

February 2009

[KU 1015]

Sub. Code: 4706

**B.Sc (Nursing ) DEGREE EXAMINATION**  
**(New Regulations for the candidates admitted from 2006-07 onwards)**  
**First Year**  
**Paper VI – ENGLISH**  
**Q.P. Code : 664706**

**Time : Three hours**

**Maximum : 75 marks**

**Answer All questions.**

**I. Write an essay in about 300 words on the topic given below: (1x15=15)**

1. Nursing – A great profession.

**II. Correct the sentence : (15x1=15)**

1. Rani is a ten years old.
2. He works better than I.
3. She was killed with a robber.
4. It is raining for four hours.
5. My mother is a lovable person.
6. Hardly had they brought the patient to hospital than he breathed his last.
7. Please tell me your name.
8. There is one famous temple named 'Shiva temple in my home town.
9. The number of students who took the test this time were quite small.
10. The cash you gave me is sufficient enough.
11. I like very much our newly constructed house.
12. If I'll have time I will visit you in the evening.
13. I have come direct from my home today.
14. The receptionist gave us much informations which we needed.
15. I have not yet completed my CGFNS.

**III. You are a staff nurse. A state level training programme is to be held on February 20<sup>th</sup> of this year in Chennai. You want to attend the programme, which is useful for your carrier. Write a letter as directed below: (1x10=10)**

Write a letter requesting the Nursing superintendent for three days leave.

#### IV. Comprehension:

**Read the passage carefully and answer briefly.**

One of the most widely spread of bad habits is the use of tobacco. It is now smoked or chewed by men, often by women and even by children, almost all over the world. It was brought into Europe from America by sir Walter Raleigh, four centuries ago. Another wide spread is use of Alcohol. It is taken in almost all cool and cold climates. Thus, it is taken by people who live in the Himalayan mountains. The regular use of alcohol, even in small quantities, tends to cause diseases in many ways to various organs of the body. It affects the liver, it weakens the mental powers and lessens the general energy of the body.

**Answer all the questions:**

**(5x2=10)**

1. What are the bad habits that spoil our health ?
2. Who brought the use of tobacco from America? And when.
3. Which people used to take alcohol?
4. Which part of our body is affected by the use of alcohol.
5. Give a suitable title to the passage.

#### V. Precis writing :

**(1x10=10)**

**Write one-third of the following passage:**

A traveller whose exclusive purpose is to reach a certain destination in the minimum of time has at once lost half the joy of his journey. He becomes preoccupied with the thought of his goal and this preoccupation makes him intolerant of the friendly advances of those he meets by the way and blind to the ever changing panorama along his route. He resents delay, finds every inconvenience irksome and frets and fumes at every hitch that threatens to upset his carefully laid plans. There is, it is true, a certain satisfaction in being whirled in comfort through space at breathtaking speed or in covering long distances carefree in record time. But the satisfaction is purely material and transitory. There is a thought of vain-glorious pride about it and it smacks too much of business. The real, abiding pleasure of traveling lies in the process, not in the accomplishment.

**VI. Vocabulary:**

**(10x1=10)**

**Do as directed:**

1. Williams met one of his friends \_\_\_\_\_ (Modifier of Time).
2. A lot of work \_\_\_\_\_ still pending (Non-count Noun).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ owner and manager of the shop has not come today. (Articles)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to watch a movie tonight (am, am going).
5. Maria is pretty, \_\_\_\_\_? (Question tag).
6. The students took the test a few days ago. (into passive voice).
7. Rama said, " I am very busy now". (into indirect).
8. Maria is very clever but lazy (into complex).
9. I have not slept \_\_\_\_\_ - yesterday (proposition).
10. Miss.Jaya is the fairest among those girls. (into positive degree).

**VII. Match the following :**

**(5x1=5)**

1. Coccyx - Bacteria
2. Infection - Stapes
3. Sternum - Vertebrae
4. Suture - Manubrium
5. Ear - Surgery

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**August 2009**

**[KV 1015]**

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**Time : Three hours**

**Maximum : 75 marks**

**Answer All questions.**

**I. Write an essay in about 300 words on the topic given below: (1x15=15)**  
**“My Most Unforgettable Patient”**

**II. Correct the sentence : (15x1=15)**

1. The story was much interesting.
2. I have seen him yesterday.
3. I am liking music.
4. Have you read Shakespeare’s dramatics.
5. Most woman loves chocolates.
6. I prefer coffee more than tea.
7. The house with all its furnitures are offered for sale.
8. His both parents are alive.
9. Anitha is the cleverest of the two girls.
10. My watch has stopped to work.
11. He hard remembers anything after the accident.
12. Much water has flown under the bridge.
13. He is elder than me by two years.
14. He is elder than me by two years.
15. You should stop to give trouble to your parents.

**III. You are a new student to the college and would like to make use of the computer facilities in the college.**

Write a letter to the Dean/Principal seeking permission to use the college computer. **(1x10=10)**

#### **IV. Comprehension:**

**Read the passage carefully and answer briefly.**

The report has highlighted the vulnerability of boys and girls to various forms of physical, sexual and emotional abuse. Taking all the 13 states together more boys reported physical abuse than girls, though the ratio of girls physically abused was higher in Kerala (55.61%) and Gujarat (54.61%). Incidentally, the highest percentage of abuse among boys was reported from Delhi (62.2%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (59.75%) and Maharashtra (55.75%). The situation of children in institutions, shelters, observation homes and other places created for the protection of children is alarming. Yet, what most of us find difficult to accept is that over 53 percent of children reported are being abused at home and in their families.

**Answer all the questions:** **(5x2=10)**

1. Which were the two states where the abuse of girls was quite high?
2. Mention two startling findings of the report.
3. Mention two forms of emotional abuse.
4. Mention two measures to reduce the problem of child trafficking.
5. Name three states where sexual abuse of children is quite high:

**V. Precis writing :** **(1x10=10)**

**Write one-third of the following passage:**

For sending messages to distant places the telephone is better than the telegraph in several ways. To save money we have to make our telegraph message as brief as possible. Even a short telephone call allows many times more words than does a long telegram. Secondly we can send telegrams from one post-office or telegraph office to another, but we can talk to people directly on the telephone. Thirdly we must wait hours or even days for an answer to our telegrams. We don't have to wait for answers to what we say on the telephone. The telephone helps us solve problems and find answers at long distances. And it helps us listen to the voice we wish to hear even when the person lives in another continent or another country far away. But a telephone at home can be a nuisance. Often people call you at wrong hours. Sometimes your telephone rings when you are doing something that greatly interests you. You rush to the telephone and pick up the receiver. And what do you discover? The caller has got hold of the wrong number. You feel like slapping but you can only say 'wrong number' and put back the receiver.

**VI. Vocabulary:**

**(10x1=10)**

**Do as directed:**

1. I met my friend in the town\_\_\_\_\_ (Modifier of time).
2. Most of my luggage \_\_\_\_\_ been stolen (Non-count noun).
3. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ red and black car parked on the roadside (Articles).
4. My sister sings well, \_\_\_\_\_?. (Question tag).
5. The class \_\_\_\_\_ at 10.00 am (Will start, Starts).
6. Miss. Kavitha may sing a song (into passive voice).
7. Tom does nothing \_\_\_\_\_ watch T.V all the time (Preposition).
8. Bill said, ' I am writing a letter' ( Into indirect).
9. No other boy in the class is as good as him (into superlative degree).
10. You must work hard to pass the exam (into compound).

**VII. Match the following :**

**(5x1=5)**

1. Abductor - Muscles that turn an organ outward.
2. Flexor - Muscles that draw towards the midline.
3. Evertor - Muscles that bend a part.
4. Adductor - Muscles of the heart.
5. Myocardium - Muscles that draw away from the midline.

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February 2010

[KW 1015]

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**First Year**  
**Paper VI – ENGLISH**  
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**Time : Three hours**

**Maximum : 75 marks**

**Answer All questions.**

**I. Write an essay in about 300 words on the topic given below: (1x15=15)**  
“Mouth is the threshold of health”.

**II. Correct the sentence : (15x1=15)**

1. All his son-in-law are in malaysia.
2. My father gave me a lot of advices.
3. Both husband and wife are working hardly to bring up their children.
4. As soon as the bird saw the cat it flied away.
5. English is speaking everywhere.
6. Taj Mahal is one of the greatest wonder of the world.
7. My left leg finger was hurt.
8. I take my dinner daily at 8 p.m.
9. The train departed at 10 p.m. last night.
10. I have passed the examination last year.
11. Unless you don't ask me I cannot help you.
12. She said that she is a teacher in a school.
13. I can able to help you.
14. Idly and Sambar are his main breakfast.
15. We should stop to borrow money from others.

**III. Your friend has passed +2 examinations with high marks. She wants to continue her studies. Write a letter to her to take nursing course. You advise her by telling salient features of the course and the importance of medical profession. (1x10=10)**

#### **IV. Comprehension:**

**Read the passage carefully and answer briefly.**

The voice had to be listened to not only on account of its form but for the matter which it delivered. It gave a message to the country that it needed greatly. It brought to the common people a realization of their duty to concern themselves with their affairs. The common people were made to take an interest in the manner in which they were governed, in the taxes they paid in the return they got from those taxes. The interest in public affairs politics as you may call it – was to be the concern no longer of the highly educated few but of the many the poor, the property less, the working men in town and country. Politics was not to be the concern of a small aristocracy of intellect or property of the masses. And with the change in the subjects of politics that voice brought about also a change in the objects of politics. Till then politics had buried itself mainly with the machinery of government towards making its personnel more and more native, with proposals for a better distribution of political power, with protests against the sins of omission and commission of the administration. This voice switched politics on to concern for the need of the common people. The improvement of the lot of the poor was to be the main concern of politics and politician. The improvement especially of the lives of the people of the neglected villages was to be placed before governments and political organizations as the goal of all political endeavour. The raising of the standard of living of the people of the villages, the finding of the subsidiary occupations which would give the agricultural poor work for their enforced leisure during the off season and an addition to their exiguous income, the improvement of the housing of the poor, the sanitation of the villages – these were to be the objectives to be kept in view. In the towns, the slums and cheries were to receive special attention. There was especially a class of the poor for which that compassionate voice pleaded and protested. This was for the so called depressed class, the outcastes of Hindu society. The denial of elementary human rights to this class of people is considered the greatest blot on Hindu society and history. It raised itself in passionate protest against the age old wrongs of this class and forced those that listened to it to endeavour to remove the most outrageous of them like untouchability. It caused a revolution of Hindu religions practice by having Hindu temples thrown open to these people. It made the care of them a religious duty of the Hindus by renaming them Harijans.



**Answer all the questions:**

**(5x2=10)**

1. Why had people to listen to “The Voice” of Mahatma Gandhi?
2. Why had people to take an interest in politics?
3. What was the change brought about in the objects of politics?
4. What improvements were made for the common man?
5. Explain:
  - a) Sins of omission and commission of the administration.
  - b) No longer the monopoly of the classes, but the property of the masses.

**V. Precis writing :**

**(1x10=10)**

**Write one-third of the following passage:**

The human race is spread all over the world from the polar regions to the tropics. The people of which it is made up, eat different kinds of food partly according to the climate in which they live and partly according to the kind of food which their country producers. Thus in India the people live chiefly on different kinds of grain, eggs, milk or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe the people eat more flesh and less grain. In the Arctic regions where no grain and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and other races live almost entirely on flesh especially fat.

The men of one race are able to eat the food of another race, if they are brought into the country inhabited by the latter, but as a rule they still prefer their own food, atleast for a time-owing to custom. In hot climates flash and fat are not mush needed but in the Arctic regions they seem to be very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body.

The kind of food eaten also depends very often on custom or habit and sometimes upon religion. Brahmins will not touch meat. Mohammedans and Jews will not touch the flesh of pigs. Most races would refuse to eat the flesh of many unclean animals although quite possibly such flesh may really be quite wholesome.

All races of mankind have their own different ideas on this matter. Thus the English used to laugh at the French because the latter ate frog’s legs and some kind of snails the Australians dislike rabbits although the English eat them, and the Burmese eat the flesh of crocodiles and elephants.

Nevertheless there are many reasons for these likes and dislikes. Thus swine in Eastern countries are very dirty feeders, whereas in Europe they are kept on clean food. The result is that their fresh is eaten in Europe but not in India. Men dislike eating the flesh of all draught animals. Hence the English man will not eat horse flesh and the Hindu will not touch the flesh of cattle.

Lastly certain savage peoples used to be cannibals that is to say, they are human flesh though this custom has now fortunately almost ceased throughout the whole world.

There is another for disliking certain kinds of flesh and a very good reason too. It is because these kinds are apt to contain dangerous parasites which may get into the blood of these who eat the flesh. Certain kinds of swine for example are dangerous as food as their flesh contains a parasite in the form of a little worm.

**VI. Vocabulary:**

**(10x1=10)**

**Do as directed:**

1. She has been visiting the temple. (modifier of time).
2. You can do it \_\_\_\_\_ ? (Question tag).
3. He is one of those \_\_\_\_\_ the blind. (who helps/ which helps).
4. She died \_\_\_\_\_ cancer. (Fill in with preposition).
5. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ lame old man. (Article).
6. Unless you walk fast, you will miss the bus. (into compound).
7. Rani said, "I am leaving tomorrow". (into indirect speech).
8. I know him very well. (Change in to passive voice).
9. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. (into positive degree)
10. When he reached the station the train \_\_\_\_\_ already. (leave). (Correct tense)

**VII. Match the following :**

**(5x1=5)**

1. Suicide - The act of killing one's father.
2. Genocide - The act of killing one's mother.
3. Uxoricide - The act of killing oneself.
4. Patricide - Murder of one's wife.
5. Matricide - Murdering a whole race or group of people.

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