

(i) Printed Pages: 11

Roll No.

(ii) Questions : 6

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B.A./B.Sc. (General) 5th Semester

(1129)

ENGLISH

(Elective)

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

Note :— ALL questions are compulsory.

1. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :

- (a) Indian Literatures
- (b) Importance of Translation
- (c) Caste
- (d) Gender
- (e) Ideology
- (f) Colonialism
- (g) Race
- (h) Multicultural Society.

5×3=15

2. Answer any *five* of the following questions in about **60-80** words :

- (a) What is the poet's observation about the evening and the dawn in the poem 'Before Dying' ?
- (b) What is the central idea of the poem 'Forward March' by Sri Sri ?

- (c) Why was the poet's mother grateful to God in the poem 'Night of The Scorpion' ?
- (d) Who is the speaker in the poem 'Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T.S' ?
- (e) What does the poet Jayanta Mahapatra mean when he says 'The flesh was heavy on my back' ?
- (f) What do you know about Jayanta Mahapatra's Grandfather from the yellowed diary notes ?
- (g) Do you think the title of the poem 'A Country' is satirical ?

3×5=15

3. (a) How has the poet developed the theme of the poem "Windy Night" ?
- (b) Write the brief summary of Nissim Ezekiel's poem "Enterprise".
- (c) Write about the ideas of the poet in his poem "Hunger".

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4. Make notes on the following passage with suitable abbreviations :

- (1) When television became widespread after World War II, some people thought that television will replace reading. They believed that only a few **people** might still have any reason to read and that television would become the **number one** educational tool.
- (2) We know now that this prediction was incorrect. There has been no decline in most people's need to read. In fact surveys **show** that more books than ever are being sold and the amount of time that the students spend reading is **greater** than in the days before television. Unfortunately, however, many students are doing little or no voluntary reading. Most of the reading that they do is assigned by their teachers.

- (3) Just think about how much you read every day in order to complete your school work. How often can you finish an assignment or your homework without doing any reading? Is there any class in your school that does not require you to do some reading? You have to read in home-economics — directions and recipes, if nothing else — in shop and auto mechanic classes, in the Science lab and certainly in such courses as Social Studies and English. There is no denying the fact that most academic and vocational courses rely heavily on textbooks.
- (4) Not too long ago, a group of teachers made a study of the students and learning problems. A curious fact came out of this study. The teachers discovered that the students who did poorly in subjects such as Maths or Art could still do very well in other subjects. But the students who did poorly in reading, almost always did poorly in all their other courses.
- (5) For a while the teachers who made the study were puzzled by this, but they soon had an answer to this puzzle. The teachers looked at the subjects that the students were failing in and discovered that even subjects like Maths and Science were based on reading.
- (6) Of course there were also other skills involved such as learning to add and subtract in Maths class most of the explanation of how to do things had to be read by the students. Much of the homework assignments required students to read long sets of directions and tests and, problems in class often involved story problems, problems that were explained in words and had to be read and understood before they could be solved. Your success or failure in these classes will depend on your ability to read the required material. Finally, if you go to college, almost all your study time will be spent reading. You need more and more information and most of this information comes from the printed material you have to read. Even if you could get tapes or movies containing all the information, you need to know that they would not be of much help until and unless you know how to read.

- (7) Magazines and books may all be on microfilm in the next few years, but they will still have to be read. The same is true of most of what you have to learn in school. Your school is probably not going to throw all printed material out of the window very soon.
- (8) Success in school courses still depends on an ability to read and those students, who cannot read or at least read well enough to master material, are in trouble.
- (9) You are moving into a world where every day more and more technical reading is required. Instructions for using applications are becoming more complex. There are written instructions to follow, for food preparations, traffic signs, travel directions and safety information, all requiring the ability to read. People in modern society read hundreds and even thousands of words every day.
- (10) Also your ability to get and keep a job is directly related to your ability to read. Even the simplest jobs require some reading ability, and many people advance to more important and better paying jobs by getting additional knowledge and skills through reading. The more specialized the job, the greater the need to read confidently, quickly and efficiently.
- (11) Doctors read professional journals so that they can use the latest medical knowledge in treating patients while pharmacists have to read the prescriptions the doctors write. Lawyers spend their days reading briefs. The number of semi-skilled and professional occupations that require high reading ability is increasing rapidly. Today a person who cannot read is almost unemployable.

i. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions :

- (1) Today, India looks like it is on course to join the league of developed nations. It is beginning to establish a reputation not just as the technology nerve centre and back-office to the world, but also as its production centre. India's secularism and democracy serve as a role model to other developing countries. There is great pride in an India that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity.
- (2) But what is breathtaking is India's youth. For despite being an ancient civilization that traces itself to the very dawn of human habitation, India is among the youngest countries in the world. More than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third is under 15 years of age.
- (3) Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world. This confidence in them is demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift. Even those who do not have enough to consume today feel that they have the capability and opportunity to do so.
- (4) The economic activity created by this combination of a growing labour pool and rising consumption demand is enough to propel India to double-digit economic growth for decades. One just has to look at the impact that the baby boomers in the US had over decades of economic activity, as measured by equity and housing prices. This opportunity also represents the greatest threat to India's future. If the youth of India are not properly educated and if there are not enough jobs created, India will have forever lost its opportunity. There are danger signs in abundance.

- (5) Fifty-three per cent of students in primary schools drop out, one-third of children in Class V cannot read, three quarters of schools do not have a functioning toilet, female literacy is only 45 per cent and 80 million children in the age group of 6-14 do not even attend school.
- (6) India's IT and BPO industries are engines of job creation, but they still account for only 0.2 per cent of India's employment. The country has no choice but to dramatically industrialize and inflate its domestic economy. According to a forecast by the Boston Consulting Group, more than half of India's unemployed within the next decade could be its educated youth. We cannot allow that to happen.
- (7) India is stuck in a quagmire of labour laws that hinder employment growth, particularly in the manufacturing sector. Inflexible labours laws inhibit entrepreneurship, so it is quite ironic that laws ostensibly designed to protect labour actually discourage employment.
- (8) Employment creation needs an abundant supply of capital. Controls on foreign investment have resulted in China getting five times the foreign direct investment, or an advantage of \$ 200 billion over the past five years. The growing interest in India by global private equity firms augurs well as they represent pools of patient and smart capital, but they too face many bureaucratic hurdles.
- (9) When it comes to domestic capital availability, budget deficits adding up to 10 per cent of the national GDP impede capital availability for investment and infrastructure.

- (10) Raising infrastructure spending, coupled with rapid privatization, may not only create employment but also address the growing gaps in infrastructure. China has eight times the highway miles and has increased roads significantly in the past few years while India has only inched along. Freight costs at India ports are almost double the worldwide average, just to give two examples.
- (11) Moreover, like the Lilliputians that kept giant Gulliver tied down, there are some 30,000 statutes in India, of which only a portion are even operational and these keep the employment creation engine tied down. Since there are not sunset provisions in any laws, the regulatory morass only grows every year.
- (12) In the meantime, we as citizens of the world and descendants of India have to make a difference. We have to ensure that India and its youth attain that potential, both through our business pursuits and the support of educational charities, on-the-ground proponents of participative democracy as well as other deserving organizations and initiatives.
- (13) I believe that hope can triumph and that this can be India's century — not one that will happen as surely as the sun will rise each day, but one that many willing hands need to create together.
- (1) What aspects of India serve a role-model to other developing countries ?
- (a) India's secularism and democracy
 - (b) Military strength of India
 - (c) India's strong economy
 - (d) India's population

(2) What is breathtaking ?

- (a) India's youth
- (b) Indian children
- (c) India's civilization
- (d) Indian industry

(3) What do those people feel who do not have enough to consume ?

- (a) They have a great potential to consume
- (b) They too are full of great confidence
- (c) They remain depressed
- (d) They remain disappointed

(4) What can propel India to double digit economic growth for decades ?

- (a) The economic activity created by the combination of a growing labour pool and rising consumption demand
- (b) Economic activity measured by equity and housing prices
- (c) Opportunity to join the league of developed nations
- (d) The greatest threat to India's future due to population explosion

(5) What will happen if youth of India are not properly educated and if there are not enough jobs created ?

- (a) It will propel India to double digit economic growth
- (b) It will be the greatest threat to India's future
- (c) India will forever lose its opportunity to become a developed nation
- (d) All of the above

(6) What are India's engines of job creation ?

- (a) Bank Industry
- (b) Textile Industry
- (c) IT and B.P.O. Industries
- (d) All of these

(7) What factors hinder employment growth ?

- (a) Inflexible labour laws
- (b) Poor economic condition of India
- (c) India's political situation
- (d) All of these

(8) What does employment creation need ?

- (a) Control on foreign investment
- (b) Abundant supply of capital
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

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- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

(9) For what has it been said that it may not only create employment but also address the growing gaps in infrastructure ?

- (a) Inflexible labour laws
- (b) Political condition of India
- (c) Raising infrastructure spending coupled with rapid privatization
- (d) Employment creation

(10) Why does the regulatory Morass grow every year ?

- (a) Because there are no sunset provisions in inflexible labour laws
- (b) Because freight costs at Indian ports are almost double the worldwide average
- (c) Because China has the eight times highway miles
- (d) Because India and its youth have potential to deal with hostile conditions

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6. (a) Use any **five** of the following pairs of words in your sentences :

- (i) **Aspire** : Expire
- (ii) **Clean** : Clear
- (iii) **Defective** : Deficient
- (iv) **Farther** : Further
- (v) **Main** : Mane
- (vi) **Personate** : Personify
- (vii) **Vain** : Vein

(b) Give one-word substitution of any *five* of the following and use them in sentences :

(i) People who work in the same office.

(ii) A song sung by two people.

(iii) A disease which spread by contact.

(iv) Make up room behind the stage.

(v) A special skill or ability.

(vi) That which is against law.

(vii) Something useful for health.

(c) Change the form of word as indicated in brackets and use them in sentences :

(i) Bleed (noun)

(ii) Discover (noun)

(iii) Darkness (adjective)

(iv) Flower (adjective)

(v) Advice (verb)

(vi) Civilization (verb)

(vii) Cost (adverb).

5×3=15