



**II Semester B.A. Examination, May/June 2013**  
**(Semester Scheme) (Fresh + Repeaters) (2010-11 and Onwards)**  
**LANGUAGE ENGLISH – II**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100/90

**Instructions :** i) *Part A and B are compulsory for all.*

ii) *In Part A, III Main, students answering for 90 marks should answer any **one** out of **four**; students answering for 100 marks should answer any **two** out of **four**.*

iii) *Mention the question numbers **correctly**.*

**PART – A**  
**(Course Book – Literary Component)**

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

- 1) In 'Letter to Mamma', why could grandpa not tell the difference between the North and the South ?
- 2) What will this excellent machine illustrate to us ?
- 3) What danger did the passengers face during the journey to Chittagong ?
- 4) Why does Gandhiji mention the example of St. Francis of Assissi ?
- 5) Who was standing with Tenzing Norgay on his 39th birthday ? Where were they standing ?
- 6) According to the writer, in 'visit to the Pagodas', what quality does a good traveller have ?
- 7) Who is Malchow ? What is the other name of Malchow ?
- 8) How was Mriganko Babu as a student ?
- 9) The extras remind one of :
  - a) a bee swarm
  - b) a mosquito swarm
  - c) a flies swarm



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

- 1) How does the poet describe the helplessness and suffering of the children in “Letter to Mamma” ?
- 2) Write about how the excellent machine will one day destroy human life ?
- 3) Explain the circumstances that woke up the narrator in ‘Night Train to Chittagong’.
- 4) What makes Gandhiji say that Mahavira, Buddha and Tolstoy are “soldiers” ?
- 5) The two women of the Nepalese team had to pay a heavy price for impatience – Explain this with reference to ‘Everest’s Fate’.
- 6) Bring out the difference between how ‘the smaller people’ in US and in India are taken care of as described in ‘Extras’.

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

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

- 1) In ‘Night train to chittagong’, how did the narrator deal with the young Indian and his men in the compartment ?
- 2) Explain Gandhiji’s views on Ahimsa.
- 3) Bring out the differences between a good traveller and a bad traveller as described in ‘Visit to the Pagodas’.
- 4) ‘The game is not over’, – Explain this statement with reference to Kamara in ‘The goal’.

IV. A. Match the following :

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1) Primates   | 1) to arrive at a place where people are expecting you |
| 2) Show up    | 2) a water-proof coat or raincoat                      |
| 3) Mackintosh | 3) include the monkeys, apes and humans                |



- B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets : 3
- 1) People become \_\_\_\_\_ of an unequal social system.  
(victims, sufferers)
  - 2) The Shashtris are going to Kashi on a \_\_\_\_\_  
(safari, pilgrimage)
  - 3) People kept \_\_\_\_\_ each other in the heavy crowd.  
(jostling, scrambling)

PART – B

**(Communication Skills)**

- V. 1) Change the following into Indirect Speech :
- a) "What is your name ?", Mr. Gopal asked the boy. 1
  - b) "I went to college, yesterday", he said. 1
- 2) Change to Passive voice :
- a) The chief guest gave away the prizes. 1
  - b) The author has written many books. 1
- 3) Rewrite the following in a single sentence using the linker : 'but'
- He is poor. He is happy. 1
- 4) Frame a suitable 'Wh' question to get the underlined as answer :
- The President leaves Mysore at 10 A.M. 1
- 5) Add a suitable question tag to the following statement :
- She is my friend. 1

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

Chimpanzees belong to the Hominidae family, along with gorillas, humans and orangutans. The two extent species of the chimpanzees are – *Common chimpanzees*, found in west and central Africa and the *Bonobo chimpanzees*, found in the forests of Congo.

The male common chimpanzee is up to 5.6 feet tall when standing, and weighs as much as 70 kilograms; the female is somewhat smaller. The Common chimpanzee's arms are longer than its legs. The Bonobo is little shorter and



thinner than the common chimpanzee but has longer limbs. Both species of chimpanzees use their long, powerful arms for climbing the trees. On the ground, chimpanzees usually walk on all fours using their knuckles for support with their hands clenched, a form of locomotion called *knuckle-walking*. Chimpanzee's feet are better suited for walking than are those of the orangutan because the chimpanzee's soles are broader and the toes shorter. Both the common chimpanzee and the Bonobo can walk upright on two legs when carrying objects in their hands.

Chimpanzees live in large social groups called *communities*. Within a community there is a social hierarchy based on the position of an individual and the influence he exerts on others. In this hierarchy more than one individual may be dominant enough to dominate other members of the lower rank. Typically, there is a dominant male referred to as the *Alpha male*. The Alpha male is the highest-ranking male who controls the group and maintains order during a dispute. In chimpanzee society, 'the dominant male' does not always have to be the largest or the strongest male but rather the most manipulative who can influence his group. Male chimpanzees attain dominance by making allies who support them. Lower-ranking chimpanzees show respect through body language by making submissive gestures or stretching out their hand while grunting.

Chimpanzees make tools and use them to collect food. They use a large stick to dig into termite mounds, and then use a small stick to fish out the termites. Chimpanzees show concern for the welfare of their own clan but are indifferent to the welfare of unrelated group members. Chimpanzees like human beings use vocalization, hand gestures, and facial expressions. Research into the chimpanzee brain has revealed that when chimpanzees communicate, an area of their brain gets activated. It lies in the same region as *Broca's area*, the language centre in the human brain.

A 30-year study at Kyoto University has shown that chimpanzees can recognise numbers one to nine. They show further an aptitude for photographic memory. This is demonstrated by the following experiment. First, the jumbled digits 1 to 9 are flashed onto a computer screen. Then the chimpanzees are made to look at the screen. After a second, they are able to point out the numbers in ascending order.



- VI. A) 1) List the animals that belong to the Hominidae family. 1
- 2) What feature contrasts the Bonobo chimpanzee from the common chimpanzees ? 1
- 3) Mention any one common feature of the Bonobo chimpanzees and the common chimpanzees. 1
- 4) On what basis is the male chimpanzee considered dominant ? 1
- 5) The language centre of both the human brain and the chimpanzees is the same. True/False 1
- 6) Mention how Chimpanzees are similar to human beings, in some ways ? 1
- B) 1) Write about how the chimpanzees make tools ? 2
- 2) Explain the Chimpanzees' aptitude for photographic memory. 2
- VII.A) Using the following hints, write in about **80-100** words how one can persuade today's children to read instead of watching TV. 5
- . TV not a substitute for books.
  - . Educative channels are rarely watched.
  - . Excessive TV watching – unreal world, life styles, pleasure loving.
  - . Children unable to face real life problems.
  - . Reading – improves knowledge, language, imagination, depth of understanding.
  - . Conclude the paragraph.
- B) Using the hints given below in the box, write a reflective paragraph in about **80-100** words on how to manage anger : 5

.breathe deep, count upto ten, leave the room, – .find out what makes you angry quickly, – . let go pride, vanity, ego, – look at the other side of the situation, – Practise patience, do yoga, meditate – conclude the paragraph



VIII. Summarize the following paragraph. Your summary must have four main points. Give the summary a suitable title.

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A superstition is a belief people hold which is not based on reason. There is no logic to superstitions. People who are superstitious, believe that they can either bring themselves good luck or avoid bad luck by acting in certain ways. When some people spill salt, they immediately take some of it and throw it over their left shoulder. In this way, they feel they will avoid bad luck.

In ancient times, people in Rome, Greece and Scandinavia believed that gods controlled their lives and all of nature. They tried to keep their gods happy by giving them gifts. When there were natural disasters, people thought that the gods were angry with them, so they tried to make the gods happy again. This is how we got the idea that we could affect our fate by certain actions.

In ancient times, people thought that their gods lived on the tops of mountains. They therefore believed that anything above them was nearer to their gods. Naturally, they thought that birds were messengers from the gods.

In some parts of the United States, people still believe that if they hear an owl in the early evening, it means death. Another link with these past beliefs is in an English expression. When someone knows a secret about another person, he or she might say, "A little bird told me about it".

We know, of course, that birds can't talk and that owls don't really mean death yet we still have these superstitions. Many sailors believe that if they see an albatross, it will bring bad luck to their ship. North Americans think of the eagle as a symbol of freedom, and some people still hold that dreaming of a bird means that they are seeing the loss of a soul.

IX. Do as directed :

- 1) What enquiries would you make in the following situations ?
  - a) You want to know when the Time-Table for the exams will be put up on notice board.
  - b) You want to know the nearest way to the Post-office.
- 2) Read the following telephone conversation and organize the message in the format given :

Customer : Hello ! I'm your customer. Could I speak to Mr. Shyam ?

Ram : He left for lunch about five minutes ago. Could you leave a message for him ?

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Customer : Yes, I had ordered for 45 reams of white A1 sheets to be delivered to my shop. I have received only 20 reams. I want the remaining to be delivered as quickly as possible. Also ask Shyam to contact me at this No. : 28501127.

Message from :

Message for :

Information :

Contact No. :

3) You had to take your mother who has suddenly fallen sick to a hospital. Leave a message for your younger brother, telling him

3.

• why no one is at home ?

• which hospital you are taking your mother to ?

• not to worry and no need to come to the hospital.

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