

9
II Semester B.Com./B.B.A. Examination, September 2020
LANGUAGE ENGLISH - II
(F + R) (CBCS) (2018-19 and Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) Answer *all* the questions.
 2) Mention the question numbers *correctly*.

SECTION – A

(Course Book - 40 marks)

- I. Answer **any five** of the following questions in **two** or **three** sentences **each** : (5×2=10)
- 1) Mention the final deal between the father-in-law and the son-in-law.
 - 2) What was the result of the new experiment tried by Eleanor and Harvey ?
 - 3) Why did Anusuya find it difficult to walk down the street on her own ?
 - 4) What were the teacher's words of unexpected encouragement to R.K. Laxman ?
 - 5) Why did the people of Balliapal reject the compensation offers in the lesson 'Homeless in the Global Village' ?
 - 6) What was done to the brown children when visitors arrived in 'Rule Britannia' ?
 - 7) What does the free bird symbolise in the poem 'Caged Bird' ?
 - 8) What does the Compass stand for in the poem 'Wall' ?
- II. Answer **any four** of the following questions in about **80** to **100** words /a page **each** : (4×5=20)
- 1) What according to the wife was her husband's loss in the lesson 'Money' ?
 - 2) What imaginative ways do the boys find to use the 'peace toys' in their war games ?
 - 3) Why did marriage become a faraway dream to Anusuya in the lesson 'Alone' ?
 - 4) Describe the attempt of R.K. Laxman in the class task of drawing a leaf.
 - 5) Describe the geological and mythological significance of Gandmardhan forest.
 - 6) Describe the Principal's prejudice for the Europeans in Rule Britannia ?
 - 7) What are the differences between free bird and caged bird in the poem 'Caged bird' ?



- III. Answer **any one** of the following about **200 to 250 words /2 pages** : (1×10=10)
- 1) How does the story, 'Money' prove that excessive obsession with money can harm family relationships ?
 - 2) Anusuya was very accurate in knowing what her neighbours in the apartment were upto. Discuss.
 - 3) Discuss the possible meanings of the wall as intended by the speaker in the poem 'Wall'.

SECTION – B

(Grammar and Composition – 30 marks)

- IV. 1) Combine **each** set of the simple sentences into one complex sentence : 2
- a) He worked hard. His goal was to gain promotion.
 - b) A good education is essential for success in life. He believes this.
- 2) Combine each set of Simple sentences into one compound sentence : 2
- a) I was tired. I still did it.
 - b) Hemanth passed the test. Arya also passed the test.
- 3) Change the following assertive into an interrogative sentence : 1
- Switzerland is known for its scenic beauty.
- 4) Rewrite the following paragraph into reported speech : 3
- “There is nothing you can do about it. It is no good . We will just have to ask for help”.
- Monica said. John snapped “oh! Mind your own business” and walked away from her.
- 5) Fill up the blanks with suitable clauses : 2
- a) He went to London _____
 - b) I know the man _____
- V. Complete the following dialogue between a Doctor and a Patient by using the following hints : 5
- Doctor : What can I do for you today ?
- Patient : _____
- Doctor : How long have you had this pain ?
- Patient : _____



Doctor : Did you do anything that might have aggravated your tooth ?

Patient : _____

Doctor : What kind of toothbrush do you use ?

Patient : _____

Doctor : Does it bother you when you eat something really cold ?

Patient : _____

VI. Write a letter of enquiry to Gateway manufacturers requesting them to send details/quotation of Head phones and desktops for setting up the language lab : 5

VII. Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 5

There is an enemy beneath our feet - an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes, and it is possible that at some time in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst, and gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that the scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some of the property.

VIII. Read the passage and answer the following questions : 5

A 'blog' is a discussion or information site published on the World Wide Web consisting of discrete entries, otherwise called "posts". The term "weblog" was coined by Jorn Barger. The short form, "blog", was coined by Peter Merholz. It was Even Williams who used "blog" as both a noun and a verb ("to blog," meaning "to edit one's weblog or to post to one's weblog") and devised the term "blogger" to refer to a person who blogs.



Until 2009 blogs were usually the work of a single individual, occasionally of a small group, and often were themed on a single subject. More recently “Multi-Author Blogs” (MABs) have developed, with post written by large numbers of authors and professionally edited. MAB’s from newspapers, other media outlets, universities, think tanks, interest groups and similar institutions account for an increasing proportion of blog traffic.

The emergence and growth of blogs in the late 1990’s coincided with the advent of web publishing tools which made web publication easy even for non-technical users.

Although not a must, most good quality blogs are interactive, allowing visitors to leave comments and even a message. In that sense, blogging can be seen as a form of social networking. Indeed, bloggers not only produce content to post on their blogs but also build social relations with their readers and other bloggers.

In education blogs can be used as instructional resources. These blogs are referred to as “Edublog”. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, Web pages, and other media related to its topic .The ability of readers to leave comments in an interactive format is an important part of many blogs, Most blogs are primarily textual, although some focus on art (art blogs), photographs (photo blogs), videos (video blogs or “vlogs”) music (MP3 blogs) and audio (podcasts). Micro blogging is another type of blogging, featuring very short posts.

There are many different types of blogs, differing not only in the type of content, but also in the way that content is delivered or written, like personal blogs, Corporate and Organizational blogs, Health blogs, Travel blogs, Gardening blogs, House blogs, Fashion blogs, Music blogs etc. Blogs are highly popular because of their utility but it goes without saying that they must be used with great responsibility.

- 1) Choose the opposite word of ‘occasionally’ from the following :
 - a) similarly
 - b) rarely
 - c) regularly
 - 2) What is the short form of Weblog ?
 - 3) What did the typical blog combines ?
 - 4) Bloggers not only produce content through blogs but
 - 5) Why did Blogs are highly popular ?
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