

AJ-1252

B.Com. (Part–III) Term End Examination, 2021-22

FC : ENGLISH LANGUAGE (Paper-II)

Time : 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Note : Attempt all questions.

Unit–I

1. Answer any three of the following questions in about 200 words each : 3×5=15
- Write a summary of the short story “Death of a Clerk” in your own words.
 - Who, according to Lucas, is a true bore ? Answer it with reference to “Bores”.
 - Write in brief the main spiritual ideas of Swami Vivekanand.
 - Write a summary of the essay “Women and Development”.
 - What does Information Technology actually deals with ?

Unit–II

2. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in about 300 words : 10
- Religion and Politics,
 - Women Empowerment,
 - Van Mahotsava,
 - Information Technology.

Unit–III

3. Write a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable topic / title of it : 10

All ants have a varied diet. This is a strong point in the struggle for a livelihood, as it enables them to use whatever food is, for the time, abundant and easy to find and collect. In this way a varied diet cushions them against unpredictable changes in food supply. All our species eat some sort of prey, but they will also pick up crumbs of cake, cheese, bread or fruit that they find lying about near picnic sites or in parks or gardens.

Ant eats worms, centipedes and spiders. They also eat insect larvae, and insect adults such as flies, moths and spring tails, such small animals do not all make easy game for ants; they are usually much quicker than the ant itself and they have an extraordinary number of ways of escaping. Some flick their bodies violently; and some give out a pungent repellent substance.

If ants, or indeed any hunting animal were too clever at catching their prey they would eventually destroy the species completely and suffer themselves in turn. That is one reason why in nature, it is usually the weak and disabled that are caught and eaten. The well formed, alert, vigorous ones can escape and survive to keep the species going. The prey avoids destruction in this way, and maintain a good breeding stock which provides a regular food supply for its predators. The predators can even be thought of as beneficial agent that prevents overcrowding of the prey by clearing up all the superfluous individuals.

Unit–IV

4. (a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below : 5

The scriptures clearly define the three qualities of Tamas, Rajas and Sattva present in all of us. Tamas is inertia or resistance to transformation. Rajas is aggressiveness, restlessness or result oriented action. Sattva is the characteristic of purity inside us.

As human beings, all of us have this quality of Sattva, which gives us patience, tolerance and establishes us in a state of utter tranquility. But our Sattvic nature has been pushed to the back ground. That is why we make no progress in spiritual practices like meditation. Total confusion,

[P.T.O.]

problems and worries are the fruits of Tamas. Lack of peace or a disturbed mind is the fruit of Rajas. Peace, happiness and contentment are the fruits of Sattva.

Our Sattvic nature is given to us in the form of energy by God Himself. It empowers us to cope with problems in a very systematic way without affecting our mental peace or depleting our human qualities. It turns us to Divinity and activates our soul. Just like we preserve food using a preservative, we should preserve our minds using the energy called Sattva. If we want to have unflagging inspiration, zeal, zest and dynamism, we have to soak our minds in Sattva.

Sattva gives us the ability to remain unruffled at all times. We interact with so many people. Whatever people say, we should never allow inner peace to get destroyed. If there is a grain of Sattva in us, other people's thoughts, words and actions will bombard and kill it if we react to them. Even if somebody accuses us, keep quiet. After a while that person will realise his mistake. When we don't react and become completely quiet inside, what comes out of us is Sattva and peace. This is in the form of a vibration. We cannot see it, but we can feel and experience it. These divine vibrations are extremely powerful. They transform people and situations, as no words can.

Questions :

- (1) What inherent qualities are found in all of us ?
- (2) What is represented by Tamas and Rajas ?
- (3) What are the advantages of following Sattvic life ?
- (4) Which force changes people and situations ?
- (5) Give a suitable title to the passage.

- (b) Provide synonyms for any five of the following words : 5
 - (1) Discourse
 - (2) Crafty
 - (3) Nuisance
 - (4) Evasion
 - (5) Repellent
 - (6) Self centred
 - (7) Companionable.

- (c) Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B : 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
infinite	uncultured
viable	innumerable
primitive	that can be done
collapse	characteristics
attributes	fall down.

Unit-V

- 5. Do as directed : 1×25=25
 - (a) Select from the words in brackets the correct one to fill the blanks : (Any three)
 - (1) My daughter and.....are going on holiday together. (she/her)
 - (2) You are as tall as..... . So you can easily wear this coat. (I/me)
 - (3) It was.....I was talking about.
 - (4) How can you talk to a man like..... ? (he/him)
 - (b) Supply the correct form of the verb given in the brackets : (Any three)
 - (1) The news at last (give/gives) ground for a better future.
 - (2) The school (was/were) assembled by ten O' clock.
 - (3) If either of them (phone / phones) please record the message very carefully.
 - (4) Weather (change / changes) all the time.
 - (c) Supply suitable preposition : (Any five)
 - (1) Do you adhere.....any special political doctrines. (from / to)

- (2) India is self sufficient.....wheat. (at/in)
- (3) Their new gramophone record is.....the top these days. (on/at)
- (4) He was accused.....murder. (for/of)
- (5) They were brought.....the judge. (with/ before)
- (6) I will meet you.....the ticket office. (at/on)
- (d) Put the following sentences into passive voice : (any five)
- (1) Today people can shell cities from a great distance.
- (2) They gave the criminal a fair trial and sent him to prison.
- (3) Did the noise frighten you ?
- (4) Somebody must have taken it while I was out.
- (5) Somebody will meet the visitors at the station.
- (6) We have not moved anything since they sent you away to cure you.
- (e) Put the following into Reported Speech with the introducing verb in the Past tense : (Any five)
- (1) Are your shoes cleaned yet ?
- (2) The house is on fire!
- (3) Do as you are told ? You are a naughty boy.
- (4) I am sure we are lost. Run and ask that policeman the way.
- (5) If you can supply me with these goods, please let me know.
- (6) This is my engagement ring. Do you like it ?
- (f) Fill in the blanks with the correct question tag : (Any four)
- (1) The giant was very selfish..... ?
- (2) All of you have heard about Ujjain..... ?
- (3) He hates her like poison..... ?
- (4) They want you to give them better wages..... ?
- (5) Come and see me tomorrow..... ?
- (6) I am in happy position of life..... ?