



II Semester B.Com./B.B.M./B.H.M. 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 **clearly**.

PART – A

(Course Book – Literary Component)

(Marks: 50)

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

- 1) What are the poet's plans at the end of the poem 'To a Student' ?
- 2) What has the glorious war done to the survivors ?
- 3) How did Hornus feel when the colonel kept the ensign in his house ?
- 4) What are the virtues of active ahimsa ?
- 5) Give an account of the arrangements made by Stanley for the expedition.
- 6) List the preparations made by the writer for Manas Sarovar yatra.
- 7) Who did Pele share the news headlines after his 1000th goal ?
- 8) What was the final decision taken by the board in 'The Prize Poem' ?
- 9) Why does Cosby think the burglar would have a wonderful time in his room ?



II. Answer **any four** of the following in about a **page each** : (4×5=20)

- 1) Explain how an exposure to violence has had a destructive effect on students in the poem 'To a Student'.
- 2) Describe Hornus's final fight for his ensign at the arsenal.
- 3) Write a brief note on Stanley's growing-up years.
- 4) Recount the writer's responses to his first view of Mount Kailash.
- 5) Describe the scene in the stadium after Pele's 1000th goal.
- 6) Bring out the humour in 'The Prize Poem'.

III. Answer **any one** of the following in about **two pages each** : (1×10=10)

- 1) Discuss how war disintegrates humanity with reference to the poem 'To a Student'.
- 2) Describe the writer's experiences enroute to Shiva's Paradise.
- 3) Explain Gandhiji's concept of ahimsa with examples from the lesson.

IV. Do as directed : (6×1=6)

A) Choose the appropriate word/expression closest to the meaning of **each** of the words given below :

- i) Elusive
 - a) difficult to find
 - b) something unique
 - c) not included
- ii) Unnerving
 - a) remove fear
 - b) disturbing
 - c) nervous

B) Fill in the appropriate word :

- i) My friends and I decided to go on a _____ to the Vindhyas.
(trail, trek)
- ii) The incidence of _____ is less in the Southern mountains compared to the Northern mountains.
(landslides, difficulties)

C) Use the following phrases in sentences of your own :

- i) To reach out
- ii) To throw off.



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



- 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 leave 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 25th 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.