

LOCF

[This question paper contains 12 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3881

A

Unique Paper Code : 62031205

Name of the Paper : English Language Through Literature

Name of the Course : B.A. Programme (LOCF)

Semester : II

Duration : 3 hours 30 minutes

Maximum Marks : 75

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. The paper contains 3 unseen passages and questions based on them.
3. The questions are in two parts, A and B, both of which are compulsory. Students will attempt any **THREE** of the questions from each part.
4. Answers for **Part A** are to be written in **250-300** words and for **Part B** in **350-500** words.

**Passage 1 (586 words)**

**The Science of Birth Order (586 words)**

P.T.O.

A researcher named Alfred Adler developed birth order theory in the 20th century. The theory claims that the order in which a child is born shapes their development and personality. Adler also claimed that family, community, and social aspects play a major role in shaping a child's personality.

Today, many psychologists believe that where you fall in your family's birth order has a major impact on your personality development.

**Oldest child.** If you're the firstborn child, you have your parents all to yourself for a period of time. Because it's your parents' first time being parents, they tend to dole out attention to you. They're also extra careful when it comes to all aspects of child rearing — from bumps and bruises to early education. Eldest children benefit from all this attention.

Your parents might expect a lot from you if you're the oldest, especially as other children are born into your family. Your parents might seem stricter with you, and often expect you to set an example for your younger siblings and show responsibility.

Another study shows that firstborns might benefit from being surrounded by adults during their first years. They absorb the way adults talk, while later-borns are more exposed to the less-developed ways their siblings speak.

**Passage 2:**

Somebody said that it couldn't be done

But he with a chuckle replied

That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one

Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.

So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin

On his face. If he worried he hid it.

He started to sing as he tackled the thing

That couldn't be done, and he did it!

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that;

At least no one ever has done it;"

But he took off his coat and he took off his hat

And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.

P.T.O.

Studies show if you're the eldest child, you tend to demonstrate leadership skills. Maybe you're a leader in the workplace already, or rising to the top of your industry.

**Middle child.** It's a stereotype that if you're a middle child you're a peacekeeper, but there seems to be a grain of truth behind the saying. Because you lack the title of being the oldest or the youngest, you seek to carve out a niche for yourself in the **family dynamic**. You tend to enjoy negotiation and compromise. You can often relate to people of different ages with ease.

You can be competitive with your older sibling — maybe by breaking their sports records, becoming more fluent in a language, or getting better grades. Or you might behave more rebelliously.

**Youngest child.** As the baby of the family, you tend to take one of two paths when developing your personality, according to Adler. The first path is a clear journey to success, where you try to excel in every way, often becoming the go-to person in the family. Youngest children can also become avoidant if they lack the confidence or drive to excel.

P.T.O.



You might have freedoms your older siblings don't have. As your parents' rules become more relaxed, your parents can be more hands-off with you. You're usually assured of your place in the family and can be very creative, rebellious, and outgoing.

**Only child.** If you're an only child, you've been surrounded by adults since birth. That's not to say you weren't socialized with other children through kindergarten, the playground, or school. But during your time at home you socialized with parents and other adults, mimicking their behaviors and becoming "small people".

Your parents might be overprotective of you, leading you to become dependent on your parents for support. You aren't used to sharing clothes, space, or parental attention with siblings. This can make you intelligent and creative, but also stubborn and set in your ways.

### **Birth Order and Intelligence**

Some theories claim that firstborns are more intelligent and have a higher IQ than later-borns. But the most recent studies show that firstborns only hold a 1-point IQ advantage on average over their siblings. Social factors could be to blame for this idea.

With a lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,  
Without any doubting or quiddit,  
He started to sing as he tackled the thing  
That couldn't be done, and he did it.  
There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done  
There are thousands to prophesy failure,  
There are thousands to point out to you one by one  
The dangers that wait to assail you.  
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,  
Just take off your coat and go to it;  
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing  
That "cannot be done," and you'll do it

**Passage 3 (622 words)**

Sita went to her grandfather and sat down before him.

'When you are hungry, tell me,' she said, 'and I will make the bread.'

'Is your grandmother asleep?'

and dropped it behind a cluster of rocks. She had no quarrel with snakes. They kept down the rats and the frogs. She wondered how the rats had first come to the island—probably in someone's boat or in a sack of grain.

She disliked the huge black scorpions who left their waterlogged dwellings and tried to take shelter in the hut. It was so easy to step on one and the sting could be very painful. She had been bitten by a scorpion the previous monsoon and for a day and a night she had known fever and great pain. Sita had never killed living creatures but now, whenever she found a scorpion, she crushed it with a rock! When, finally, she went indoors, she was hungry. She ate some parched gram and warmed up some goat's milk.

Grandmother woke once and asked for water and grandfather held the brass tumbler to her lips. The roof was leaking and a small puddle formed on the floor. Grandfather kept the kerosene lamps alight. They did not need the light but somehow it made them feel safer.

It rained all night.



"Yes, but she will make him. The game is deep."

The old man moved across the room, at the dark green  
of the forest, at the hidden sky, and said, "If she is  
not better by morning, I will take her to the hospital  
at Singapore."

"They will know how to make her well. I am sure they  
are good men for her at these days."

"Yes, but how much are you sure of?"

The smiling grandfather-like face of the old man looked at  
him as the mother of the house with the same old light  
that she knew this woman's mind was behind. The  
wanted grandmother to get well and she knew that  
only grandmother could take the small child across the  
room when the mother was so young.

She was not alone at home with young but she did not  
like the look of the man.

This morning it looked as if the night had passed all  
day long and the mother of the house that  
was so much more and the young woman's face was so  
much more and the young man, the mother of the house.



the previous month, when the monsoon shower had arrived, washing the dusty leaves of the tree and bringing up the good smell of the earth, she had exulted in it, had run about shouting for joy. She was used to it now, even a little tired of the rain, but she did not mind getting wet. It was steamy indoors and her thin dress would soon dry in the heat from the kitchen fire.

She walked about barefooted, barelegged. She was very sure on her feet. Her toes had grown accustomed to gripping all kinds of rocks, slippery or sharp, and though thin, she was surprisingly strong.

Black hair, streaming across her face. Black eyes. Slim brown arms. A scar on her thigh when she was small, visiting her mother's village, a hyena had entered the house where she was sleeping, fastened on to her leg and tried to drag her away but her screams had roused the villagers and the hyena had run off.

She moved about in the pouring rain, chasing the hens into a shelter behind the hut. A harmless brown snake, flooded out of its hole, was moving across the open ground. Sita took a stick, picked the snake up with it,

## QUESTIONS

PART A

Answer any 3 of the following :

(3×10=30)

Question 1 is based on passage 1;

Questions 2 and 3 are based on passage 2;

Questions 4 and 5 are based on passage 3.

1. What is birth order theory? What are the characteristics, respectively, of the oldest child and the middle child? Explain in 250-300 words with close reference to Passage 1. (10)
2. How does the persona of the poem in Passage 2 deal with discouragement and challenges? Pick out words and phrases from the poem to substantiate your answer in 250-300 words? (10)
3. Is the tone of the poet in Passage 2 optimistic or pessimistic? What is the poet's message? Answer in 250-300 words. (10)
4. What do you think is the theme of Passage 3? Examine the plot, the ending, the interactions and words of the characters in detail and write a reasoned answer in 250-300 words.



The first of these is the fact that the  
 second of these is the fact that the  
 third of these is the fact that the  
 fourth of these is the fact that the

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[illegible]

**Figure 1**

[illegible]

2. Imagine you are a teacher and you are going to teach your students about the importance of being a good friend. Write a letter to your friend explaining your idea and how you will make it happen. (15)

2. During the past year a number of letters have been received from  
various persons who have been interested in the work of the  
Bible Society and the Department of the Bible Society. These letters  
have been answered and the persons who have written them have been  
informed of the work of the Bible Society and the Department of the Bible Society.

2. Transcribe the full page from Genesis 3 into 100 words.

9. Rewrite the story of Passage 3 from the grandmother's perspective and observations about Sita's struggles and grandfather's stoic behaviour in adversity. (15)
10. Imagine that the grandmother, from Passage 3, is taken to the hospital the next morning. Write 10 turns of dialogue between the grandfather and the doctor continuing the story from where it ends. (15)



[This question paper contains 12 printed pages.]

**Your Roll No.....**

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 4093**

**A**

**Unique Paper Code : 62031901**

**Name of the Paper : English Language Through Literature**

**Name of the Course : B.A. Programme (LOCF)**

**Semester : IV**

**Duration : 3 hours 30 mins**

**Maximum Marks : 75**

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. The paper contains 3 unseen texts.
3. Students will attempt any **THREE** out of **FIVE** questions in **Part A** and **THREE** out of **FIVE** questions in **Part B**.
4. Both parts **A+B** have to be answered.

**P.T.O.**

their classes. I was in such shock and pain, I didn't know what to do. Then a teacher who lived along our street came by and advised me to go to the priest, tell him everything, and bring a letter from him to the headmaster. I went to the priest and told him the whole story in detail, and begged him to give me permission to go back to school. The priest's first response was to say, "After all, you are from the Cheri. You might have done it. You must have done it." The tears started welling up in my eyes, and I wept.

After a long time, the priest wrote a note asking that I should be allowed to return to the school. When I took it to the headmaster, he abused me roundly, using every bad word that came to his mouth, and then told me to go to my classroom. When I entered the classroom, the entire class turned around to look at me, and I wanted to shrink into myself as I went and sat on my bench, still weeping.

I studied up to the eighth class in my village, and then went on to high school in a neighbouring town. I was very surprised when I saw the school there, the children who attended it and the clothes they wore. I felt very shy and almost fearful. It felt good just to

climb the stairs and to walk into the classrooms upstairs, in such a big school. But I got used to it soon enough. And I also began to work at my studies eagerly. The children living in the hostel who were the same age as me wore smart clothes and possessed all sorts of finery like jewels and wrist-watches. I thought to myself that they were, in all probability, from upper-caste families.

**Passage 2 (444 words)**

SARITA : I'm planning something.

KAKASAHEB : What? A party?

SARITA : A Press Conference.

KAKASAHEB : A Press Conference? What, you've caught the infection, too, have you?

SARITA: A Press Conference at the Press Club. Every last journalist in Delhi must come to it.

KAKASAHEB : And what will this Press Conference of yours be about?

SARITA : I am going to present a man who in the year 1982 still keeps a slave, right here in Delhi. Jaisingh Jadhav. I'm going to say: this man's a great

P.T.O.

advocate of freedom. And he brings home a slave and exploits her. He doesn't consider a slave a human being—just a useful object. One you can use and throw away. He gets people to call him a sworn enemy of tyranny. But he tyrannizes his own slave as much as he likes, and doesn't think anything of it—nothing at all. Listen to the story of how he bought the slave Kamala and made use of her. The other slave he got free—not just free—the slave's father shelled out the money—a big sum. Ask him what he did with it. [An uncontrollable sob bursts from her. She controls it.] Sorry.

KAKASAHEB [Worried]: Sarita, what's all this you're thinking?

SARITA: I said, I'm sorry.

KAKASAHEB: Do you really think this way about Jaisingh?

SARITA: This is very little, what you've heard so far. There is much more.

KAKASAHEB: Anyone would think Jaisingh is a slave-driver.

SARITA: Not just anyone. I do.



KAKASAHEB: What on earth happened between you two?

SARITA: Marriage.

KAKASAHEB: That's been going on for the last ten years. Why did you think of all this only today?

SARITA: Why did I, you ask? I was asleep. I was unconscious even when I was awake. Kamala woke me up. With a shock. Kamala showed me everything. Because of her, I suddenly saw things clearly. I saw that the man I thought my partner was the master of a slave. I have no rights at all in this house. Because I'm a slave. Slaves don't have rights, do they, Kakasaheb? They must only slave away. Dance to their master's whim. Laugh, when he says, laugh. Cry, when he says, cry. When he says pick up the phone, they must pick it up. When he says, come to a party, they must go. When he says, lie on the bed—they [She is twisted in pain]

KAKASAHEB: Sarita, something's really gone wrong.

SARITA: And it will never get better, Kakasaheb. After this, I'll never think that this is my home.

KAKASAHEB: Look Sarita, Jaisingh is no different from other men. He's not unusual. You're wrong to think that he's a bad man ....

P.T.O.

## Passage 3 (525 words)

Bholi dragged his left foot along the ground and forced me to stop. He lit a beedi and said. 'Sir, I can't conduct this inquiry. I'm scared of witches. If someone tells me there's a witch in some village, I skirt past it. To tell you the truth, I'm scared to go to my own village, Nadeigarh, east of Sahdevpur. People make fun of the name. Until a year ago there was a witch in this village. She's since been neutralized, unmasked. Fisherman Madhua's daughter-in-law, she came to our village when she was sixteen, maybe seventeen. She had two miscarriages in the first two years of marriage. That was when an ugly rumour raised its head that this beautiful young thing—Nitei was her name—was sucking her father-in-law's blood. Madhua was around fifty-five, broad as a sal tree from casting the fishing net, his arms thick as maces and as hard, his skin light, with a shock of curly black hair hanging down over his eyes. When Madhua began shriveling up, with a malady of an unknown kind, naturally people started talking. His son was a peon at the government printing press in Cuttack, and over and above his regular salary he made a fair amount on the side by selling stolen paper and ink. Plus he had free meals at his boss's place, where he doubled up as a cook. He didn't have to spend a rupee on himself

and was rolling in money, as you can imagine. He took his father to the town hospital and showed him to the best doctors. Madhua returned to the village with a big bundle of medicines, but his health continued to deteriorate. He began to avoid company, took to hiding from everybody. By day he didn't stir out. He would only go out on need after nightfall. That bull of a man shrank to a twig in just a few months. Some said he came face to face with a water goddess, others said his hopeless condition was brought on by eating the liver of some poisonous fish. When medicines failed, quacks and witch doctors were called in. He was treated for the evil eye. Nothing worked. One day a person claiming to possess knowledge of the world arrived in the village. The villagers came to him with their problems. In the end they mentioned Madhua's plight. The visitor asked them several questions and finally wanted to see the man. As soon as he reached Madhua's house he began to bellow: "This is the den of a blood-sucking witch!" The villagers couldn't believe their ears. The news crackled around the village that a witch was sucking Madhua's blood and that she was none other than his own daughter-in-law, his own son's wife. So she was called out with threats and promises of violence. Nobody would ever have suspected she was a witch—just didn't look like one,

P.T.O.



8. Re-imagine the exchange depicted in **Passage 2** between Sarita and Kakasaheb, modifying it to show Kakasaheb as understanding the issues Kamala raises about the problem of male dominance in the institution of marriage. You may represent the exchange in the form of a dialogue or a narrative or an essay.
9. Imagine you are a media person interviewing an eminent social worker on the issue of lack of agency for women in our society as shown in **Passage 3**. Include in the interview those factors that you think must change so that the status and treatment of women improves.
10. Suppose you are a witness to this scene in which Madhua's daughter-in-law was "unmasked and neutralized". Write a letter to an NGO that works on women's issues and cases, such as the one given in **Passage 3**, seeking action and intervention.



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**Name of the Course : B.A. Programme (LOCF)**

**Semester : IV**

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**Maximum Marks : 75**

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8. Re-imagine the exchange depicted in **Passage 2** between Sarita and Kakasaheb, modifying it to show Kakasaheb as understanding the issues Kamala raises about the problem of male dominance in the institution of marriage. You may represent the exchange in the form of a dialogue or a narrative or an essay.
9. Imagine you are a media person interviewing an eminent social worker on the issue of lack of agency for women in our society as shown in **Passage 3**. Include in the interview those factors that you think must change so that the status and treatment of women improves.
10. Suppose you are a witness to this scene in which Madhua's daughter-in-law was "unmasked and neutralized". Write a letter to an NGO that works on women's issues and cases, such as the one given in **Passage 3**, seeking action and intervention.

[This question paper contains 8 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 725 A

Unique Paper Code : 52031902

Name of the Paper : English Fluency

Name of the Course : B.Com. (Programme)

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 Hours and 30 minutes Maximum Marks : 75

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This paper has **two** parts, **A** and **B**, both of which are compulsory. Students will attempt any **THREE** questions from each **Part A** and **Part B**.

**PART A**

*Attempt any Three. (3×15=45 marks)*

1. Comprehension Passage

Read the passage given below to answer the questions that follow :

P.T.O.



Money came into existence to answer a need of mankind, but this need did not arise until civilization had grown beyond its earliest stages. Primitive man lived by hunting, each hunting only for himself and his family or tribe. At a stage when strangers were avoided or driven away, money and even trade were unnecessary. Later, when he had learnt to domesticate wild animals, man lived a nomadic and pastoral life, constantly wandering as he drove his flocks and herds to new pastures. As the road to wealth was then the possession of beasts, money in its modern form was still not necessary, although the beasts themselves were a form of money. It would suit what few craftsmen there were to be paid for their wares in cattle and farmers and herdsmen to pay in that way.

When human communities began to settle down and cultivate the land, instead of wandering over it with their flocks and herds, the division of labour increased and people specialised in crafts and trades. Most men specialised in growing or producing something of which only a very small portion was necessary for their own wants. So they had to get rid of their surplus. In

exchange for it, they wanted something which would give them the power to choose what they wanted from the surpluses of other people. A few transactions might take place in straightforward exchange or barter, but only certain things could be treated in this way. It was unlikely, for instance, that a shoe-maker needing supplies of corn for his family from time-to-time would always find that the farmer would take shoes in exchange. It would be more convenient, if there were some other object that would always be useful to both the shoe-maker and the farmer.

Once the people agreed to what this other object was and were prepared to accept it or offer it in payment, then we have money in its primitive form. It is the go-between in all business transactions or as the economists say, 'a medium of exchange'. We have seen that in the pastoral stage of human history, cattle themselves were this generally acceptable commodity; it is therefore not strange that the Latin word for money, 'pecunia' comes from a similar Latin word, 'pecuniary' meaning cattle. In modern English we still

P.T.O.

use the adjectives, 'pecuniary' meaning, concerned with money, and 'impecunious' meaning having no money.

The trouble about the cattle is that they may become diseased or easily driven away while their owners are asleep. They also require a lot of land on which to graze and cannot easily be subdivided without being killed and so losing their value. The precious metals such as gold and silver do not suffer from any of these disadvantages, it can be buried and hidden away easily, it does not rust or lose weight through storage; it can be weighed out into quite small quantities without loss of value.

There are, however, disadvantages in using weighed quantities of these metals. Dishonest persons may mix them with less valuable metals of the same appearance and weight. In time, so many mixtures might then be passing from hand to hand that every businessman would need to be accompanied by an assayer to test and weigh every piece presented to him. The obvious way out of this difficulty is for the state to make



coins of a standard shape, weight and fineness which are then called currency.

- (a) Why did the primitive man not feel the need for money? (3)
- (b) What came to be treated as wealth when people began to live a nomadic and pastoral life? (2)
- (c) What factors lead to the emergence of money in its most primitive form as a common medium of exchange? (3)
- (d) What is the origin of the English word 'pecuniary'? Explain its association with money. (2)
- (e) What advantages do precious metals such as gold and silver have as means of exchange in comparison to cattle? (3)
- (f) Why did the state feel the need for a standard currency? (2)

2. Write a debate on the given topic as per the points that follow. You can write in favour of or against the following statement :

P.T.O.

Money is the biggest motivator in life.

- (i) Write an overview of the topic and opening sentence. (5)
  - (ii) Give two facts/anecdotes in support of your opinion. (5)
  - (iii) Write two questions which you think those with the opposite point of view might ask you. (5)
3. You are Apoorv/Apoorva. You have seen an advertisement in *The Times of India* for the post of Marketing Manager in a reputed firm. Write a letter in 125-150 words to the Human Resource Manager of the company applying for the job. Enclose a brief resume to support your application. (15) 9
4. Write a dialogue between you and your friend discussing various career opportunities in your field. (15)
5. Write a paragraph on the topic: Time management is life management. (15)

**PART B**

*Attempt any Three.* (3×10=30 marks)

Write a summary of the comprehension passage given in Section A Q1. (10)

Write a letter inviting your sibling to come to Delhi for shopping. Mention some of the famous markets in Delhi and talk about the amazing shopping experiences you can have there together. (10)

Write a letter to your younger sister advising her on how to prepare for the Class X Board examinations. (10)

1. Edit and rewrite the following using appropriate punctuation marks : (10)

Our solar system includes the sun and all the planets (1) moons (2) dwarf planets and asteroids that orbit around it (3) the (4) four planets closest to the sun include mercury (5) venus (6) earth (7) and mars (8) these (9) inner planets are made of rock and metals (10)

P.T.O.



10. Edit and rewrite the following using appropriate punctuation marks : (10)

(a) you (1) cant (2) eat your cake and have it at the same time (3) can you (4)

(b) your (5) father has five items in his bathroom (6) a toothbrush (7) shaving cream (8) a razor (9) a bar of soap and a towel (10)

[This question paper contains 12 printed pages.]

**Your Roll No.....**

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 726 A**

Unique Paper Code : 52031903

Name of the Paper : English Proficiency

Name of the Course : **B.Com. Programme**

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 hours 30 minutes Maximum Marks : 75

**Instructions for Candidates**

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This question paper has **two** parts, **A** and **B**. **Both** parts are compulsory.
3. Answer a total of **six** questions, of which **3** are from **Part A** and **3** are from **Part B**.

**PART A**

Answer **any three** questions. (3×10= 30)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow it in brief using your own words as far as possible : (5×2)

P.T.O.

The self-portrait is nothing new. Painters and photographers have always used themselves as subjects. Today, however, almost everyone walks around with a camera in his or her pocket. This is because most cell phones have cameras on them. The fact that most people have cell phone cameras with them all the time has led to the rise of the selfie. A selfie is a self-portrait usually taken with a cell phone.

People usually take selfies when they are engaged in normal day-to-day activities. They take selfies of their commutes to work or school. People take selfies of themselves eating. Other people take selfies to show what they are wearing or whom they are hanging out with.

Some people think that selfies are a sign that people are becoming vain or superficial. It is not often that people take pictures of themselves that make them look bad. When people take pictures of themselves, they usually are trying to present themselves in the best light. However, some people use selfies to show what they really look like. Some people are trying to challenge stereotypes of what makes someone attractive.



- (a) What is a selfie?
- (b) Why has it become so common for people to take photos of themselves?
- (c) List any **two** occasions on which people take selfies.
- (d) Why are some people not happy with the culture of taking selfies?
- (e) How are some people using selfies to challenge stereotypes?

2. Complete the given sentences by selecting the correct word from the pair given in brackets after each blank : (10×1)

- (a) Let me give you a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ (advice / advise).
- (b) An accident has happened at a construction \_\_\_\_\_ (cite / site).
- (c) Every one left me in my hour of need \_\_\_\_\_ (accept / except) you.

P.T.O.

- (d) A former teacher has written the \_\_\_\_\_  
(foreword / forward) to my book.
- (e) People protested against the \_\_\_\_\_ (injustice /  
justice) of the authorities.
- (f) Be very \_\_\_\_\_ (careful / careless) on the road.
- (g) She is so \_\_\_\_\_ (lenient / strict) that students  
dare not misbehave in her class.
- (h) They decided to re-unite after having lived \_\_\_\_\_  
(apart / together) for many years.
- (i) She looked \_\_\_\_\_ (into / through) the window at  
the beautiful garden.
- (j) Despite terrible losses in the war, the Ukrainians  
refuse to give \_\_\_\_\_ (away / up).

3. Form questions for the statements given below :

(5×2)

*Example:*

Statement: *Kalidasa wrote 'Shakuntalam'.*

Question: *Who wrote 'Shakuntalam'?*

- (a) The parcel will arrive next week.
- (b) She is absent because she has a fever.
- (c) They are going to the hills.
- (d) No, the boy is not telling the truth.
- (e) Yes, I spoke to her.
4. Complete the dialogue given below between two individuals X and Y by choosing words / expressions from the following box to fill in the five blanks :  
(5×2)

I'm afraid, please, You're welcome,  
Excuse me, Thanks anyway

X: \_\_(a)\_\_, could you tell me the way to the post office \_\_(b)\_\_ ?

Y: \_\_(c)\_\_ I don't know as I am new to the area. But that *paan-wallah* will be surely able to guide you.

X: You are right. I will ask him. \_\_(d)\_\_ !

Y: \_\_(e)\_\_.



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5. Use the information given below to write a paragraph of about 100 words on the famous tourist destination of Wayanad : (10)

Location : district in Kerala on the southern tip of the Deccan plateau

Altitude : 700 to 2100 metres above Mean Sea Level

Area : 2,132 sq.Kms.

Main towns : Kalpetty (district headquarters), Sultan Bathery, Mananthavady

Languages : Malayalam (the local language), English; Kannada and Tamil (in the border areas)

Climate : chilly from December to February; pleasant for the rest of the year

Main attractions : Meenmutty waterfalls, Muthanga Wildlife Sanctuary, Chembra Peak, Banasura Sagar Dam, Pookot Lake

Famous items : Spices, coffee, tea, bamboo items, native craft, honey, herbal plants

## PART B

Answer any three questions.

(3×15=45)

6. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow it in brief using your own words as far as possible : (5×3)

The early ancestor of man was very ugly and unattractive. He was quite small, much smaller than the people of today. The heat of the sun and the cold wind of winter had coloured his skin dark brown. His head and most of his body was covered with long, rough hair. He had very thin but strong fingers which made his hands look like those of a monkey. His forehead was low and his jaw was like the jaw of a wild animal which uses its teeth both as fork and knife. He wore no clothes. He had seen no fire except the flames of the volcanoes which filled the earth with their smoke and lava.

The primitive man lived in big forests that were big and dark, as the pygmies of Africa do to this day.

When he felt hungry, he ate raw leaves and roots of plants or he took eggs away from an angry bird to provide food for his own young. Once in a while, after a long and patient chase, he would catch a sparrow or a small wild dog or perhaps a rabbit. These he would eat raw for he had not discovered that food tasted better when it was cooked.

During the day this primitive human being searched for things to eat. When night fell, he hid in a hollow tree or behind some heavy rocks, for he was surrounded on all sides by dangerous animals, and when it was dark those animals began to prowl about, looking for something to eat, and they liked the taste of human beings. It was a world where you must either eat or be eaten and life was very unhappy because it was full of fear and misery

- (a) Did the primitive man look better than us? Describe any **two** features of his appearance.
- (b) List **three** food items of the primitive man.
- (c) Why did the primitive man eat his food raw?



(d) What was the daily routine of the primitive man?

(e) Did the primitive man lead a happy life? Why?

(3×5=15)

7. Complete the given sentences by selecting the correct word from the pair given in brackets after each blank : (15×1=15)

(a) My neighbour is \_\_\_\_\_ (a / an) university professor.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ (A / The) Yamuna flows through Delhi.

(c) Mount Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ (a / the) highest mountain peak in the world.

(d) I have been waiting at the bus stop for \_\_\_\_\_ (a / an) hour.

(e) The last bus leaves \_\_\_\_\_ (at / in) five minutes.

(f) My next paper is \_\_\_\_\_ (in / on) Monday.

(g) The paper will begin \_\_\_\_\_ (at / on) 2.30 p.m.

P.T.O.

- (h) There was a painting \_\_\_\_\_ (in / on) the wall.
- (i) The dustbin is \_\_\_\_\_ (over / under) the table.
- (j) \_\_\_\_\_ (Who / Whom) is at the door?
- (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (Which / Whose) bag is yours?
- (l) Have you posted the letter? \_\_\_\_\_ (No / Yes), I have.
- (m) Did she call you up? \_\_\_\_\_ (No / Yes), she didn't.
- (n) You don't like dogs, \_\_\_\_\_ (do / don't) you?
- (o) They will come, \_\_\_\_\_ (will / won't) they?
8. Frame suitable statements / responses for the following situations : (3×5=15)
- (a) You want your friend to go with you to a movie on Sunday. What would you say to invite her / him?

- (b) You have bought a new dress. You want to know what your friend thinks of it. How would you ask for her / his opinion?
- (c) You want to ask your teacher about your assignment. She is busy talking to a colleague. What would you say to draw her attention?
- (d) Your friend has not noticed that the floor is being cleaned with soap and water and is very slippery. S/he is about to step on it. How would you warn her / him?
- (e) Your phone is showing a low battery warning. How would you ask permission from a classmate to use her / his phone to make an urgent call?

Write a paragraph of about 150 words on the lessons (about health, relationships, life, social responsibility, etc.) that you have learnt from the Covid pandemic. (15)

P.T.O.

10. 'Nanhi Kali', an NGO, is looking for volunteers to conduct a campaign for the upliftment of the girl child in slum areas. Write a letter to the Manager expressing your wish to be a part of the campaign. Give reasons why you are suited to the task. (15)