



II Semester B.A. Examination, May/June 2014
(Freshers & Repeaters) (Semester Scheme) (2010-11 & Onwards)
ENGLISH

Language English – II
(2011-12 Onwards : 100 Marks; Prior to 2011-12 : 90 Marks)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100/90

- Instructions :**
- i) Part – A and Part – B are **compulsory** for all.
 - ii) In Part – A, III main, students answering 90 marks should answer **any one** out of **four** questions; students answering for 100 marks should answer **any two** out of **four** questions.
 - iii) **Mention** the question numbers **correctly**.

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) What difference cannot the boys tell in the poem *Letter to Mamma*?
 - 2) Who can operate the excellent machine ?
 - 3) In the story *Night Train to Chittagong* the journey to Chittagong involved crossing of the _____ river.
 - a) Ganges
 - b) Yamuna
 - c) Brahmaputra
 - d) Sutlej
 - 4) What does *Ahimsa* in its negative form mean ?
 - 5) What gift did Tenzing Norgay have on his 39th birthday ?
 - 6) According to the narrator in *Visit to the Pagodas* "information for its own sake is like _____".
 - a) a flight of steps that lead to a blank wall
 - b) a pin you pick up and put in the lapel of your coat



- 7) How did Malchow lose her right leg ?
- 8) When did Mriganko Babu realise that Salil Basak's words about evolution were true ?
- 9) With how many guys did Surya in Mumbai share his kohli ?

II. Answer **any four** of the following questions in about **80-100** words : **(4×5=20)**

- 1) What does the son report about war to his mother in *Letter to Mamma* ?
- 2) How does the excellent machine function ?
- 3) Why do the young Indian and his companions not kill the narrator and the Anglo-Indian couple in *Night Train to Chittagong* ?
- 4) How does Gandhi describe the positive form of *Ahimsa* ?
- 5) "Chomolongma, 'Mother Goddess of the Universe', decides who shall live to tell the tale" – explain this statement with reference to *Everest's Fate*.
- 6) What were Mriganko Babu's experiences in Varanasi ?

III. Students answering for **90** marks (**Repeaters**) should answer **any one** of the following questions : **(1×10=10)**

Students answering for **100** marks (**Freshers**) should answer **any two** of the following questions. **(2×10=20)**

- 1) "They come with dreams and aspirations – only to see it all wither and die". Explain this with reference to the *Filmi Extras*.
- 2) Narrate how Mohamed Sillah Kamara became a victim of the civil war.
- 3) How do the narrator and the Czecho-Slovak differ in their outlook on information ?
- 4) Why does the boy say that the Great Ideal is far from ideal in *Letter to Mamma* ?



IV. A) Match the following :

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- i) Half-wit
- ii) Fate
- iii) Litany
- a) a series of prayers to God
- b) person with learning difficulties
- c) power believed to control all events

B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

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- i) The boys faced the red _____ in the green jungle. (pearl, peril)
- ii) The Buddha's _____ in the Pagoda was magnificent. (idol, idle)
- iii) The _____ powers opposed the Allies in the World War II. (access, axis)

PART - B
(Communication Skills)

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

- a) He said, "I am a mine of information".
- b) I asked, "What is the use of information that means nothing to you ?"

2) Change to **passive voice** :

- a) Few have conquered Chomolongma.
- b) Tashi never saw his uncle again.

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

She finished her work. She went to market.

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

The Anglo-Indian was transformed.

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

Some fool will press the button.

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

The foundation of the Nobel Prize – that has been honouring people from all around the world for their great accomplishments in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for work in peace – was laid by none other than Alfred Nobel. He was a Swedish scientist, inventor, entrepreneur, author and pacifist. He was a great genius who invented dynamite and many other explosives. He also constructed companies and laboratories in more than 20 countries all over the world.

Alfred Nobel was born on 21 October, 1833 in Stockholm, Sweden. He was the third out of the four sons to the Swedish family. His father, Immanuel Nobel, an engineer and a prosperous arms manufacturer, encouraged his four sons to pursue mechanical fields. When Alfred was just nine years old, his family moved to Saint Petersburg in 1842, where his father started a “torpedo” work. Here young Alfred received his early education by private tutors. He studied chemistry with Professor Nikolay Nikolaevich Zinin.

At the age of 18 he travelled to United States where he spent four years studying chemistry and also worked for sometime under John Ericsson. During this time he also went to Paris where he was first introduced to nitroglycerin, a volatile, explosive liquid first made by an Italian scientist, Ascanio Sobrero in 1847. With the end of the war his father’s weapon’s business collapsed leaving the family poor. As a result the family had to rely on the earnings of his mother, Andriette Ahlsell Nobel who worked at the grocery store.

After the family business got bankrupt, Alfred devoted himself to the study of explosives and sought a way to make the aggressive explosion of liquid nitroglycerin somehow more controllable. In 1863 he succeeded in exploding nitroglycerin from a distance with a gunpowder charge, and two years later he patented the mercury fulminate detonator which is a critical component for the development of high explosives. Nobel then built up factories in Hamburg and Stockholm, and soon New York and California.



Unfortunately his name became controversial after many serious accidents in the transit and use of his intrinsically unstable product, including an 1864 explosion at their factory in Heleneberg in Stockholm that killed Nobel's younger brother Emil, among other casualties.

In order to improve the image of his business, Nobel put all his efforts to produce a safer explosive. In 1866 he discovered that when nitroglycerin was incorporated in an absorbent still substance like kieselguhr (porous clay) it became safer and more convenient to handle. He called this mixture dynamite and received a patent in 1867. The same year he demonstrated his explosive for the first time at a quarry in Redhill, Surrey, England. After a few months he also developed a more powerful explosive by the name of 'Gelignite', (also called blasting gelatin). He made this by absorbing nitroglycerin into wood pulp and sodium or potassium nitrate.

During November 1895, at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris, Nobel signed his last will and testatment and established the Nobel Prizes, to be awarded annually without distinction of nationality. The executors of his will formed the Nobel Foundation to fulfil his wishes. The statutes of the foundation were formally adopted on June 29, 1900 and the first prize was awarded in 1901.

This great man died of a stroke on 10 December 1896 at Sanremo, Italy and was buried in Norra begravningsplatsen in Stockholm.

- A) 1) From which country was Alfred Nobel ? 1
- 2) Where did Alfred receive his early education ? 1
- 3) What did Alfred study with Professor Zinin ? 1
- 4) What is nitroglycerin ? 1
- 5) Why did Alfred's father's business collapse ? 1
- 6) When did Alfred sign his last will ? 1

- B) 1) Why did Alfred's name become controversial ? 2
- 2) Write about the Nobel Prize. 2



VII. A) Using the following hints write in about 80-100 words convincing children that sports is equally important as studies. 5

- A sound mind in a sound body
- Health is wealth
- Wealth cannot be earned without health
- Wealth cannot be enjoyed without health
- If not healthy, all the money will be wasted to regain health

B) Using hints given below, write a reflective paragraph on 'ways to success' in about 80-100 words. 5

Success — hard work — goals — discipline — systematic approach — vision — ambition — patience — positive mind — attitude — leadership.

VIII. Summarise the following with at least four main points and a suitable title. 5

A recent study in 20 cities across India revealed that at least 31% of elders face abuse and 24% are abused almost daily. And in a society where parents often crave male babies, the study found that sons were responsible for most of the abuse (56%). Daughters-in-law accounted for 23% of incidents. Elderly women are more abused than the men.

"In most abusive situations," reveals a survey, "the senior citizen remains silent about every form of abuse, and often doesn't know where to complain."

An earlier report, by HelpAge and the World Health Organization, based on discussions with elderly persons and health workers who interact with the senior citizens in the New Delhi area, described the kinds of abuse the elderly are subject to – and it's not only physical. Among them : extreme neglect, not feeding parents well or making them wait endlessly for meals, verbal and economic abuse, where property and other assets are grabbed from them.

It's frightening ! India has about 80 million senior citizens, a figure that will double in 20 years.

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

- a) You want to know from the clerk the last date to pay the exam fees. 1
- b) At a railway counter, you want to know the arrival of a train. 1



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

Student : Hello ! Is it the University exam section ?

Clerk : Yes. How may I help you ?

Student : May I speak to the person in-charge of convocation ?

Clerk : That's Mr. Raghu. He just left for lunch. Would you like to leave a message ?

Student : Yes please. I wanted to know about the fee particulars to apply for my degree certificate and the last date to apply. Could you please tell him I would call him again in the evening before 5 p.m. ?

Clerk : Sure. I will pass the message to him.

Message from :

Message for :

Information:

3) You have a relative who had come home to invite for a ceremony. You had to accompany him to a few other relatives' houses, as he was not familiar with the route. Leave a note to your mother who would return shortly telling her 3

- Why you are not at home ?
 - Where you have gone ?
 - What time you will return ?
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