

(i) Printed Pages : 11

Roll No.

(ii) Questions : 6

Sub. Code :

1	7	4	0	4
---	---	---	---	---

Exam. Code :

0	0	0	5
---	---	---	---

B.A./B.Sc. (General) 5th Semester
(2124)

ENGLISH

Paper : (Elective)

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

Note :—Attempt all the questions.

SECTION—I

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

(i) Race.

(ii) Methods of Translation.

(iii) Caste.

(iv) Post-colonial.

(v) Ideology.

(vi) Colonialism.

(vii) Gender.

(viii) Nation.

3×5=15

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

(i) Describe the theme of the poem - Hunger.

(ii) Justify the title of the poem - Forward March.

- (iii) Throw light on the message of the poem - So Very Far.
- (iv) Why did the poet denounce King Ashoka in the poem - Dhauli ?
- (v) Why did the madman, Bishan Singh want to know about Toba Tek Singh ?
- (vi) How the misunderstanding between the two friends is cleared in the story - The Holy Panchayat ?
- (vii) Give in your own words the role of Rabbu in the story - Lihaf. 3×5=15

3. Attempt any **two** of the following long questions in about **180-200** words :

- (i) Discuss the theme of the story - The M.C.C.
- (ii) Give the character sketch of Algu Chowdhari in the story - The Holy Panchayat.
- (iii) Describe the incident of the scorpion bite in the poem - Night of the Scorpion. 2×7.5=15

SECTION—II

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

First and foremost, there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can knock me down. I go to law, and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in disputes between man and man, right has taken the place of might. Moreover, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody can come and break into my house, steal my goods or run off with my children. Of course there are burglars, but they are very rare, and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

It is difficult for us to realize how much this safety means. Without safety those higher activities of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, the scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence order and safety, though they are not themselves civilization, are things without which civilization would be impossible. They are as essential to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us, and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them anymore than we notice the air.

For all that, they are both new things and rare things. Except for a short period under the Roman Empire, there have been order and safety in Europe only during the last two hundred years, and even during that time there have been several revolutions and a great many wars; thus it is a great achievement of our civilization that today civilized men should in their ordinary daily lives be practically free from the fear of violence.

They are also largely free from the fear of pain. They still fall ill, but since the use of anesthetics became common, illness is no longer the terrible thing it used to be. And people are ill much less often. To be healthy is not to be civilized - savages are often healthy, though not so often as is usually supposed - but unless you have good health, you cannot enjoy anything or achieve anything. There have been, it is true, great men who have been invalids, but their work was done in spite of their ill health, and, good as it was, it would have been better had they been healthy. Not only do men and women enjoy better health, they live longer than they ever did before, and they have a much better chance of growing up.

Thirdly, our civilization is more secure than any that has gone before it. This is because it is much more widely spread.

Most of the previous civilizations known to history came to an end because vigorous but uncivilized people broke in upon them and destroyed them. This was the fate of Babylon and Assyria; it happened over and over again in India and China, and brought about the end of Greece and the fall of Rome.

Now whatever the dangers which threaten our civilization, and they are many, it seems likely to escape this one. Previous civilizations, as I have said before, were specialized and limited; they were like oases in a surrounding desert of savagery. Sooner or later the deserts closed in and the oases were no more. But today it is the oasis which is spreading over the desert. Modern civilization is far-flung, it spreads over Europe, America, Australia, great parts of Asia and Africa. Practically, no part of the world is untouched by it. And, owing to the powers of destruction with which science has armed it, it is exceedingly unlikely that such savages or uncivilized people as are left in the world could prevail against it.

Thus the world has now for the first time a chance of becoming a single whole, a unity so far as buying and selling and the exchange of goods are concerned, it is unity already. I did not mention my meals when I described my ordinary day; if I had done so, I might have taken note of the fact that the food I eat comes from all over the world. The things in a grocer's shop, for instance, are from the ends of the earth; they come out of strange countries and over far off seas. They are oranges from California, dates from Africa, rice from India, tea from China, sugar from Cuba. No great Caliph, no Eastern king, not even Solomon in all his glory, could draw on such rich stores of varied produce as the housewife who does her shopping at the grocer's. The fact that these things come to us from all over the

world means that for the first time the world is becoming a single place, instead of a lot of separate places shut off from one another.

One might say that for centuries the nations of mankind lived in a number of separate boxes holding no communication with each other except when the people in one box invaded those in the next, and some of the boxes were never opened at all. Then came a time when there was constant coming and going between the boxes, so much so that the dyes of the boxes were breaking down, and the world was beginning to look more like one enormous box. Wars and revolutions in this century unhappily put a stop to this, and the sides of some of the most important boxes have again been firmly closed. Russia and the other countries under the same system are now shut behind what is often called "the iron curtain." Nevertheless, all the world's boxes have at the one time been opened, so that there is no danger of any unknown people breaking in upon our civilization from outside and destroying it. The danger comes rather from within; it is a danger from among ourselves. 15

5. Read the passage and answer the following questions :

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are already widely used in industry and in universities. Now there is hardly any sphere of human life where computers have not been pressed into the service of man. We are heading fast towards a situation when a computer will be as much part of man's daily life as a telephone or calculator.

Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex

mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents, or they can count number of times the word "and" has been used in the Bible. Because they work accurately and at high speed, they save research workers' years of hard work. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for has been called "automation". In the future automation may enable human beings far more leisure than they do today. The coming of automation is bound to have important social consequences.

Some years ago an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit, pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could "think". There is no possibility that human beings will be "controlled" by machines. Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performance, they need detailed instructions from human beings to be able to operate. They can never, as it were, lead independent lives or rule the world by making decisions of their own.

Sir Leon said that in the future computers would be developed which would be small enough to carry in the pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain valuable information. Computers could be plugged into a national network and be used like radios. For instance, people going on holiday could be informed about weather conditions. Car drivers can be given alternative routes when there are traffic jams. It will also be possible to make tiny translating machines. This will enable people who do not share a common language to talk to each other without any difficulty or to read foreign publications. It is impossible to assess the importance of a machine of this

sort, for many international misunderstandings are caused simply through our failure to understand each other. Computers will also be used in ordinary public hospitals. By providing a machine with a patient's systems, a doctor will be able to diagnose the nature of his illness. Similarly, machines could be used to keep a check on a patient's health record and bring it up to date. Doctors will therefore have immediate access to a great many facts which will help them in their work. Book-keepers and accountants, too, could be relieved of dull clerical work, for the tedious task of compiling and checking lists of figures could be done entirely by machines. Computer will also be able to tell the exact age of a man he is going to live with the help of his blood picture. Computers are the most efficient servants man has ever had and there is no limit to the way they can be used to improve our lives.

- (i) What has been one of the greatest advances in modern technology ?
 - (a) The invention of nuclear power
 - (b) The universal suffrage
 - (c) The discovery of the outer space
 - (d) The invention of computers
- (ii) We are heading fast towards a situation in which a computer will be as much a part of man's daily life as :
 - (a) A telephone and calculator
 - (b) Train and Aircraft
 - (c) Food and drinks
 - (d) The three basic necessities of life

- (iii) How do computers help research workers ?
- (a) They give them all the information they need
 - (b) They carry on their research even without their own help
 - (c) They enable them to collect their data from archives.
 - (d) They save research workers' years of hard work
- (iv) What is the name of the automation expert mentioned in the third paragraph ?
- (a) Thomas Edison
 - (b) Oscar Wilde
 - (c) John Keats
 - (d) Sir Leon Bagrit
- (v) How will computers enable people who do not have a common language to talk to each other ?
- (a) By making tiny translation machines
 - (b) By providing bilingual experts
 - (c) By asking them to learn a new world language
 - (d) By doing nothing of the sort
- (vi) What is meant by automation ?
- (a) Doing things automatically without any human help
 - (b) Walking like robots and doing the household work
 - (c) Translating books automatically from one language to another
 - (d) The whole process by which machines can be used to work for us

(vii) Why will tiny translating machines be important in international affairs ?

- (a) They will enable people to speak to one another in the same language
- (b) They will tell them what to do and what not to do
- (c) They will remove misunderstanding caused through failure to understand each other
- (d) It will be easy to carry them in pockets

(viii) What is the role of human beings vis-a-vis computers ?

- (a) Human beings have become irrelevant because of computers
- (b) Computers can now do all that human beings can do
- (c) Computers have become a way of life and human beings have no role to play now
- (d) Computers need detailed instructions from human beings to be able to operate

(ix) How will computers help doctors in their work ?

- (a) Computers will perform operations
- (b) Computers will make medical data available to doctors
- (c) Computers will tell doctors what not to do
- (d) Computers will give doctors immediate access to many facts helpful in their work

(x) Why does the writer call computers the most efficient servants that we have now got ?

- (a) Computers do all the work that servants used to do in the past
 - (b) There is no limit to the way computers can be used to improve our lives
 - (c) Computers do not demand any salary for the work they do
 - (d) Like servants, computers do what they are told and do not do their own thinking
- 15

6. (i) Use the following pair of words in sentences (any **five**) :

- (a) Altar, Alter.
- (b) Sight, site.
- (c) Amiable, Amicable.
- (d) Die, Dye.
- (e) Envelop, Envelope.
- (f) Knotty, Naughty.
- (g) Merry, Marry.

(ii) First find **one** word for many and then use it in sentences (any **five**) :

- (a) The art of beautiful handwriting.
- (b) A place for keeping aeroplanes.
- (c) Sharp pieces of a bomb.
- (d) Gift of money given to an employee on retirement.
- (e) One who deals in flowers.
- (f) To run away with a lover in order to get married secretly.
- (g) A hater of marriage.

(iii) Change the form of the following words as indicated in the brackets and use the changed form in sentences (any **five**) :

- (a) Rejection (verb).
- (b) Invite (noun).
- (c) Anger (adjective).
- (d) Elect (noun).
- (e) Advice (verb).
- (f) Approve (noun).
- (g) Fool (adjective).

$5 \times 3 = 15$