I Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.C.A./B.Sc. (FAD) Examination, November/December 2013 (Semester Scheme) (Repeaters) (Prior to 2010-11) ENGLISH Language English – I

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 90

Instructions: 1) Answer all questions.

2) Mention the Sections and question numbers correctly.

SECTION - A

I. Answer any five of the following in two or three sentences each: (5:

 $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1) Where did the boy place the wounded gull for the night?
- 2) What were the conditions of sale agreed upon by Jenks and Solomon?
- 3) In the poem 'The End of Living and the Beginning of Survival', What do 'Iron horse' and 'talking wires' mean?
- 4) How did Dr. Ambedkar drink water from the Chavdar tank?
- 5) How did the man destroy the house he built in 'Asleep'?
- 6) In the 'vachanas' of Allama Prabhu, who are the five men that drive the wagon?
- 7) What did the poet have in his hand when he went to the water trough in the 'snake'?
- II. Answer any four of the following in about half a page each:

 $(4 \times 5 = 20)$

- 1) Write about the father's observation with regard to the death of the gull.
- 2) Explain why Jenks was forced to buy back the whiskers from Solomon.
- 3) How does the poet compare the body to a wagon in the 'vachanas'?
- Youngsters and people want to show off their wealth explain by giving examples from 'money and changing life-styles'.
- 5) Write about the conflict between the two voices as described in 'snake'.
- 6) Why should one be careful after one's dreams are realized?

P.T.O.



III. Answer any two of the following in a page each:

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- 1) How does the poem 'Asleep' bring out man's blind race for weapons?
- 2) Write about the expectations of the Red Indians when they hand over the land to the whiteman.
- 3) Why did Dr. Ambedkar choose the chavdar tank to protest?

SECTION-B

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

It is with a sign of closeness that South Africans feel towards Nelson Mandela that so many call him 'Madiba', his clan name and an affectionate nickname. For in South Africa 'Madiba' is still seen as the warm and wise father of a transformed nation as well as a truly global statesman.

He was born in 1918, son of the member of the royal house of the 'Thembu tribe'. The schools Mandela attended were modelled on the British system, he later said he was taught to be a black Englishman. As a Black South African however, his freedom was strictly limited. The young lawyer Mandela, joined the African National Congress, dedicated to ending via peaceful means the apartheid system of racially based division and discrimination. But faced with regimes increasingly brutal repression, Mandela was charged with organising an armed wing of the ANC. He was arrested in 1962, tried for treason and two years later he was sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of parole.

Confined to the maximum security of prison in Robben Island off Cape Town, Mandela refused to let his spirit be broken.

Free Mandela became the rallying cry throughout the world and in 1990 he walked out of prison after 27 years of rigorous confinement. In 1994 Mandela was elected to the office of the President and was in the office for a single five year term.

Today South Africans of all colours take pride in their country's peaceful transition from white minority rule to multi-racial democracy. Nelson Mandela was the cause for this transition.

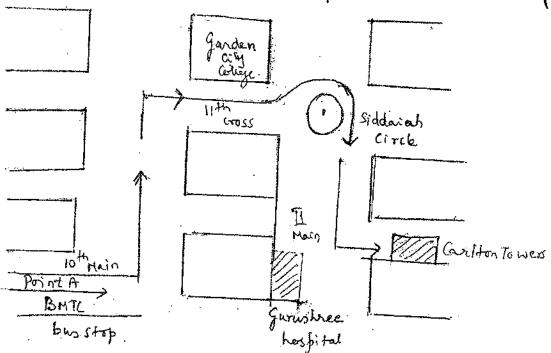
- A) Answer the following in a word, a phrase, or a sentence each: (1x4=4)
 - 1) How is Madiba seen even now?
 - 2) Write in a line about the birth of Madiba.
 - 3) In what do South Africans take pride today?
 - 4) Why was Mandela imprisoned?

ļ	B) Answer the following in 2 or 3 seritorious such :	(2×3=6)
	1) Why do the South Africans call Mandela, 'Madiba' ?	
	2) Why did Mandela join the African National Congress?	
(C) Answer the following:	(1×5=5)
	 Pickout the word nearest in meaning from the passage which me 'changed'. 	ans
	2) What is the meaning of 'global' ?	
	Write the opposite of the word 'cry'.	
	 4) The meaning of the phrase 'rigorous confinement' is a) a very hard time in prison. b) an enjoyable time at home. c) a very noisy scene. 	
	5) The said that sooner or he would be cau (later, latter, letter) (use the correct words and fill in the blanks)	ignt.
٧.	Rewrite as directed:	
	Answer any five of the following:	(1×5=5)
	1) He saw so many peoples visiting the zoo. (Correct the error in the sente	nce)
	2) She wiped the table with a of cloth. (Piece, peace) (Use correct word to fill in the blank)	the .
	He bought a new house. (Change into passive voice)	ŽI 1
	4) Neither Ritesh nor Ramesh (has/have) broken the window. the correct verb and fill in the blank)	
	5) She was interested in a grand party. (Use the appropriate of 'host')	form
	 6) Add 'dis' or 'un' to the following words to form their opposites: a) sure X b) regard X 	
VI.	Answer the following questions:	(1×5=5)
	 A) Write the sentences using the appropriate phrases/expressions for earthe following situations given below: 1) Requesting your friend to borrow her notes. 2) Permitting your sister to use your vehicle. 3) Offering to help your father to water the garden. 4) Refusing the offer of your relative to stay overnight in Mangalore. 5) Guiding a small child to light a lamp. 	ch of
	,	•

B) Give clear instructions for **any one** of the following in **5-6** sentences **each**:

(1×5=5)

- 1) How to make a good cup of coffee ?
- 2) How to use the camera in a mobile?
- 3) How to open a file in a computer?
- C) Give directions to your friend to help him/her reach point B which is carlton towers from point A which is BMTC bus stop. (1×5=5)



D) Write a dialogue of a telephone conversation based on the following information:

(1×5=5)

Surya had promised to lend his CD to Sowmya. But he had to take his mother urgently to the hospital. He calls up Sowmya on her number and asks her to pick up the CD which is at home. His father is at home. He regrets the trouble. He wants her to call back also.