



MS – 066

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II Semester B.Sc./B.C.A./B.Sc. (FAD) Examination, May 2016
(Repeaters) (2010-11 and Onwards)

LANGUAGE ENGLISH – II (Part – A and B)

(2011 – 2012 and Onwards : 100 Marks; Prior to 2011 – 12 : 90 Marks)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100/90

Instructions : In Part – A, III main, students answering for **90** marks should answer **any one** and students answering for **100** marks should answer **any two** out of **four** questions.

PART – A

(Course Book – Literary Component)

I. Answer **any seven** of the following in a word, phrase or in **one** or **two** sentences :

(7×2=14)

- 1) At what time does the bomb explode in the poem “The Terrorist, He Watches” ?
- 2) Who are partition’s people in the poem “Sea Breeze, Bombay” ?
- 3) How did Pakkiri’s father die ?
- 4) Gandhiji says we have become unmanly today because
 - a) We follow ahimsa.
 - b) We do not know how to strike.
 - c) We fear to die.
- 5) Mention the two activities that Preety Sengupta concentrates upon.
- 6) Why did the sambhur attack the car ?
- 7) How old was Pele when he was chosen to play for Brazil’s national team ?
- 8) What had been Prafulla’s mother’s reaction to his singing ?
- 9) What kind of pictures did Pramuk draw ?

P.T.O.



II. Answer **any four** in about **80-100** words/a page **each** : **(4×5=20)**

- 1) Give a brief account of how Bombay has helped the refugees.
- 2) Explain how death occurs at random in the event of the bomb exploding in “The Terrorist, He watches”.
- 3) Narrate the circumstances under which Pakkiri’s father died.
- 4) According to Gandhi, what does ahimsa in its negative form mean ?
- 5) Write briefly why Preety Sengupta terms the decade of the 1980s as the most active for her.
- 6) In “Audition”. How was Prafulla unlike the other boys of his age ?

III. Students answering for **90** marks should answer **any one** and students answering for **100** marks should answer **any two** of the following in about **2** pages :

(1×10=10)

(2×10=20)

- 1) Explain the distinction between positive and negative ahimsa as suggested by Gandhiji.
- 2) “The Terrorist, He Watches”, brings out the callous attitude of a terrorist. Elaborate.
- 3) Narrate how Pakkiri and his mother get caught in a web of events which bring about their tragic end.
- 4) Examine the important milestones in Pele’s soccer career which shot him to international fame.

IV. Rewrite as directed :

- 1) Construct two sentences using the following word as :

(1×2=2)

a) Verb

b) Adjective

Narrate.



2) Fill in the blanks choosing the right word from those given in brackets : (1×2=2)

a) I felt _____ when she spoke to me harshly. (injured/hurt)

b) You must learn how to _____ yourself in an argument. (defend/protect)

3) Write the antonyms using appropriate prefixes of : (1×2=2)

a) legible

b) audible.

PART – B

(Work book – Communication Skills)

(Marks : 40)

V. 1) Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

a) Apoorva said, "I won't understand it". 1

b) He said to her "Have you returned my book ?" 1

2) Rewrite the sentences in passive voice :

a) We have developed the new concepts. 1

b) I do not consider these proposals. 1

3) Rewrite the following in a single sentence using the appropriate linker 'and' : 1

She visited the Antartica. She visited the Arctic.

4) Frame a suitable 'Wh' question to get the underlined words as answer : 1

They went to South Africa to meet the President.

5) Add a suitable question tag to the following statement : 1

We destroyed the nature, _____ ?

VI. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions which follow :

On the threshold of Easter one can ask : the Easter bunnies, are they hares or rabbits ? Sadly many people do not know the difference between these two animals. Even though these creatures look the same, in fact they belong to absolutely different species. It may sound improbable, but these mammals have more differences than similarities : they are born differently, their behaviour and style of life are totally different, they even prefer different food !



The difference between rabbits and hares appears at the moment they are born. First of all, baby rabbits are called kittens, while baby hares are called leverets. Rabbits are born completely helpless, naked and blind. Hares are born fully furred, able to see and capable of independent movement. In fact hares can live on their own after one hour from their birth ! Therefore their mothers feel free to leave them on the bare ground and hop away soon after the baby is born. Rabbits' mothers are much more careful and protective to their children ; they line the nest with grass, bark and soft stems. Over this, they place a layer of hair plucked from their own bodies. When rabbit-mother leaves the nest, she covers the bunnies with more hair and dead plants to keep them warm and hidden from enemies.

Hares are generally larger, and have longer hind legs than rabbits and longer ears with characteristic black markings. The skulls of rabbits and hares are also different. Rabbits' fur coat remains the same colour year – round, while hares change colour from grayish brown in summer to white in winter.

Rabbits and hares have different diets. Rabbits prefer soft stems, grass or vegetables, while hares eat more hard food-bark and rind, buds, small twigs and shoots.

Rabbits usually live in burrows or tunnels in the ground, where they prefer to stay during daylight hours. They try to keep themselves hidden. Hares on the other hand, always stay on the surface among plants and usually try to escape enemies by running.

Rabbits are social animals ; they live in colonies. Male rabbits even fight within a group to become the dominant male. The dominant male rabbit then mates with most females in the area. But hares live most of the time by themselves. They come together in pairs for mating only. There is almost no fighting among hares – they just pair off.

It is amazing that nature has created such different animals that still look the same. But now that the difference between them is explained, we will not be deceived any more by those tricky long-eared creatures !

A) 1) Both rabbits and hares are called _____

1

2) Kittens are more helpless than leverets. (True/False)

1



- 3) When the writer compares the appearance of rabbits and hares, he draws attention to 1
- a) size, markings on ears, skull, fur
 - b) size, skull, fur
 - c) shape, colour, size of legs

Choose the correct answer

- 4) Pick out from the passage any two linkers that indicate contrast. 1
- 5) Why do we think that rabbits and hares are the same ? 1
- 6) What is the nature of comparison in the passage – explanatory or evaluative ? 1
- B) 1) List the points of comparison between rabbits and hares that the writer draws attention to. 2
- 2) Which of the two mammals is more social ? Why do you think so ? 2

VII. Write a paragraph of about **80 – 100** words **each** using the following hints :

- a) Write a paragraph on “teenage” : 5
- * Teenage – a transition from childhood to youth.
 - * Influence of peer group than any other social group.
 - * Requires emotional support as well as financial support to achieve a goal.
 - * Formation of personality.

- b) Write a paragraph on the effects of global warming : 5

Global warming – danger to the earth and its inhabitants – rising CO₂ in atmosphere – industrial revolution – population explosion – deforestation – the increased use of fossils, oils and gas – rising temperature – affects climate, threat to human health.



VIII. Summarise the following passage. Your summary must have at least **four** main points. Give a suitable title to the summary. 5

A stamp is, to many people, just a slip of paper that takes a letter from one town or country to another. They are unable to understand why stamp collectors find so much pleasure in collecting stamps. They think that it is a waste of time, a waste of effort and a waste of money. They do not realise that there are many who find the effort worthwhile and many who, if they did not spend their time collecting stamps, would spend it less profitably.

Stamp collecting has no limits and a collection never has an end. A stamp itself has a fascination all its own. Gazing at its little picture we are transported to the wilds of Congo, the homes of the Arabs, and the endless tracks on the Sahara desert. There is a history in every stamp. The ancient Roman Empire and the Constitution of America, India's Independence and the Allied Victory are all conveyed to our mind's eye by means of stamps. We see famous men-pictures, writers, scientists, soldiers, politicians and famous incidents. Stamps so small and minute, contain knowledge that is vast and important.

IX. Do as directed :

1) What enquiries would you make in the following situations ?

a) You want to know the exact location of the High Court. 1

b) You want to know the details of examination fee. 1

2) Read the following conversation and organise the message in the given format : 3

Ahalya : Good morning. I am Ahalya from Soft Tech. Pvt. Ltd. I would like to talk with your principal.



Receptionist : Sorry madam. The principal is not available for three days as he has gone to Delhi to attend the national seminar. Would you like to leave a message for him ?

Ahalya : Surely, please inform about our company's visit to your institute on 22nd May 2016 at 10.00 a.m. to hire the fresh graduates and arrangements are to be made in this regard. The contact no. is 9985673142 and ask him to call me after he returns.

Message for :

Message from :

Information :

Contact No. :

3) You are attending a special lecture programme organized in your college.

Leave a message for your mother regarding the following details :

3

* Inform her of the importance of attending the lecture.

* The time of your return.

* Collect the expected letter from the post man.
