



**II Semester B.A. Examination, April/May 2012  
(Semester Scheme)**

**(Repeaters) (2010 – 2011 only)**

**LANGUAGE ENGLISH – II (Part – A and B)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 90

**Instructions :** A) Answer *all* questions.

B) Mention the question numbers *correctly*.

**PART – A**

**(Course Book – Literary Component)**

**(Marks: 50)**

I. Answer **any seven** of the following in **one or two** words/sentences **each** : (7×2=14)

- 1) The grandpa could not tell the difference between the North and the South because :
  - a) He was foolish
  - b) He had no knowledge of maps
  - c) South Africa was one undivided land of the Blacks
- 2) What happened to Captain N ?
- 3) What do our Shastras tell about a man who practises ahimsa ?
- 4) What do the Sherpas call Mount Everest ? What does it mean ?
- 5) Why did Somerset Maugham travel to Pagan ?

**P.T.O.**



- 6) Who founded SLASC and where ?
- 7) Who called Mriganko Babu a "markat" ? Why ?
- 8) Why do college students act in films as extras ?
- 9) What happens to the living beings who are sucked by the excellent machine ?

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

- 1) What does the boy tell about the jungle in "Letter to Mamma" ?
- 2) Write a note on Mriganko Babu's experience at the zoo.
- 3) How did Lobsang die ? What kind of cremation was he given ?
- 4) Write a note on the Czecho-Slovak traveller who visited the Pagodas.
- 5) Give a description of the excellent machine.
- 6) How did Kamara lose his leg ?

III. Answer **any one** of the following in **200 – 250** words : **(1×10=10)**

- 1) Write on the life and work of filmi extras. Answer with reference to Roopa Swaminathan's essay "Extras".
- 2) Explain Gandhiji's views on two kinds of ahimsa with illustrations.
- 3) Describe the experiences of the narrator when he travelled by train to Chittagong.

IV. A) Match the following : **3**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| i) Mackintosh | 1) Mammals like monkeys, apes and humans |
| ii) Pagodas   | 2) A water proof coat                    |
| iii) Primates | 3) A Buddhist temple                     |

B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in brackets : **3**

- i) When my father scolded me I was very \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt, injured)
- ii) Sriram went on an \_\_\_\_\_ (excursion, voyage) to Delhi.
- iii) The chief guest \_\_\_\_\_ (opened, inaugurated) the conference.

## PART – B

## (Work Book – Communication Skills)

(Marks: 40)

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

a) Ravi said, "I will graduate next year". 1

b) The boy said, "where is the red pen ?" 1

2) Rewrite the sentences in passive voice :

a) The girl sang the song. 1

b) Anil repairs televisions. 1

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

He must do as he is told. He will be punished. 1

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

He came here to see the Principal. 1

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

The banks have increased their lending rates. 1

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



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

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- 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. 1) Write a paragraph in about **80 – 100** words persuading someone **to use a bicycle as a means of transport**. You may base your paragraph on the following points : 5
- reduces pollution - air and sound
  - no parking problems
  - inexpensive maintenance
  - health benefits
  - conclude the paragraph.
- 2) Write a paragraph in about **80 – 100** words reflecting on **introduction of dress code in colleges**. You may use the hints given in the box. 5
- Some colleges have dress code- 'decent' clothes for college students – (give examples) – sense of 'decent', 'proper' should come from within – cannot be imposed by external authorities.



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 time at which the reservation counter will close. 1
- b) You want to know the reason for the box being empty. 1

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

Raghu : Good morning. I am Raghu from Textronic Ltd. May I speak to your Placement Officer, please.

Receptionist : Sorry sir. The Placement Officer is on leave today. Would you like to have a message ?



Raghu : Please inform him that Textronic would like to hire freshers from your institute. We will visit you at 10.30 a.m. on 25<sup>th</sup> April. He can call me at 9999888877 for further details.

Message for :

Message from :

Information :

Contact No. :

3) You have to leave for your home town on an emergency. You are expecting an important letter. Leave a message for your friend. 3

- telling him why you had to leave
  - asking him to collect the letter
  - asking him to call you and inform you once the letter arrives.
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