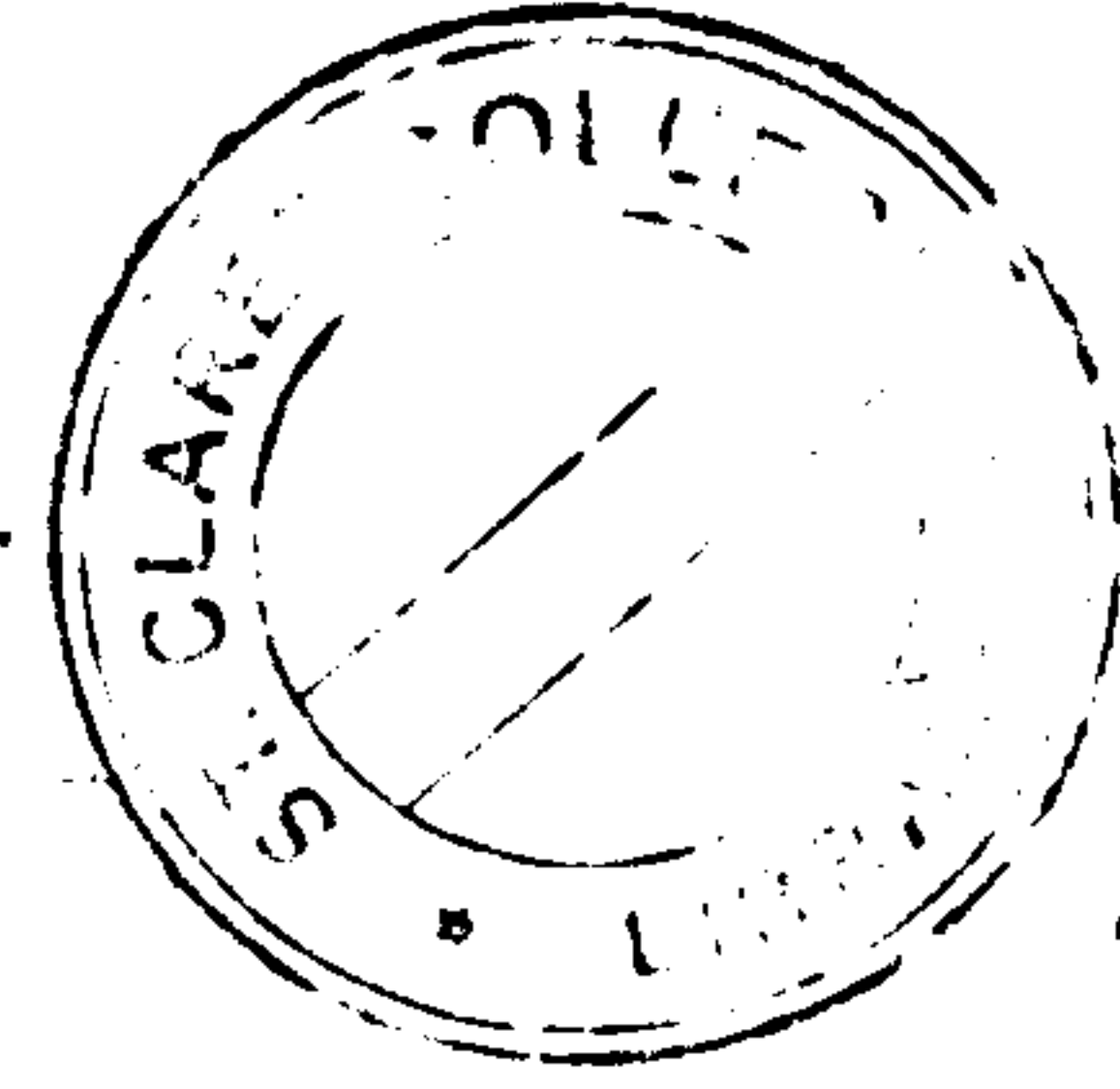
SN – 031

I Semester B.Sc./B.C.A./B.Sc.(FAD) Examination, Nov./Dec. 2014
(Freshers) (2014-15 And Onwards)
(CBCS)
LANGUAGE ENGLISH – I

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions:** 1) Answer **all** the Sections.
2) Write the **correct** question number.



SECTION – A
(Course Book)

40 Marks

I. Answer **any five** in **a word, a phrase, or a sentence** as required : (5×2=10)

- 1) When did the country constable who was scolding Fabre back out ?
- 2) Give any two notions of the old world view as mentioned in 'Deep Ecology'.
- 3) What troubled the poet, in the poem 'Daffodils No More' ?
- 4) What does 'the tom-tom beats', in the poem "Loser of Everything" Signify ?
- 5) Who was beaten up in the lesson, 'The Thakur's Well' ? Why ?
- 6) In the lesson 'The Rat,' where was the couple's son studying ?
- 7) Modernity in India is equated with :
 - a) technology and other contemporary artefacts.
 - b) attitudes that come into play with social relations.
 - c) both (a) and (b)

P.T.O.



II. Answer any three of the following in a page each :

(3×5=15)

- 1) How did Fabre's childhood lay a good foundation for his future career ?
- 2) According to Fritjof Capra what is the difference between Deep Ecology and Shallow Ecology ?
- 3) Describe the African's life with relation to their closeness to nature, with reference to the poem 'Loser of Everything'.
- 4) Why did Gangi not succeed in getting water from the Thakur's well ?
- 5) How did the old couple spend their time in Karachi ?

III. Answer any one of the following in about a page and half :

(1×10=10)

- 1) Discuss why the writer disagrees with the mechanistic view of life as expressed in 'Deep Ecology' ?
- 2) Why does the Cloth Dealers' Association organise the function ? What was the outcome of it ?
- 3) Write about the theme of discrimination as portrayed in 'The Thakur's Well'.

IV. Rewrite as directed :

- 1) Add a prefix to the word in the bracket and fill in the blank :

1

He waited a long time to hear about his job being confirmed, but it remained _____ (confirmed)

- 2) Choose the right word from the bracket and fill in the blank :

1

The police _____ (personal, personnel) was instructed to be available 24/7.



3) Choose the appropriate word from those given in the bracket : **1**

It was a raging, wild fire which took more than four hours to be _____
(put out, put across, put on)

4) Choose the appropriate form of the word given in the brackets and fill in the blanks : **2**

He should not be so _____ (forget) ; otherwise it will lead to _____
(neglect) of important tasks.

SECTION – B
(Work Book)

30 Marks

V. Fill in the blanks :

1) He travelled daily by _____ eight O’Clock train.(with an article) **1**

2) The President deals fairly _____ everyone.(with a preposition) **1**

3) Bread and butter _____ (is/are) a necessity, not a luxury. (with the right verb) **1**

4) a) He _____ (stay) at home, on his doctor’s advice, now-a-days.
(with an appropriate tense form of the verb) **1**

b) As he walked through the jungle, he was _____ (bite) by a dog.
(with an appropriate tense form of the verb) **1**

5) Punctuate the following : **2**

before dr faustus appeared two angels a good angel and a bad angel the bad
angel was mephistophilis.



VI. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it: (5×1=5)

The Feast of the New Yam was approaching and Umofia was in a festival mood: It was an occasion for giving thanks to Ani, the earth goddess and the source of all fertility. Ani played a greater part in the life of the people than any other deity. She was the ultimate judge of morality and conduct. And what was more, she was in close communion with the departed fathers of the clan whose bodies had been committed to earth.

The Feast of the New Yam was held every year before the harvest began, to honour the earth goddess and the ancestral spirits of the clan. New Yams could not be eaten until some had first been offered to these powers. Men and women, young and old, looked forward to the New Yam Festival because it began the season of plenty – the New Year. On the last night, before the festival, Yams of the old year were all disposed of by those who still had them. The new year must begin with tasty, fresh Yams and not the shrivelled and fibrous crop of the previous year. All cooking-pots, calabashes and wooden bowls were thoroughly washed, especially the wooden mortar in which Yam was pounded. Yam foo-foo and vegetable soup was the chief food in the celebration. So much of it was cooked that, no matter how heavily the family ate or how many invitees there were, there was always a huge quantity of left-overs.

The New Yam Festival was thus an occasion for joy throughout Umofia. And every man whose arm was strong was expected to invite a large number of guests. Okonkwo also asked his wives' relations; and since he had three wives, his guests would make a fairly big crowd.

Somehow Okonkwo could never become enthusiastic over feasts as most people.

- 1) Why was the feast of the New Yam important ?
- 2) What part did Ani play in the lives of the people of Umofia ?



- 3) Give any two examples that bring out the festive mood of Umofia.
- 4) Why is the feast of New Yam called the season of plenty ?
- 5) How did Okonkwo react to the feast of New Yam ?

VII. a) Using the hints given below write a narrative paragraph of about **80-100** words :

5

a holy place (any place of your choice) — preparations for the journey — mode of travel — Scenes you witnessed as you travelled — natural scenic spots — through villages — Destination — an exhilarating and breath taking view of the temples.

OR

b) Using the hints given below write a descriptive paragraph of about **80-100** words :

NSS event – Campaign to create awareness of AIDS in a nearby village – programmes presented through cultural activities – banners – skits – street plays – function presided by the Tahsildar of the village – a worthwhile venture.

VIII. Make a note on the following passage by choosing either a linear diagram or any other diagrammatic format of your choice :

5

The mango, cultivated in India since time immemorial, is regarded as the national fruit of the country. Described as the “Food of the Gods” in the sacred Vedas, it is grown in almost all parts of the country, except the hilly areas. More than hundred varieties of mangoes are grown in India, in a range of colours, sizes and shapes. Mangoes find a mention in the Indian history as well. The famous poet Kalidasa is known to have sung its praise. The ancient Greek King, Alexander



the Great and Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang have been said to have savoured its taste. Historical records also mention that the Mughal Emperor, Akbar planted 100,000 mango trees in Darbhanga (in Bihar), known as *Lakhibagh*. Mangoes are rich in Vitamins A, C and D.

Mangoes are available in different sizes, ranging from 10 to 25 cm in length and 7 to 12 cm in width. In terms of weight, a single mango can be as heavy as 2.5 kg. The fruit comes in a wide variety of colours, such as green, yellow, red and even various combinations of all these colours. The fruit has a flat, oblong seed in the centre, which is covered by the sweet pulp. Covering the pulp is a thin layer of skin, which is peeled off before eating the fruit. When ripe, the unpeeled fruit gives off a distinct, sweet smell.

IX. Do as directed :

- a) Introduce Meena, your school friend, to your mother. 2
- b) You have some bread, cucumber, tomatoes and onions – Give a set of instructions on how to make a bread sandwich. 3
- c) Give directions to your brother who is at the bus stop (point A) to reach Wipro Mall (point B) in about 5/6 sentences. 3

