

UG-627

BFEG-22

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2006

Second Year

(For candidates admitted in AY-2004-05 only)

FOUNDATION IN ENGLISH

Time : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 75

1. Annotate any TWO of the following : (2 × 4 = 8)

- (a) Love, all alike no season knows nor clime,  
Nor hours, days, months, which are the  
rags of time.

Explain these lines.

- (b) Woman's smile removes all curse from the  
house; her love is God's grace.

Explain with reference to context.

- (c) She is all states and all princes I;

Nothing else is.

Explain with reference to context.

2. Answer any TWO of the following in about 200 words :  $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

(a) Attempt a short essay on the social reformation which is brought about in Tagore's play 'Sacrifice'.

(b) Describe how King Bhimsingh was saved from Allah-ud-din's camp.

(c) What do you mean by phrases and idioms? Illustrate your answer.

(d) When do we apologise? Write a dialogue for the situation that Kapil has come late for the meeting and apologises to the chair person for the delay.

(e) Discuss the linguistic features of E-Mail.

3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :  $(1 \times 12 = 12)$

There is a false idea that a man must live up to his position. It is said that one's house, furniture and dress should inform the world of one's rank. This idea is foolish. Throw it aside. Find out what you want and spend money on that; find out what you do not care about and spend nothing on such things. Find out by practical tests what you really want and enjoy. A man who has not experienced ups and downs, a man who has not been forced to live more cheaply than in former times, has still his education to begin. Let the experiment be made. He will find to his surprise that he

has been eating more than was necessary; that the cheap lodging, the rough clothes, the plain food give him as much as pleasure as the costly things that he had previously enjoyed.

The happy man is he who lives wholly in himself. He does what he wishes and not what is thought proper by others. He buys what he wants for himself and not what others expect him to buy. However poor he may be, he is always open-handed to his friends. If he has more now, he does not care to save, for he knows he can do with less. He shares his sovereign or a shilling with a friend. Where do beggars usually go? Not to the great houses where people are rolling in wealth, but to the doors of poor men, who have scarcely enough to meet their own needs.

Questions :

(a) What is the false idea of people about life?

(b) What are the suggestions for educating a person in life?

(c) Who is the happy man? How does he act in life?

(d) Where do beggars usually go for relief?

4. Answer the following as directed :  $(20 \times 1 = 20)$

(a) Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of Verbs given in brackets :  $(5 \times 1 = 5)$

(i) If they \_\_\_\_\_ (try, tried) they can win the match.

(ii) She \_\_\_\_\_ (cooked, was cooking) dinner when the door bell rang.

(iii) He \_\_\_\_\_ (broke, has broken) his watch last week.

(iv) We \_\_\_\_\_ (spent, have spent) all our money. We shall have to walk home.

(v) I \_\_\_\_\_ (go, am going) to school everyday.

(b) Correct the Spellings in the sentences below :  
(2 × 1 = 2)

(i) Some insects live in colonys.

(ii) She cut the apple in two halves.

(c) Give the Noun forms of the following words :  
(3 × 1 = 3)

(i) achieve

(ii) decide

(iii) examine.

(d) Give the Adjectival forms of the following words :  
(3 × 1 = 3)

(i) danger

(ii) fashion

(iii) faith.

(e) Choose the Synonyms for the following words from the alternatives given in brackets : (2 × 1 = 2)

(i) emancipate (make free, participate, arrest)

(ii) homage (respect, image, dishonour)

(f) Choose the Antonyms for the following words from the alternatives given in brackets : (2 × 1 = 2)

(i) borrow (bribe, lend, offer)

(ii) genuine (real, fake, clever).

(g) Transcribe the following words in phonetic scrip : (3 × 1 = 3)

(i) zero

(ii) nose

(iii) shoe.

5. Make a precis of the following passage :  
(1 × 15 = 15)

Today, with certain exceptions, there is little political oppression, men are equal before the law and in many countries have a voice in deciding how and by whom they shall be governed. But the sharing-out of money—which means the sharing-out of food and clothing and houses and books and so on—is still very unfair. In England alone one half of all the money which is divided every year (called the national income) is

received by one-seventeenth of the population which means that one-half is divided among every sixteen people, and the seventeenth person gets the other half. So, while some people live in luxury, many have not even enough to eat and drink and wear. Again in England today thousands of people live in dreadful surroundings. There are many families of five or six persons who live in a single room, in this room they sleep and dress and wash and eat their meals, in this same room they are born, and in this same room they die. And they live like this not for fun, but because they are too poor to afford another room.

It is, I think, clear that until everyone gets his proper share of necessary and delightful things, our civilization will be far from perfect.