

II/GE (Sc) (ii)

2012

(2nd Semester)

GENERAL ENGLISH—II

(Science and Home Science)

SECOND PAPER

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer any three of the following : 10×3=30

- (a) Comment on the use of Indian English in the poem, *Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa TS*.
- (b) Describe different ways in which Keats has personified Autumn.

(2)

- (c) Which elements in *The Darkling Thrush* help to emphasise the truth and intensity of the poet's experience?
- (d) Describe the encounter between the astrologer and Guru Nayak. How is it that the astrologer knows so much about this particular customer?
- (e) How does Marcel Junod's graphic description of the devastating effect of the atom bomb serve as a warning against the dangers of atomic warfare?

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the most *miniscule* animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times—the mosquito.

While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human

being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.

Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as intimidating as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

- (a) Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage in italics : $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (i) Miniscule
 - (ii) Transmits
 - (iii) Deadly
 - (iv) Intimidating
- (b) Why are female mosquitoes more dangerous than male mosquitoes? 2
- (c) How do mosquitoes spread disease? 2
- (d) What is the natural solution to combat the mosquito menace? 2
- (e) What are the disadvantages of using sprays to kill mosquitoes? 2

3. Write a précis of the following and give it a suitable title : 10

In every country people imagine that they are the best and the cleverest, and the others are not so good as they are. The Englishman thinks that he and his country are the best.

The Frenchman is very proud of France and everything French. The Germans and the Italians think no less of their countries and many Indians imagine that India is in many ways the greatest country in the world. This is wrong. Everybody wants to think well of himself and his country. But really there is no person who has not got some good and some bad qualities. In the same way, there is no country which is not partly good and partly bad. We must take the good wherever we find it and try to remove the bad wherever it may be. We are of course, most concerned with our own country, India.

Unfortunately, it is in a bad way today. Many of our people are poor and unhappy. They have no joy in their lives. We have to find out how we can make them happier. We have to see what is good in our ways and customs and try to keep it, and whatever is bad we have to throw away. If we find anything good in other countries, we should certainly take it.

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

1. Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct alternative in the brackets provided (any ten) : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) In *Ode to Autumn* 'Autumn' is described as a close bosom friend of

(i) the bees ()

(ii) the mists ()

(iii) the maturing sun ()

(iv) All of the above ()

(b) The speaker of *My Last Duchess* is

(i) the Count's envoy ()

(ii) the Duke of Ferrara ()

(iii) Fra Pandolf ()

(iv) None of the above ()

(c) Miss Pushpa is going abroad in order to

(i) get married ()

(ii) improve her prospects ()

(iii) become an advocate ()

(iv) enhance her popularity ()

(d) *Letter to My Daughter* was written by Nehru while he was in

(i) Central Prison, Naini ()

(ii) New Delhi ()

(iii) Bhagalpur ()

(iv) Pataliputra ()

(3)

(e) During his visit to England, Chaudhuri is convinced that the spendthrifts outnumber the misers because of

- (i) the flowers on sale ()
- (ii) the large number and variety of shops ()
- (iii) the secondhand silver on sale ()
- (iv) All of the above ()

(f) The word 'Hiroshima' means

- (i) the narrow island ()
- (ii) the broad island ()
- (iii) the fragile island ()
- (iv) the island of heroes ()

(g) Love alters not with his brief

- (i) hours and days ()
- (ii) hours and weeks ()
- (iii) days and weeks ()
- (iv) weeks and months ()

(4)

(h) Hiuen-Tsang came to India in search of wisdom

- (i) 11 hundred years ago ()
- (ii) 12 hundred years ago ()
- (iii) 13 hundred years ago ()
- (iv) 14 hundred years ago ()

(i) The *Darkling Thrush* was written on the last day of the

- (i) 18th century ()
- (ii) 19th century ()
- (iii) 20th century ()
- (iv) 21st century ()

(j) The astrologer charged

- (i) twelve annas per question ()
- (ii) three pies per question ()
- (iii) five rupees per question ()
- (iv) eleven annas per question ()

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(5)

(k) I could eclipse and cloud them with a

(i) smile ()

(ii) wink ()

(iii) frown ()

(iv) laugh ()

(l) To write well, you have to write

(i) simply and logically ()

(ii) clearly and logically ()

(iii) carefully and logically ()

(iv) None of the above ()

(6)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

2. Answer the following in not more than 5 sentences each (any five) : $3 \times 5 = 15$

(a) According to the speaker of *The Sun Rising*, the sun should engage in other activities instead of disturbing them. Name any two of these activities.

(7)

(b) Describe the thrush in your own words.

(8)

- (c) What is the test that Nehru wants his daughter to apply whenever she is in doubt?

(9)

- (d) Identify the image in *Ode to Autumn* which suggests that winter is near.

(10)

(e) Who is Fra Pandolf?

(11)

(f) Who were the first Americans to see the photograph of Hiroshima after the dropping of the atomic bomb?

(g) Why does Hill say that we must read the newspaper carefully?
