



MS – 063

II Semester B.Sc./B.C.A./B.Sc. (FAD) Examination, May 2016
(CBCS) (Fresh + Repeaters) (2014-15 and Onwards)

ENGLISH

Language English – II

Time : 3 Hours

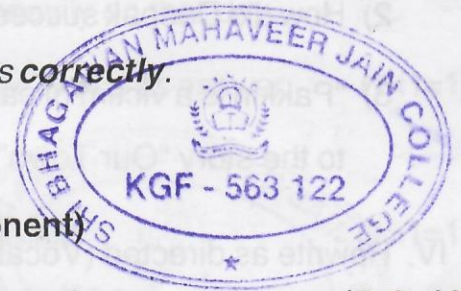
Max. Marks : 70

Instructions: Answer **all** questions.

Mention the question numbers **correctly**.

PART – A

Experience (Literary Component)



- I. Answer **any five** questions in one or two sentences each : **(5×2=10)**
- 1) How has the terrorist ensured safety for himself ?
 - 2) Who are Partion's people and how are they related to the Bombay city ?
 - 3) What did Pakkiri's mother do for a living ?
 - 4) Why does Gandhiji say that Mahaveera, the Buddha and Tolstoy were 'Soldiers' ?
 - 5) Why did the Brazilian government declare Pele as "a national treasure" ?
 - 6) What measures did the Guwahathi Radio Station take to curtail expenditure ?
 - 7) What kind of pictures did Pamuk draw ?
- II. Answer **any three** of the following questions in about **80-100** words at a page **each** : **(5×3=15)**
- 1) Narrate the circumstances under which Pakkiri's father died.
 - 2) Differentiate positive and negative ahimsa as suggested by Gandhiji.
 - 3) Why did Prafulla take "Bhishma Pratigya" ?
 - 4) How did Pamuk's family support and encourage him to draw pictures ?
 - 5) What were the problems faced by Preety Sengupta as a traveller ? How did she overcome them ?

P.T.O.



III. Answer **any one** of the following questions in about **200-250** words or **two** pages **each**. (10×1=10)

- 1) Explain the phrase “Sea Breeze” as a metaphor with reference to the poem “Sea Breeze, Bombay”.
- 2) How did Deepak succeed in getting his friend Prafulla’s audition test cleared ?
- 3) “Pakkiri is a victim of caste conflict and violence”. Explain this with reference to the story “Our Town”.

IV. Rewrite as directed (Vocabulary) :

(1×2=2)

- 1) Form antonyms for the words given below

- a) Even
- b) Relevant.

- 2) Construct two sentences using the following word as (1) Verb (2) Noun.

- a) Describe.

(1×2=2)

- 3) Fill up the blank using the right expression from those given below : (1×1=1)

His _____ was fully exploited by his employer without any mercy.

(Innocent, Innocence)

PART – B

(Communication Skills)

- V. 1) Change the following sentences into indirect speech : (2×1=2)

- a) He said to me “What are you doing” ?
- b) He said “Be quiet and listen to my story”.



2) Change the following sentences into passive voice. (2×1=2)

a) They opened the theatre only last month.

b) We compelled the enemy to surrender.

3) Rewrite the following in a single sentence using the linker because. (1×1=1)

We could not go to his marriage. It was raining heavily on that day.

4) Frame a suitable “Wh” question to get the underlined words as answer. (1×1=1)

He went to see his mother to Bombay.

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

Gopal hasn't passed the exam, _____



VI. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

The leaders who achieved independence for India spent long years in jail; many a politician today ought to, justly, be in Jail. The former were imprisoned for fighting a just cause against an alien rule; the latter are no better than common criminals – petty thieves, gangsters, murderers and rapists. For politics today has become not the last but the first resort of the scoundrels.

An important reason for the criminalisation of politics is the very system of power that operates in India. The state in India wields a great amount of discretionary power. Also there is little transparency in the exercise of power by the state, with the assumption of so much power, the scope for misusing that power also increases.

The economy of India was till recently and to some extent even now is, controlled by the state, often arbitrarily. Anyone wanting to start a business or run an industry or be gainfully self employed had to seek state patronage in the form of licences and permits as well as protection from official harassment. Politicians of root found a lucrative opportunity in brokering that state patronage.



Brokering state patronage by necessity creates a set of favourites around a politician; permits are awarded to such people irrespective of merit, even as illegal activities are allowed to flourish by keeping the police clear of them. official authority is misused in both cases. And once such corrupt practices rear the political field, the way is clear for the entry of criminals. To buy votes, to force people to vote for a certain person or party, to ensure the victory of a certain candidate, to terrorise opposition to submission unscrupulous politicians engage gangsters and goondas who gradually enter our legislatures legitimately, democratically and make the law of the land. What an irony !

Misuse of state power and criminalisation of politics can be reduced and eliminated only if people participate on a large scale in running the affairs of the state. Power must be decentralised, rules and regulations must be transparent and there must be greater involvement of people in the running of the government through citizen's – committees, co-operatives etc. The state must not interfere in each and every economic activity.

- 1) What is the reason for the criminalization of politics in India ? (1×1=1)
- 2) What creates a set of favourites around a politician ? (1×1=1)
- 3) How can criminalization of politics be reduced ? (1×1=1)
- 4) How do unscrupulous elements enter the legislatures and scuttle the system of democratic polity ? (1×2=2)

VII. Write a paragraph in about **80, 100** words about organic farming by using the following hints.

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Uses naturally available nutrients — age old practice — protects soil and environment — disease resistant varieties — good for health — conservers locally available seeds, varieties of crops — difficult to practise in populous countries like India.

OR



Write a paragraph in about 80-100 words on the importance of good health. You may use the following hints.

Health — care of body — strength — real wealth — proper nutrition — should not be over eating — whole some food — avoid junk food — regular exercise — resist diseases — increases body immunity — proper regular sleep.

VIII. Summarise the following passage and your summary must have at least four main points. Give a suitable title to the summary.

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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 we stamp collectors find so much pleasure in collecting them and how we find the time in which to indulge in our hobby. To them it seems a waste of time, a waste of effort and a waste of money. But they do not realise that there are many who do buy stamps, many who find the effort worth-while and many who, if they did not spend their time collecting stamps, would spend it less profitably. We all seek something to do in our leisure hours and what better occupation is there to keep us out of mischief than that of collecting stamps ? An album, a packet of hinges, a new supply of stamps and the time passes swiftly and pleasantly.

Stamp-collecting has no limits and a collection never has an end; countries are always printing and issuing new stamps to celebrate coronations, great events, anniversaries and deaths. And the fascination of collecting is trying to obtain these stamps before one's rivals. Every sphere of stamp-collecting has its fascination – receiving letters from distant countries and discovering old stamps in the leaves of dusty old books. 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 of 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 : (2×1=2)
- a) You want to know train fare from Bangalore to Chennai.
 - b) You want to know the late date for paying examination fees.
- 2) Read the following telephone conversation and organize the message in the format given below : (1×3=3)

Ramya : Good Morning Sir. I am Ramya speaking from Nirmala Travels.
May I speak to the Principal of your College ?

Manager : Sorry, Madam, the Principal is busy with admission work. Do you have any message for him ?

Ramya : Please inform him that we are willing to arrange two buses for the proposed study tour from the college. For further details please tell him to call us on this number – 080 – 61617289.

Message for :

Message from :

Information :

Contact Number :





3) You have to unexpectedly go to your native place for three days. Leave a message to your roommate in the hostel instructing her/him on the following details. (3×1=3)

- To submit your leave letter to your class teacher
- To return books in the library
- To submit you assignments to the Physics dept.
- To keep the room key on the window sill.



Answer any three of the following questions in about 80-100 words at a page each. (5×3=15)

- 1) Narrate the circumstances under which Parveen's father died
- 2) Differentiate positive and negative shiksha as suggested by Gandhiji.
- 3) Why did Prafulla take "Dharmya Prayoga"?
- 4) How did Pamuk's family support and encourage him to draw pictures?
- 5) What were the problems faced by Preeti Sengupta as a traveller? How did she overcome them?