

**B. A. I SEMESTER END EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2018**  
**Communicative English**

**Duration: 03 hours**

**Total Marks: 120**

**Instructions: All questions are compulsory.**

Q I A] Identify and correct the error in each of the following sentences and rewrite the sentences:

**6**

- i) An university is a centre of learning.
- ii) Whose in the car?
- iii) Those clothes aren't your's!
- iv) My neighbour was angry on my friend.
- v) The shop is opposite of my house.
- vi) He was wanting to go there.

B] Design a poster in not more than 50 words for your College library on the value of books and good reading habits.

**6**

C] As the Cultural Secretary of your college, you are organising a dance competition. Draft a notice inviting the students to participate giving details about the competition.

**6**

D] Your younger brother wants to learn how to make 'omelette'. Suggest the ingredients and methods to be used.

**6**

E] You want to rent out your newly constructed flat in the heart of the city. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in 'O Herald O' under classifieds column.

**6**

F] One of your cousins has just arrived in Goa and at the moment he/she is in Vasco city. Direct him to MES College so that you can go out for lunch with him/her.

**6**

QII A] Punctuate the following:

**12**

my heart leaps up when i behold a rainbow in the sky wrote William words worth the famous poet and most of us share his feelings when we are lucky enough to see a rainbow there is an old belief that a pot of gold is buried at the end of the rainbow but have you ever tried to reach a rainbows end of course its impossible because a rainbow is really just the result of the raindrops refracting and reflecting light from our sun there are seven colours in the rainbow red orange yellow green blue indigo and violet

B] Insert the correct form of the verbs in the following:

**6**

- i) I \_\_\_\_\_ to a great radio show on the way to work. (to listen)
- ii) She \_\_\_\_\_ lived here for two years. (to have)
- iii) Does this book \_\_\_\_\_ to the Readers Club? (to belong)
- iv) They \_\_\_\_\_ on the project at the moment. (to work)
- v) When you go to railway station, you \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of people there. (to find)
- vi) I \_\_\_\_\_ here since morning. (to wait)

C] Insert the correct Adjectival/Adverbial form of the words in the following:

**6**

- i) Jonathan \_\_\_\_\_ attends any function. (hard)
- ii) She is the most \_\_\_\_\_ baby in the house (adore)
- iii) They had a \_\_\_\_\_ day. (awe)
- iv) I found him very \_\_\_\_\_. (humility)
- v) They \_\_\_\_\_ got sufficient to eat. (certain)
- vi) Her dad was an old man of \_\_\_\_\_ disposition. (friend)

QIII A] Answer **any three** of the following questions in 100 words each:

**12**

- i) Discuss the obstacles that OmprakashValmiki faces in his attempt to get educated in his autobiographical account 'Joothan'.

- ii) Comment on the depiction of gender discrimination in terms of writing and getting educated in 'The Exercise Book' by Rabindranath Tagore.
- iii) Elucidate the theme of race in 'Blackout' by Roger Mais.
- iv) 'Like Many other members of my generation, I grew up believing mass-slaughter of the kind that accompanied the Partition of India and Pakistan could never happen again.' Discuss how this idea of legacy of violence is explored in the essay.
- v) Critically analyse the character of Gobindalal in 'The Exercise Book'.
- vi) What is the significance of the title 'Joothan'.

B] Answer **any three** of the following questions in 100 words each:

**12**

- i) Why does the poet feel a sense of sadness and numbness in the poem 'Bosom Friend' by HiraBansode?
- ii) 'Marriages Are Made' is a satirical comment on the Institution of marriage. Elaborate.
- iii) Comment on the theme of war in the poem 'General, Your Tank is a Powerful Vehicle'.
- iv) How does reality contradict expectations in the poem 'Bosom Friend' by HiraBansode?
- v) Maya Angelou is a mouth piece of the 'Black Society' in the poem 'Still I Rise'. Analyse.

Q IV] Summarise the following passage and suggest a suitable title:

**18**

'The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants, yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines.

And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up and spread ruin and destruction all around them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper.

Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals. And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines, but more and better machines will only give us still more time and still more energy and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization.

But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before, he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greatest, as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been."

Q V] Read the passage and answer the following questions:

**18**

Is life better today than it was a hundred and twenty years ago? One can't be sure. One thing, however, is certain: life today is not so painful as it was then.

Today when the doctor advises an operation the patient does not feel exactly pleased about it. He feels uneasy, worried perhaps; but the doctor's words do not fill him with extreme fears as they did a hundred and twenty years ago. The patient lay on the table, his hands and feet tied down with strong ropes. He saw and heard, and above all, felt everything while the surgeon cut and stitched. The very thought of such an operation makes us sick today; but such operations were the rule then.

Even today man has not conquered pain completely, nor will he ever. A certain amount of pain is in fact, necessary. It tells us when we are sick or hurt and it forces us to take rest or go to a doctor. Indeed, without any pain at all life would be dangerous.

But it is not at all necessary or desirable to feel pain when a bad tooth is being pulled out or a useless leg is being cut off. No wonder, then, the discovery of anaesthesia has been described as the greatest blessing of the science.

In fact, man has been busy, through the ages, trying to conquer pain. His first attempt was by using charms. Then he thought of a more practical way- taking drugs like opium, hashish, etc. the Chinese were probably the first people to use drugs in operations. Much later, the Romans too used them. The surgeons of the Middle Ages had no faith in drugs. They used alcohol instead. The patient was given ample of alcohol till he was dead drunk. However, neither drugs nor alcohol offered a complete answer to the surgeon's problem. The best surgeons, therefore had to ask their patients to bear the pain as well as they could.

With the discovery of nitrous oxide the problem of finding a pain-killer was nearer a solution. Soon it came to be known as 'laughing gas' because of its capacity for destroying pain and making people laugh. The gas was found its way to America, where it was proving to be true to its name. Young Americans found the new gas better and cheaper than alcohol, and parties were held only for the purpose of inhaling the gas. One such party was attended by a young dentist named Horace Wells. He observed that after some time the crowd grew very gay and the members, under the influence of the gas, started hurting each other without feeling any pain. Wells became interested. In fact, he was so interested that he asked a fellow-dentist to pull out a perfectly good tooth of his. To his joy and wonder he found that he felt no pain at all.

- i) Life today is not so painful as it was hundred and twenty years ago because of the\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) excessive availability of alcohol
  - b) discovery of anaesthesia
  - c) evolution of human
  - d) use of drugs like opium, hashish etc
- ii) A certain amount of pain is necessary because\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) it helps us to become strong
  - b) it teaches us to balance our emotions
  - c) it allows us to get into trance
  - d) without pain life could be dangerous
- iii) Man's first attempt to conquer pain was the use of charms, but for Horace Wells the practical way to conquer was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the use of nitrous oxide
  - b) the use of drugs
  - c) the use of alcohol
  - d) the use of music
- iv) The kind of operations that ruled in the hospitals more than a century ago were\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) the ones that pleased the patients very much
  - b) the ones where doctors words left them fearless
  - c) the ones where the patients were laid on table and they were tied with strong ropes
  - d) the ones which had capacity to destroy pain and make people laugh
- v) During middle ages, even the best surgeon would ask the patients to bear the pain because\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) they had lost faith in drugs
  - b) the drugs were discovered by the Chinese
  - c) drugs and alcohol were not the complete solution
  - d) the man was very busy during that time
- vi) A close solution for a pain killer came to be known as laughing gas because of\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) its capacity to create tickling sensations
- b) its capacity of destroying pain and making people laugh
- c) its capacity of making people laugh continuously
- d) its capacity to heal the pain

vii) Find the word in the text that is similar to :

- a) plenty
- b) occupied

viii) Write the noun form of the following words:

- a) greatest
- b) dangerous

ix) Frame your own sentence with the word:Perhaps.

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