

UG-626

BFEG-11

**B.A./B.Com./B.B.A./B.Sc./B.T.S. DEGREE
EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2006**

First Year

(For candidates admitted in AY – 2005–06 only)

English

FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH

Time : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 75

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

(a) After dinner, sitting on the pyol, he told her,
“Do you know a great load is gone from one today”.

(i) Who says the above words?

(ii) What is the great load that worried the speaker?

(b) This pact was accepted after a little further argument. The astrologer sent up a prayer to heaven as the other lit a cheroot.

(i) Between whom and whom the poet was made?

(ii) Who lit a cheroot?

(c) Bangle sellers are we who bear
Our shinning loads to the temple fair.

(i) Who is the speaker here?

(ii) Which is his marketing place?

2. Write short essays of 200 words on any TWO of the following : $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

(a) Give an account of the Restoration England.

(b) Describe reading comprehension. And what is required on the part of a reader to comprehend a passage.

(c) What are the various parts of speech that are essential for the functional grammar?

(d) Differentiate between present perfect and present continuous tense.

(e) Explain how the punctuation marks convey an added meaning in the printed or the written text.

3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

Here is a scientific experiment on the homing of birds, the facts of which are quite certain. A few years ago seven swallows were caught near their nests at Bremen in Germany. They were marked with a red dye on some of their white feathers, so that they could easily be seen. Then they were taken by an aeroplane to Croydon, near London; this is a distance of 400 miles.

The seven swallows were set free at Croydon. Five of them flew back to their nests at Bremen. How did the birds find their way on the long journey, which they had never made before? This is the great puzzle. It is no good saying that the swallows (or dogs) have a 'sense of direction', or an 'instinct to go home'. These are just words, and explain nothing. We want to know exactly what senses the animals use to find their way, how they know in which direction to go until they can see familiar landmarks. Unfortunately, practically no scientific experiments have been made on this question.

Perhaps migrating birds are the greatest mystery of all. Swallows leave England, in August and September, and they fly to Africa, where they stay during winter. The swallows return to England in the spring, to nest. There are other birds too that leave England in the late summer for the South. A lot has been found out about the journeys of the migrating birds by marking birds with aluminium rings put on one leg. An address and a number is put on the ring.

Swallows from England go as far as South Africa; and as many as fourteen birds, marked with rings in England, have been caught again in South Africa. From England to South Africa is a distance of 6000 miles. And the birds not only return from Africa to England next spring, but often they come back to nest in the very same house where they nested a year before.

How do the birds find their way on these enormously long journeys? The young birds are not taught the road by their parents, because often the parents fly off first. We have no idea how the birds find their way, particularly as many of them fly by night, when landmarks could hardly be seen. And other birds migrate over the sea, where there are no landmarks at all.

- (a) Where were the seven swallows found?
- (b) Where were they set free?
- (c) How many of them flew back to their nests?
- (d) When do the swallows return to England?
- (e) What does the ornithologist (a scientist who studies about birds) do to identify the migrating birds?
- (f) Do the parent swallows guide the young ones in their long journey?

4. (a) Fill in the blanks with correct tense : (3 × 2 = 6)

- (i) Margaret _____ (ride) a bicycle, when a car came along.
- (ii) Birds _____ (build) nests.
- (iii) I _____ (have) pain in my right eye.

(b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles, where applicable : (3 × 2 = 6)

- (i) Suresh is _____ innocent boy in _____ class.
- (ii) _____ girl whom I met yesterday is _____ old friend of mine.
- (iii) _____ Bank of India has _____ branch in Nehru palace.

(c) Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions. (4 × 2 = 8)

- (i) I should be home _____ 2 O'clock.
- (ii) There is plenty of fish _____ the river.
- (iii) The children ran _____ the house.
- (iv) He carried the baby _____ his shoulders.

5. Precis Writing : (1 × 15 = 15)

Art occupies a position of great importance in the modern world. By this I do not mean to imply that modern art is better than the art of other generations. It is obviously not. The quantity, not the quality, of modern art is important. More people take a conscious interest in art as art. And more devote themselves to its

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practice than at any other period. Our age though has produced few masterpieces, is a thoroughly aesthetic age. The increase in the number of practioners of and dilettante in all the arts is not unconnected with the decrease in the number of religious believers. To minds whose religious needs have been denied their normal fulfilment, art brings a certain spiritual satisfaction. In its lowest forms art is that emotionally charged ritual for ritual's sake so popular, as we have seen, at the present time. In its higher and more significant form it is philosophy as well as ritual.

The arts including music and certain important kinds of literature, have been at most periods, the handmaids of religion. Their perpetual function was to provide religion with the visible audible symbols which create in the mind of the beholder those feelings which for him personally are the god. Divorced from religion, the arts are now independently cultivated for their own sake. The aesthetic beauty which was once devoted to the service of God has now set up as a god on its own. The cultivation of art for its own sake has become a substitute for religion.

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