

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
Term-End Examination
December, 2002
CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which are based on it :

The origin of computer virus is linked to an interesting game program known as 'Core-War' developed in AT & T's Bell Laboratories. This program worked on the programming concept of 'self-replicating software' and used it to devour rival's programs instead of data. When this interesting programming concept was made public, the programmers got into the act of developing various programs based on this concept, which would penetrate someone else's system and create havoc there. Because of their destructive nature, these programs came to be known as 'viruses or computer viruses'. From then onwards, computer viruses have become a real menace for computer users all over the world.

A computer virus is programmed to reproduce itself very fast and swarm the computer as biological viruses do in a human body. Perhaps the most deadly similarity between the electronic and biological viruses is their tendency to spread. The computer virus does not spread by mere contact of two floppy diskettes or computers, rather the infection occurs mostly through the use of floppy diskettes which are infected by the virus. When you save or copy files to the diskettes, viruses are transferred from one source to the other, thereby, infecting other systems. When they find their way into another computer, they pollute or destroy data, or valuable software and slow down the operation of the computer, or possibly stop its activities.

Other similarities with the biological viruses are : 1 – The virus cannot be seen with the naked eye. To locate the virus you would need specialized software called anti-virus software. 2 – You can use the system (software / hardware or combination) as a vaccine which would protect you when the virus tries to invade the system. Even here, prevention is better than cure.

- (i) State whether the following statements are true or false : [05]
- (a) The origin of computer virus is biological.
 - (b) A computer virus is basically a software.
 - (c) A computer virus unlike a biological virus can be seen with the naked eye.
 - (d) A computer virus does not spread by mere contact of floppy diskettes.
 - (e) It is possible to protect the computer from virus.
- (ii) What is a computer virus ? [02]
- (iii) Why do you think various is named as virus ? [02]
- (iv) Give a synonym each for the following words used in the passage : [03]
- (a) devour
 - (b) havoc
 - (c) locate

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in the brackets : [06]
- (a) Smita _____ the violin brilliantly. [play]
 - (b) We _____ London three times last year. [visit]
 - (c) She _____ since last January. [ill]
 - (d) When I saw him he _____ chess. [play]
 - (e) I found out that he _____ guilty. [be]
 - (f) After the teacher _____ we began shouting. [go]
3. Do as directed : [05]
- (a) The best way to learn a musical instrument is to find _____ enthusiastic teacher.
[Insert an article]
 - (b) The dog ran away from me and disappeared _____ the hill. [Insert a preposition]
 - (c) He said to me, "I shall go home tomorrow." [Change into indirect speech]
 - (d) Shared is resembling his older sister. [Correct the sentence]
 - (e) I went to the village
My friend lives there.
[Combine the two sentences into one complex sentence by using an adjective clause]
4. Rewrite the following in passive voice. [05]
- (a) People are destroying large areas of forest.
 - (b) They saw him climbing over the fence.
 - (c) I enjoyed taking children to the zoo.
 - (d) You can play with these cubs quite safely.
 - (e) They are repairing the bridge.
5. Write a composition in about 400 words on any one of the following : [12]
- (a) Entering the world of fantasy with computers.
 - (b) Cyber cafes
 - (c) Newspaper in education
 - (d) Terrorism
6. Write a dialogue between your friend and you in about 150 words on any one of the following topics : [10]
- (a) Your friend Prakash has invited you for a movie. You accept his invitation.
 - (b) Your friend Asha is of the opinion that watching television is bad for young children. You disagree with her.
 - (c) You invite your friend Gopal for a picnic but he declines your invitation.

**BACHELOR IN COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS
Term-End Examination
June, 2003
CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which are based on it :

Robotics must be the most popular or well known application of artificial intelligence. It has been a major factor in factory automation. A loose definition of a robot is a type of automation that replaces human presence. But robot can be completely defined as a computer-controlled device that can physically manipulate its surroundings. There is a wide variety of robots of different sizes and shapes, each designed with a particular function in mind. Often these are functions that would be tedious or dangerous for humans to perform.

In factory automation, most robots handle specialized tasks such as cutting, drilling, painting or welding. Most are designed to do a single function, following the same pattern of motion day after day. However some robots are programmed to perform a series of operations. They are equipped with sensors such as machine vision or tactile feedback, which enables them to rectify in case they miss the target as per the direction of the program. Machine vision helps the robot to take a snapshot of the object being worked on and execute a series of motions based on the object's position. In tactile sensing, a robot can feel a surface and take the necessary action based on the texture of the surface.

Robots are also proving to be excellent workmen in nuclear and chemical installations where human beings cannot operate safely.

- (i) State whether the following statements are true or false.
- (a) Robots are best suited in nuclear and chemical installations.
 - (b) Robots are always massive in size.
 - (c) Untiring, performing duties flawlessly, programmable and uncomplaining are traits of robots.
 - (d) Robots are of immense value in factory automation.
 - (e) All robots can be programmed to do only one function at a time.
- (ii) What kinds of jobs are robots sited to do in today's world ? [02]
- (iii) What do you understand by artificial intelligence ? [02]
- (iv) Give a synonym each for the following words used in the passage : [03]
- (a) tedious
 - (b) specilaised
 - (c) target

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets : [06]

- (a) It is a nuisance if the phone _____ when we are watching an interesting programme on the television. (ring)
- (b) I _____ gas. There must be a leak. (smell)
- (c) I _____ the instructions but I don't understand them. (read)
- (d) How tall _____ you ? (be)
- (e) When I saw him he _____ cards. (play)
- (f) We _____ breakfast early tomorrow. (have)
3. Do as directed : [05]
- (a) His father is _____ LIDC in a government office. (Insert an article)
- (b) They were here _____ 6 0' clock. (Insert a preposition)
- (c) "I'm starting the day after tomorrow, mother," he said. (Change into reported speech)
- (d) If I was offered a job _____ . (Complete the sentence)
- (e) I could not go to office. I was ill. (Combine the two sentences to make a complex sentence by using an adverbial clause of reason)
4. Rewrite the following in passive voice : [05]
- (a) People expect better results soon.
- (b) They were carrying the injured player off the field.
- (c) Have you done my work ?
- (d) He has sent me a present.
- (e) I shall sing a song at the concert.
5. Write a composition in about 400 words on any one of the following : [12]
- (a) E-mail – has changed the way we communicate.
- (b) Entertainment and Computers
- (c) Terrorism – a curse
- (d) An interesting Book
6. Write a dialogue in about 150 words on any one of the following topics : [10]
- (a) Your teacher tries to convince you to spare some time regularly for physical exercise.
- (b) Your farther asks you to spend less time watching T.V. You do not agree with him.
- (c) Your friend and you discuss your hobbies

FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING
Term-End Examination
December, 2003
CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which are based on it :

Scientists in many parts of the world are now trying to reclaim the desert lands. In Iraq, with its two great rivers, everyone thinks immediately of irrigation actually irrigation is not a very important means of reclaiming desert lands. In the first place, only a small part of the world's desert land is near enough to large rivers for men to be able to use them, and in the second place, irrigation itself can be dangerous for the land, where a hot sun evaporates great quantities of water every day. In fact, irrigation may change fertile land to barren land, and indeed is doing so all the time. The reason for this is simple. All river water is slightly salty. If we spread river water over the land and allow it to evaporate, we spread salt over the land too. If we go on doing this, the land becomes so saline that it produces nothing but palm trees – and eventually not even palm trees grow there; the land has become a desert.

- (i) Why does everyone think of using irrigation to reclaim desert and in Iraq ? [02]
- (ii) When does a piece of land become a desert ? [02]
- (iii) How can irrigation change fertile land into barren land ? [02]
- (iv) Choose from the passage the words which mean the same as the following : [06]
- (a) salty
 - (b) land which produces vegetation
 - (c) to change liquid into vapour
 - (d) in the end
 - (e) to supply water to land
 - (f) to bring back into use

2. Do as directed : [08]

- (i) Pick out the odd word.
- (a) lock
 - (b) knock
 - (c) shut
 - (d) bolt
- (ii) Give the opposite of lift.
- (iii) Insert an article in the blank space :
He is late by _____ hour.
- (iv) Complete the sentence by adding a suitable relative clause :
Did you collect the parcel _____ ?
- (v) Fill in the blank with an appropriate modal :

People with fair skin _____ be particularly careful when they go out in the sun.

(vi) Change into reported speech :

My father said, "Don't forget to go to the supermarket after work".

(vii) Correct the sentence :

She is understanding the lesson now.

(viii) Use an appropriate preposition :

She is very good _____ languages.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb : [05]
- (a) She _____ (go) for a walk every day.
 - (b) I _____ (prepare) for competitive exams.
 - (c) I _____ (work) in this office for five years.
 - (d) His mother _____ (arrive) from Mumbai yesterday.
 - (e) The thief _____ (escape) before the police came.
4. Change to passive voice : [05]
- (a) I hope they will have completed all the work by tomorrow.
 - (b) People were using the tennis court so we couldn't play.
 - (c) They saw him climbing over the hill.
 - (d) People said he was jealous of her.
 - (e) We called the fire station when the fire broke out.
5. Write a composition in about 400 words on any one of the following topics : [10]
- (a) Women cannot take up all kinds of jobs
 - (b) My favourite form of relaxation
 - (c) The value of Democracy
6. Write a dialogue in about 150 words on any one of the following topics : [10]
- (a) Two passengers on a railway train
 - (b) A tells B that he had a strange dream
 - (c) Ashok asks Geeta for directions to the telephone exchange

FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING
Term-End Examination
December, 2004
CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which are based on it :

Compact discs (CDs) have revolutionized the music industry with their surprisingly realistic sound. The six-inch discs look like thin plastic sandwiches with aluminium in the centre. They have digitally recorded material that is read by laser beams, so the sound has none of the cracking of vinyl records. CDs are also virtually indestructible, and they are lighter and smaller than the conventional records. Since their introduction, CDs have become more affordable and widely available. In fact, they are now sold in electronics and video stores that haven't formerly carried records or cassettes.

There has been a phenomenal growth in the sale of CDs. Sales climbed dramatically during the second half of the 1980s. In the 1990s, sales have been even greater, CDs have all but replaced records in stores, and in spite of their being less affordable than cassettes, continue to gain in popularity.

- i) What is the main appeal of CDs ? [01]
- ii) With which word can you best replace the word 'revolutionised', as used in the first line ? [01]
- iii) Write at least three advantages of CDs listed in the passage. [01]
- iv) When were the sales more, in 1980s or 1990s ? [03]
- v) What does the word 'phenomenal' as used in the passage, indicate ? [01]
- vi) What is the main idea of this passage ? Explain in two or three sentences. [03]
2. Do as directed :
- i) Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition. [01]
The fourth generation computers were first introduced _____ the late 1970s.
- ii) Correct the following sentence : [01]
Have you packed all your baggages ?
- iii) To complete the sentence, fill in the blank with a suitable article : [01]
He is _____ an honourable man.
- iv) Fill in the blank with a suitable modal. [01]
I wonder hwy Ram hasn't answered by letter ? He _____ be ill.
- v) Change into reported speech : [01]
"You'd better wear a coat. It's very cold," he said.
- vi) Use the following words in one sentence each to bring out the difference in meaning : [02]
(a) fair
(b) fare
- vii) Complete the sentence by adding a suitable relative clause. [01]

Please return the books _____.

- viii) Give one word that has the same vowel sound as in 'hot'. [01]
- ix) Make a sentence using the phrasal verb 'give up'. [01]
3. Change the following sentences to passive voice : [05]
- They threw away the old newspapers.
 - How does he operate the machine ?
 - He gave me a book.
 - Inform the police.
 - The engineers were discussing the details of the project.
4. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets :
- He _____ (smoke) at least fifty cigarettes a day.
 - They _____ (fly) kites last Sunday at this time.
 - He _____ (write) a report when I _____ (knock) at the door.
 - Renu _____ (be) fond of dogs.
5. Write a dialogue in about 150 words on any one of the following : [10]
- You and your friend are planning to go on a trek to the mountains. Decide on the things you need to take along with you.
 - You discuss the recent one-day cricket match between India and Pakistan with your friend.
 - You tell your friend the advantages of the course you have joined with IGNOU.
6. Write a composition in about 250 words on any one of the following : [10]
- The merits and demerits of Internet
 - Clean surroundings help prevent disease
 - Different ways in which society can make life easier for the physically challenged.

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

June, 2005

CS-610: FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100
(Weightage 70%)

Note : This paper consists of two sections A and B. Attempt any three questions from Section A. Section B is compulsory. All question carry equal marks.

SECTION A

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which are based on it :

Global warming is a term used by scientists and environmentalists who see recent atmospheric temperature increases as the result of human industrial and agricultural activity and who believe that in the near future such increases could result in dangerous climatic changes. Since the end of the 19th century the average global atmospheric temperature has been risen by about 1^o Celsius, but until the 1960s, this rise was considered a natural fluctuations unrelated to human activity. However, many scientists and environmentalists now maintain that the atmosphere is needed warming more rapidly than in the past, and will continue to do so, given the present circumstances, primarily because of increased amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere as a result of the burning of fossil fuels – oil, coal, peat and natural gas – and the loss of green plants and trees through deforestation. As further evidence, they point to be strong correlation throughout the earth's history between carbon dioxide concentrations and atmospheric temperature and to computer models of atmospheric temperature and to computer models of atmospheric process that analyse past changes and predict future warming.

- (i) Why are the scientists and environmentalists worried about the future ? [01]
- (ii) Give two reasons for increased amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. [02]
- (iii) Find out (from the passage) a word each having similar meaning as the following words : [01]
proof, quickly
- (iv) Write a sentence using the word 'warm' in a sense other than the one in the passage. [01]
- (v) How can the use of computers help in solving the problem of global warning ? [01]
- (vi) Which of the following statement are True or False according to the passage ? [04]

For those that are true, write the corresponding sentences from the passage. For those that are false, write the corrected statements.

- (a) Up until the 1960s, global warming was definitely due to national factors.
- (b) Global atmospheric temperature was less in the 19th century than in the 20th.

- (c) Atmospheric temperature is independent of carbon monoxide concentrations.
- (d) The above passage is merely factual, it neither expresses concern nor approval.
2. (a) Change the following sentences to passive voice : [02]
- (i) Many countries do not play cricket.
- (ii) A small number of people are contesting the election this time.
- (b) Fill in the blanks below with the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets : [03]
- (i) I guess someone _____ (come); I hear footsteps.
- (ii) She _____ (write) so much better now than she used to.
- (iii) I _____ (read) the instructions but I don't understand them.
3. In the following, do as directed :
- (i) Correct the following sentences :
- (a) The cat fell in well.
- (b) Time and money both are required to play polo.
- (c) I am understanding the lesson now.
- (ii) Complete the sentences with a suitable question tag : They haven't finished the job _____ ? [01]
- (iii) Fill in the blank with a suitable article (a, an, the) : One of our neighbours is _____ teacher.
- (iv) Use the following words in one sentence each to bring out the difference in their meanings. You may change the form of words if required. [02]
- (a) dose
- (b) doze
- (v) Complete the sentence by adding a suitable relative clause : [01]
- Give me a book _____.
- (vi) Make a sentence using the phrasal verb 'given in'. [01]
- (viii) Change into reported speech : [0 1]
- "Can't you do it ?" he asked her.
4. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on any one of the following. The topic sentence is given to you. Develop it keeping in mind unity, order and coherence. [05]
- (i) Junk food is great, but then....
- (ii) Suicidal tendencies are on the rise in the urban areas because....
- (iii) More and more celebrities are endorsing products of all kind as it...
5. Read the following passage and summarise it to one-third its length. [10]

Could this Product Kill Millions ?

ICI has announced the discovery of a new firefighting agent to add to their existing range. Known as WATER (Wonderful And Total Extinguishing Resource), it augments existing agents such as dry powder and BCF (bromine-chlorine-fluorine) which have been in use from time immemorial. It is particularly suitable for dealing with fires in building, timber yards and warehouses. Though required

in large quantities, it is fairly cheap to produce and it is intended that quantities of about a million gallons should be stored in urban areas and near other installations of high risk ready for immediate use. BCF and dry powder are usually stored under pressure, but WATER will be stored in open ponds or reservoirs and conveyed to the scene of the fire by hoses and portable pumps.

ICI's new proposals are already encountering strong opposition from safety and environmental groups. Professor Connie Barrinner has pointed out that, if anyone immersed his or her head in a bucket of WATER, it would prove fatal in as little as three minutes. Each of ICI's proposed reservoirs will contain enough WATER to fill 500,000 two-gallon buckets. Each bucket-full could be used 100 times so there is enough WATER in one reservoir to kill the entire population of the UK. Risks of this size, said Professor Barrinner, should not be allowed, whatever the gain. What use was a fire-fighting agent that could kill men as well as fire ?

A local authority spokesman said that he would strongly oppose planning permission for construction of a WATER reservoir in this area unless the most stringent precautions were followed. Open ponds were certainly not acceptable. What would prevent people falling in them ? What would prevent the contents from leaking out ? at the very least the WATER would need to be contained in a steel pressure vessel surrounded by a leak-proof concrete wall.

A spokesman from the fire brigades said he did not see the need for the new agent. Dry powder and BCF could cope with most fires. The new agent would bring with it risks, particularly to firemen, greater than any possible gain. Did we know what would happen to this new medium when it was exposed to intense heat ? It had been reported that WATER was a constituent of beer. Did this mean that the fumes would intoxicate firemen ?

The Friends of the World said that they had obtained a sample of WATER and found it caused clothes to shrink. If it did this to cotton, what would it do to men ?

6. Write a composition in about 300 words on any one of the following topics : [10]
- (i) The Problem of E-Waste
 - (ii) E-mail has definitely replaced the personal letter
 - (iii) I would change many things if I were the Prime Minister for one month.

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

December, 2005

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. (a) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

As human civilizations have changed from agrarian to industrial economies, they have become increasingly dependent on fossil fuels (petroleum, coal and natural gas) and derived forms of energy (heat and electricity). Early agricultural societies depended entirely on the energy of sunlight to grow food, and the energy of physical labour for its cultivation and harvest. Domestic animals introduced later, converted food energy into fats, fibres and proteins and provided greater physical strength to draw ploughs, pull arts and turn waterwheels. These early societies obviously did not require electricity or combustion engines to drive machines.

The invention of the electric motor and the internal combustion engine in the nineteenth century changed this orientation completely. Firstly, these machines were a starting boost to productivity. They enabled man to do far more work and to cultivate and harvest greater acreage. Secondly, machines replaced draft animals, with the result that modern agricultural operations became dependent on petroleum and electricity. An absence of either one would be disastrous to present food production throughout much of the world.

Essentially the same transition has occurred in energy requirements for industrial, transportation and domestic needs. One hundred years ago, electricity was a novelty, automobiles were a freakish invention and the diesel truck was unknown. Since then, all three have become essential. A modern city cannot exist without electricity and petroleum. Within another hundred years we will have to find alternatives for the latter, since the world's reserves will not last that long, but our need for electrical energy will continue to rise.

(From : Ecology and the Quality of our Environment, by Charies H. Southwick)

- (i) Give a suitable title to the passage. [02]
(ii) What is the collective name for energy sources such as petroleum and coal ? [01]
(iii) What two basic forms of energy were sufficient to support life in early agricultural societies ? [02]
(iv) What caused a change from the older system in the nineteenth century ? Discuss briefly. [02]
(v) What are the three essentials of modern life ? Will they continue to exist in the future ? Give a reason for your answer. [03]
2. (a) Change the following sentences into the passive voice : [02]
(i) The police caught the culprits red-handed.
(ii) The people beat up the terrorists with hockey sticks.
- (b) Fill I the blanks in the following sentence with the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets : [03]
(i) My mother _____ (reach) home much before I left for college.

- (ii) Usually she _____ (return) home by 4 o' clock.
(iii) I _____ (finish) my work so I can accompany you to the market.
3. In the following questions do as directed :
- (a) Correct the following sentences : [03]
(i) These days travel is costing a lot of money.
(ii) You can't get good marks unless you don't work hard.
(iii) Neena and Reena both are doctors.
- (b) Complete the given sentence with a suitable tag question : [01]
Sarita is very intelligent
- (c) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (a, an, the). _____ woman in _____ wheel-chair is my aunt. [01]
- (d) Use the following words in one sentence each to bring out the difference in their meanings : [02]
(i) advice
(ii) advise
- (e) Complete the following sentence by adding a suitable relative clause : [01]
She showed me the photograph of her friend
- (f) Use the phrasal verb take on in your own sentence [01]
- (g) Rewrite the following in reported speech : [01]
She said, "Ravi, are you going to the market just now ?"
4. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on any one of the following. The topic sentence is given to you. Develop it keeping in mind unity, order and coherence. [05]
(i) Cyber crime is the dark side of computers.
(ii) Population control is not the responsibility of the Government only.
(iii) We owe it to the future generations to protect the environment.
5. Read the passage and summarise it to one-third of its length. [10]

The newspaper has always taken upon itself the role of mentor to its subscribers, but whereas the journal of the last generation took pride in its independence, and the editorial chair was regarded as a pulpit from which serious views were uttered with a full sense of responsibility, the newspaper of today is a huge financial undertaking with the same outlook as any other limited company. The editorial staff have to run the concern so as to produce dividends for the shareholders; in other words, they have to make circulation, and if they do not they will soon be supplanted by those who can. Their independence therefore suffers a very grave limitation. It is further curtailed by the fact that a newspaper is as much an advertising medium as a vehicle for news. It is said that the price which the public pays for its newspapers covers no more than a third of the cost of production; the other two-thirds is accounted for by advertisement revenue. The need for maintaining the value of its advertising space in competition with its rivals makes it all the more important for a paper to raise its circulation to the utmost. Thus, as a matter of editorial policy, it become much less necessary to instruct readers of the latest move of the Government than to persuade them of the advantages they will secure if they become registered, insured subscribers and are fortunate enough to lose a relative in a railway accident.

After two generations of compulsory schooling, which has at least taught everyone to read, the business of forcing circulations up above the million mark has not been difficult once the method was discovered. The last Lord Northcliffe showed the way with the Daily Mail in the nineties. He saw that there was a vast body of people who were not attached by the newspaper that catered for the professional man and the club member, but who would be eager to buy a journal that would deal in an interesting and arresting fashion with the things that were really a part of their lives. He realized that unparalleled success awaited the newspaper that would reduce politics to a minimum, provide chatty articles on sport, hobbies, and everyday interests, substitute literary and theatrical gossip for serious criticism of books and the stage, and, above all, appeal to the special interests of women. Once this new policy had been put into practice, its commercial value was obvious enough. The other papers were bound to follow the lead of the Daily Mail sooner or later. The process was hastened by the influence of American journalistic methods. Since the War the transformation of penny journals has proceeded with sudden acceleration. In reaching out to an ever-wider public belonging to the lower cultural levels, most of them have rapidly dropped in intellectual and literary quality until now they scarcely pretend to appeal to people of intelligence. They provide news and views, not for their own sake, but as a means of purveying a daily dose of entertainment that will save readers the trouble of turning to books.

6. Write a composition in about 300 words on any one of the following topics : [10]
- (i) The negative impact of technology
 - (ii) Noise Pollution
 - (iii) The Uses and Abuses of Advertising

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

June, 2006

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. (a) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

Computers are used in many seemingly different ways in modern life, to the point that they are frequently misnamed "electronic brains". However, all these different applications use the same basic principles, and all must be first analysed as problems by a person before the computer can be used. For example, a computer may be used to perform routine work of a repetitive nature, such as maintaining the bank accounts of all of the customers of a bank.

Previously this job was done by manual labour. Bookkeepers were instructed about the rules to be followed for a typical account and then they applied them to each account. Now the computer can do this, but the rules must first be established by a person. This is an example of the use of a computer to save human drudgery in processing repetitive information.

Computers are also used to control systems in environments where it is not feasible for humans to act, as, for example, in unmanned space flight. A computer may be organized to respond in predetermined ways to measurements made by on-board instruments such as radar and to signals sent from ground stations. It may also compute the position and the velocity of the spacecraft in order to find out where the craft is heading in relation to the desired destination. Using the information available, the computer can send signals to the spacecraft control systems to keep the craft on the desired course and to perform the planned manoeuvres. However, again notice that all of the operations had to be planned ahead of time by people. A person had to think out the response to each combination of circumstances and to organize the computer to produce those responses. Thus a person might have decided that the braking rockets should be fired with a thrust proportional to the velocity and the inverse of the distance to the target. When the computer is properly prepared, it can control the braking rockets, but the decision about how they are fired is made by a person when he writes the program.

The third major area of computer application is to assist people in solving problems that are beyond human capabilities. For example, a computer can be used to perform long sequences of computations that could never be performed by people because of human proneness to error and slow speed. Such situations commonly arise in mathematics or engineering when computations can only be performed sequentially; that is, when the results of one calculation must be known before the next can be performed. Manual calculation of the stresses in a modern airplane wing, for example, would be out of the question.

Although the designer of the plane makes the basic decisions about the style of the wing and how the stresses are to be analysed, the computer makes it possible to perform the analysis in a practical length of time.

The third major area of computer application is to assist people in solving problems that are beyond human capabilities. For example, a computer can be used to perform long sequences of computations that could never be performed by people because of human proneness to error and slow speed. Such situations commonly arise in mathematics or engineering when computations can only be performed sequentially; that is, when the results of one calculation must be known before the next can be performed. Manual calculation of the stresses in a modern airplane wing, for example, would be out of the question. Although the designer of the plane makes the basic decisions about the style of wing and how the stresses are to be analysed, the computer makes it possible to perform the analysis in a practical length of time.

- (i) Why does the writer think that the computer has been wrongly named as 'electronic brains' ? [02]
- (ii) List the three major areas of computer application. [03]
- (iii) In what ways has the computer saved man from drudgery / manual labour ? [02]
- (iv) Find out words from the passage which mean the same as the following : [03]
- (1) Work in which you use your physical strength rather than your mind
 - (2) An action planned beforehand
 - (3) Things happening in a fixed order
2. (a) Change the voice of the following sentences : [02]
- (i) The cheque issued by you has been refused by the bank.
 - (ii) Heat turns milk sour.
- (b) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the tense of the verb given in brackets : [03]
- (i) Water _____ (boil) at 100^oC.
 - (ii) Have you ____ (see) my book ?
 - (iii) You ____ (derive) very fast.
3. Do as directed :
- (a) Correct the following sentences : [03]
- (i) I am understanding the lesson now.
 - (ii) All qualities and kinds of material is available in this mall.
 - (iii) The house was shook by the explosion.
- (b) I am right. (use a tag question) [01]
- (c) He is _____ able student but not _____ ablest. (Use proper article) [01]
- (d) Abstinence _____ smoking will do you good. (Use correct preposition) [01]
- (e) Use these words in your own sentences to bring out their different meanings :
desert; dessert [02]
- (f) He built a house. He built it at a great cost. (Combine the two sentences into one) [01]
- (g) "The earth is round," said the teacher. (Change into indirect speech) [01]

4. Write a composition in about 300 words on any one of the following. The topic sentence is given to you. Develop it keeping in mind unity, order and coherence. [15]
- (i) How computers have changed your life.
 - (ii) Distance education helps education reach all the corners and all the sections of people.
 - (iii) Only the rich people have benefited from an open and liberalized economy.
5. Read the passage and summarise it in about 150 words. [10]

Once again the Supreme Court seems to have done the job that the Parliament and the executive has long dithered over. In demanding that the central and state governments speed up the process of making the registration of marriages compulsory for all communities, the SC has understood the urgency of this simple procedure that can help check the gross violation of women's rights in the country. Proof of marriage may not be a panacea, but it can go a long way towards controlling persistent social diseases like child marriage, bigamy and trafficking of women. It is actually baffling as to why the Centre has repeatedly rejected the NHRC's proposal for such a rule – in 1994, 1996 and 2000 – and allowed the situation to drift unchecked.

A large number of marriages in India take place in violation of existing provisions of the law. Despite the Child Marriage Restraint Act, which penalizes under-age marriage, social sanction for this Act, which penalizes under-age marriage, social sanction for this Act persists, mainly in states like Rajasthan and UP, and ceremonies are performed openly and in large numbers. In the case of bigamy and trafficking, it often gets difficult for the complainant wife to prove her marital status in the absence of a proof of marriage. And this lacuna is also widely misused to deny marriage and thus, escape from paying maintenance or to prevent women from inheriting their husband's property. Gender parity is still a distant goal in this country. But steps like registering marriages will go some way in empowering women and helping them assert their rights.

In the case of marriage registration, unlike others where the spectre of the uniform civil code hangs ominously, the government has no cause to be worried objections from the minority communities. In any case, the personal laws of the Christian and Parsi communities make registration of marriage are recorded in the nikahnamma, a contract, which is handed over to the couple. What is really needed is to insert a provision in the Hindu Marriage Act to make registration mandatory. Four state governments – Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh – have already gone ahead with this legislation. It is now up to the Centre to make this a uniform rule.

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

June, 2006 (Special)

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. (a) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

We are still in the middle of the Industrial Revolution, we had better be, for we have many things to put right in it. But it has made our world richer, smaller, and for the first time ours. And I mean that literally : our world, everybody's world.

From its earliest beginnings when it was still dependent on water power, the Industrial Revolution was terribly cruel to those whose lives and livelihood it overturned. Revolutions are cruel – it is their nature, because by definition revolutions move too fast for those whom they strike. Yet it became in time a social revolution and established social equality, the equality of rights, above all intellectual equality are some of the values on which we depend. Where would a man like me be, where would you be, if we had been born before 1900 ? We still live in the middle of the Industrial Revolution and find it hard to see its implications, but the future will say of it that in the ascent of man it is a step astride, as powerful as the Renaissance. The Renaissance established the dignity of man. The Industrial Revolution established the unity of nature.

(From J. Bronowski : The Ascent of Man)

- (i) What has the Industrial Revolution done to our world ? [02]
- (ii) What did the Industrial Revolution depend on, initially for energy ? [02]
- (iii) How has the Industrial Revolution become a social revolution ? [02]
- (iv) Why are all the revolutions cruel ? [02]
- (v) What have the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution established ? [02]
2. (a) Change the following sentences into the passive voice :
- (i) Sehswags scored a double century against Pakistan in Lahore. [01]
- (ii) The police has captured the terrorist. [01]
- (b) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the tense of the verbs given in brackets : [03]
- (i) The food _____ (burn) when I reached the kitchen.
- (ii) Usually he _____ (go) for a walk at 6.00 a.m.
- (iii) I _____ (live) in Gurgaon since 1999.
3. (a) Do as directed :
- i) The woman with her two children were nearly starving. (Correct the sentence) [01]

- ii) We sold all our furnitures. (Correct the sentence) [01]
- iii) The shopkeepers feels acutely discontented when additional taxes are imposed on them.
(Correct the sentence) [01]
- iv) Neither of the boys were willing to take the examination. (Correct the sentence) [01]
- v) Tendulkar is great. (Use a suitable tag question) [01]
- vi) 15 August 1947 is _____ historical day. (Use a/an) [01]
- vii) No other metal is as heavy as lead. (Use comparative degree) [01]
- viii) He said, "The sun rises in the east." (Change into indirect speech) [01]
- ix) Costly; descend. (Given antonyms of these words) [02]
4. Read the passage and summaries it in about 150 words. [10]
- In spite of all that has been done in recent times to improve the status of women, the great majority of wives are still financially dependent upon their husbands. This dependences is in various ways worse than that of a wage-earner upon his employer. An employee can throw up his job, but for a wife this is difficult; moreover, however hard she has to work in keeping the house she cannot claim money wages. So long as this state of affairs persists, it cannot be said that wives have anything approaching economic equality with men. Yet it is difficult to see how the matter can be remedied without the establishment of Socialism. It is necessary that the expense of children should be borne by the State rather than by the husband, and that married women, except during location and the latter part of pregnancy, should earn their living by work outside the home. This will require certain architectural reforms, and the establishment of nursery schools for very young children. For the children, as for mothers, this will be a great boon. Since children conditions of space and light and diet which are impossible in a wage-earner's home but can be provided cheaply in a nursery school.
- A reform of this sort in the position of wives and the rearing of young children may be possible without complete Socialism, and has even been carried out here and there on a small scale and incompletely. But it cannot be carried out adequately and completely except as part of a general economic transformation of society (264 words)
5. Write a composition in about 300 words on any one of the following topics : [15]
- (i) The Misuse of Computers
- (ii) The Loss of Green Cover
- (iii) How the Mobile Telephone has changed our lives

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
Term-End Examination
December, 2006

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions.

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

Sometimes solutions to large problems can be fairly simple. Take the energy problem. Solutions focus on redesigning the automobile, boosting the use of nuclear and other clean energy and so on. But we could make a simpler start, says Matt Prescott, a British environmental scientist. He wants a complete ban on the traditional light bulb. The cheapest way for developing countries to make optimum use of limited energy supplies, and for developed countries to achieve cuts in their carbon dioxide emission, says Prescott, is to augment energy efficiency. As a first step, he suggests making light bulbs – a major source of waste in energy consumption – museum pieces. This could even encourage in everything from hot water systems to home insulation, thereby cutting Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.

After all, it is domestic energy consumption that causes more than 25 percent of the global GHG emission of carbon, sulphur and nitrogen dioxide. Recent research indicates that the wide ruse of 'green lighting' can cut this dramatically. Compact fluorescent light bulbs, for instance, use only about a quarter of the energy of incandescent bulbs to produce the same number or more lumens. That they also last about ten times longer than regular bulbs is a bonus. Compact fluorescents may be more expensive initially, but the long term savings would surely offset this. Light emitting diodes (LEDs) also offer an excellent alternative to the light bulb.

It makes sense in energy-starved countries like India to have regulated energy-efficiency campaigns that could reduce waste and pollution, and stimulate innovation. Let's start with light. The public should be made aware of concepts like 'task lighting' : concentrating light only where it's needed. This avoids waste of energy and since task lighting uses lower watt bulbs, you don't annoy others in the area either with an intrusively bright light. The government could kick off the process by providing tax incentives to manufacturers to market more efficient fluorescent bulbs.

- (i) What does the writer mean when he says that traditional light bulbs should be made 'museum pieces' ? [02]
- (ii) List three ways to conserve energy as suggested by the writer. [03]
- (iii) Give two reasons why compact florescent light bulbs are better. [02]
- (iv) What does 'task lighting' mean ? What are its advantages ? [1+2]
2. (a) Change the following sentences into the passive voice : [02]
- (i) The President declared the exhibition open.
- (ii) My mother gave me a book on my birthday.
- (b) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets : [03]
- (i) She _____ (go) to work every day. But she _____ (not go) today.
- (ii) He jumped off the train while it _____ (move).

3. Do as directed :
- (a) Correct the following sentences :
 - (i) This novel is to interesting. [01]
 - (ii) She hanged the picture on the wall. [01]
 - (b) Add a suitable tag-question to the following sentence : [01]
You have paid him fully _____.
 - (c) Write a sentence using the phrasal verb 'look after'. [01]
 - (d) Rewrite the following in indirect speech : [01]
She said, "Father, I have got a job."
4. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on any one of the following : [05]
- (i) Mobile phones can be a source of great nuisance.
 - (ii) Advantages and disadvantages of email.
 - (iii) Computer games.
5. (a) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (a, an and the), wherever necessary : [03]
- (i) _____ girl in blue is my sister.
 - (ii) He is _____ university employee.
 - (iii) It will be _____ honour to meet her.
- (b) Use the following words in one sentence each to bring out the difference in their meaning : [02]
- (i) except
 - (ii) accept
6. Write an essay of about 300 words on any one of the following topics : [10]
- (i) My Vision of India in 2020
 - (ii) Influence of Television Serials on our life
 - (iii) Computers have turned the world into a global village
7. Read the following passage and summarize it to one-third of its length. Give a suitable title. [8+2=10]

We all start life as weak, helpless creatures, totally dependent for both our physical and mental well-being upon those who care for us. It has been demonstrated that, from the very beginning of its separate existence, the baby requires more than simple attention to its physical needs. If a baby is to develop satisfactorily, it is not enough merely to feed it and keep it warm; it needs a mother as a person who will play with it, caress it, and show it affection in all the hundred ways in which mothers do show love towards a child which has been desired and which is welcomed. Babies who are cared for physically, but whose emotional needs are neglected, develop more slowly and may, in some instances, suffer permanent damage in that, in adult life, they may never be able to form close emotional ties with any other human being. Every psychiatrist has seen examples of people who were excellently fed and clothed, but whose emotional needs were left quite unsatisfied. As a result, they grew up into a kind of person who can never keep a friend because the demands which they make upon others are not those of friendship, but rather those of a lost child looking for parent who can never be found.

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Term-End Examination

June, 2007

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions.

- Q.1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :
VALDARO (ITALY) : Italy won't split up its Stone Age "lovers".

In a Valentine's Day gift to the country, scientists said they are determined to remove and preserve together the remains of a couple buried 5,000 to 6,000 years ago, their arms still wrapped around each other in an enduring embrace.

Instead of removing the bones one-by-one for reassembly later, archaeologists plan to scoop up the entire section of earth where the couple was buried, they told Reuters.

The plot will then be transported for study before being put on display in an Italian museum, thereby preserving the world's longest known hug for posterity.

"We want to keep them just as they have been all this time – together," archaeologist Elena Menotti, who announced the discovery a week ago, told Reuters.

Their removal will be a relief for archaeologists who had to hire extra security to guard the rural site outside the northern city of Mantova after the discovery made world headlines.

More importantly, it will give scientists a chance to figure out what has become one of Italian archeology's greatest mysteries : the first known Neolithic couple to be buried together, hugging. Was it a sudden death ? A ritual sacrifice ? Or may be they were prehistoric, star-crossed lovers who took their own lives. That is a crowd-pleasing theory in these parts, since Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet was set in nearby Verona.

But scientists acknowledge they still know precious little about the now-famous Stone Age couple, whose embrace has become a subject of world newspaper headlines and chat shows. Archaeologists seem certain the couple died young, since their teeth are intact and that they died during the Stone Age because of an arrowhead and tools found with the remains.

- (i) Why does the writer call the embrace of the Stone Age lovers 'enduring' ? [02]
(ii) How do archaeologists plan to preserve the lovers as they are ? [01]
(iii) Where were the skeletal remains of the lovers found ? [01]
(iv) What are the theories about how the lovers came to be buried together ? [03]
(v) What is the connection between Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet and the lovers in the passage? [02]
(vi) What other term is used for Stone Age in the write-up ? [01]
- Q.2 (a) Change the voice
(i) No one can hold him responsible for the accident. [01]
(ii) It is important that we stop all nuclear tests at once. [01]
- (b) Correct the following sentences :
(i) I am not knowing all the facts of the case. [01]

- (ii) The boss dare not to touch him. [01]
- (c) Use the word 'monitor' in two different senses. [02]
- (d) Use the antonyms of the following words in sentences of your own : radical, negligent [02]
- (e) Use the following words in one sentence each to bring out the difference in their meaning :
lose, loose [02]
- Q.3 (a) Use the following phrasal verbs in a sentence of your own : [02]
burn out
fall for
- (b) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets :
- (i) I _____ (listen) hard but I can't hear anything. [01]
- (ii) He likes to board the train after it _____ (start) moving. [01]
- (iii) We _____ (reach) the station just as the train steamed in. [01]
- Q.4. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on any one of the following : [05]
- (i) The Importance of Being Computer Literate
- (ii) Bringing up a Girl Child in India
- (iii) Kindness to Animals
- Q.5. Write an essay of about 300 words on any one of the following topics: [10]
- (i) Living in a Small Town
- (ii) The Idea of Being Always the First
- Q.6 Read the following passage and summarise it to one-third of its length. Also suggest a suitable title. [8+2=10]

Mere expansion of the Indian economy will not address the issues relating to the plight of the Indian child who continues to suffer from under-nourishment, anaemia and lack of basic schooling facilities, Nobel Prize winning economist Amartya Sen said here on Tuesday.

The solution to the problem, according to Dr. Sen, lay not in radical alternatives but in the classical method of a greater amount of government investment in both education and healthcare, an end to the negligent attitude towards women and a more collaborative engagement with the various unions. "It is important to see what the government is doing with the extra money that is coming into its coffers," Dr. Sen said.

He cited the example of pre-1979 China, Japan, the U.S. as well as various European countries where public expenditure on education and healthcare had preceded the introduction of reforms aimed at economic expansion.

Similarly, the negligent attitude towards women because of the inherent gender bias in society led to undernourished mothers, distressed fetuses and underweight babies. He pointed out that the progress rate has not been very remarkable with undernourishment dropping from 47 to 46 per cent between 1998-99 and 2005-06 and immunization coming down from 58 to 56 per cent over the same period.

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Term-End Examination

Dec, 2007

CS-610 : F. Course in English for Computing

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all questions.

Q.1 Read the passage and answers the questions that follow:

The Industrial Revolution saw a great increase in the population of Europe. These people wanted goods, tools, clothes, houses and all the things that make civilized life possible. The goods which they wanted had to be fairly cheap, cheap enough to be purchased out of the wages earned in factories or workshops. There were no restrictions on the manufacture of goods as there are in times of war, and each factory competed with its rivals in finding markets for its products. The demand for goods was great, both at home and overseas.

In deciding which goods to buy everyone is influenced by two considerations, price and quality. The ever increasing demand was for goods of high quality at low prices. That factory and that country prospered whose goods competed successfully with its rivals as regards quality and price. In the nineteenth century, the desire to produce high quality goods at low prices led to , what is now called, mass production. the phrase now a days is especially associated with the name of Henry Ford, who so successfully applied mass-production methods to the manufacture of motor cars. His business rivals were quick to imitate him, thus proving te truth of the old, proverb, 'Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.' But mr. Ford was by no means the inventor of mass production. it is difficult, indeed, to say who was. When the first large mills for the manufacture of cloth were built, then, we may say that mass production began. The invention of the steam-engine gave manufacturers the cheap power which they needed. Brilliant men perfected cotton gins and looms. When one huge machine began to perform rapidly the operations previously done slowly and laboriously by hand, the age of mass production was born.

- (i) What did the people of Europe want during the time of the industrial Revolution? [02]
(ii) Why did the Eurpoeans want the goods to be cheap? [02]
(iii) What are the two considerations in deciding which goods to buy? [02]
(iv) What is Henry Ford known for? [02]
(v) Who, in your opinion, invented mass production methods? [02]
- 2 (a) Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice: [02]
(i) The female Anopheles mosquito transmits malaria.
(ii) They are going to build a new wing in the administrative block.
- (b) Fill in the blanks choosing the suitable option form the ones given in the brackets: [03]
(i) I _____ - (had gone, went) to Kashmir last year.
(ii) Lucknow _____ (is, hs been) situated on the banks of river Gomti
(iii) I _____-(am, have been) an early riser since childhood.
- Q.3 Rewrite the following sentences removing the errors, if any: [05]
(i) you can't get good marks unless you don't work hard.

- (ii) Manjeet has always been best cadet of the academy.
- (iii) The bunch of keys have been kept on the shelf.
- (iv) The travelers were sitting below the shade of the mango tree.
- (v) By the time I reached home my mother went to the market.

- Q.4 Do as directed [05]
- (i) As soon as I reached the station the train left. (Rewrite using 'no sooner')
 - (ii) Rita is too weak to run. (Rewrite removing too)
 - (ii) You are not tired. (add a question tag)
 - (iv) Rajni said, "Rita, how can you be so cruel to animals?" (Rewrite in indirect speech)
 - (v) Give the antonyms of the following words: belief, cruel

- Q.5 Write a composition in about 300 words, on any one of the following topics: [15]
- (i) Will computers lead to large scale unemployment?
 - (ii) Population Control: an urgent need
 - (iii) Deforestation - a big disaster

- Q.6 Summarize the following passage in 150 words. [10]

For thousands of years, dreams have interested, puzzled and even frightened people. It used to be thought that dreams always came true. People thought that the figures appearing in dreams were messengers from the gods and that special kinds of dreams had special meanings. A dream of flowers might mean good luck.

Since the end of the 19th century, physicians, psychologists, and other scientists have been studying dreams. Although they still have much to learn, today they believe that dreams do not appear from some mysterious place outside the person. Rather, they think that the dreamer creates dreams himself. There are two kinds of dreaming: day dreaming, which is done while the dreamer is awake and night dreaming, which is done while he is asleep. Both day dreams and night dreams occur when the dreamer is so relaxed that he pays no attention to what goes on around him. Then his thoughts can wander wherever they want. For this persons, animals or situations which could not possibly exist in real life. Night dreams are even more unusual and unrealistic than day dreams, because in sleep people have almost no control over what they think.

Although nearly anything may appear in a dream, there are certain sorts of dreams which almost everybody has. Most persons, at sometimes or other, have dreams in which their dearest wish is granted, or in which they become somebody they would like to be. A boy or a girl who is bored in school may daydream that he or she is out fishing or playing ball. A woman who is tired of doing housework may daydream that she is a famous singer and she may become so lost in her dream that she does not hear the doorbell. All persons whether they are children or adults wish and hope for things they cannot have. Many persons get these things in dreams.....

Most persons occasionally dream they are being chased by robbers, or are falling or are in danger of fire or flood. These are frightening dreams. Children's frightening dreams are likely to contain witches, ghosts, or animals that bite. These very frightening dreams are called nightmares. People usually have nightmares when they are frightened or upset about something in their lives.

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

June, 2008

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. (a) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

'Tax avoidance' and 'tax evasion' are terms so frequently referred to in economic and business relationships today that they constitute part of our conversational language and people in general use these terms even without knowing their exact meaning and difference. Whereas tax avoidance implies a situation in which the taxpayer reduces his tax liability by taking advantage of the loop-holes and ambiguities in the legal provisions, in the case of tax evasion, facts are deliberately misinterpreted and the tax liability is understated. Thus, while tax avoidance is perfectly legal and is, at time, referred to as 'tax planning', tax evasion is illegal and, therefore carries with it the risk of penalties and prosecutions under the tax laws. As such, the black economy comprises the sum total of all the various methods of tax evasion but does not include tax avoidance. Accordingly , whereas the consequences of the two phenomena are different for the taxpayers, both reduce the revenue of the exchequer and consequently need to be checked to the greatest extent possible.

The unsanctioned or black market economy is created due to evasion of both direct and indirect taxes, undervaluation of properties, anti-social activities like smuggling, foreign exchange racketeering, under-invoicing and over-invoicing of foreign trade, remittances from abroad through illegal channels, etc.

- (a) Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) : (2)
- (i) Tax evasion helps in generating black money. (1)
 - (ii) Both tax evasion and tax avoidance are illegal. (1)
- (b) How do taxpayers take advantage of the loop-holes in tax laws? (1)
- (c) Write another phrase for tax avoidance. (1)
- (d) Why does the writer think that both tax avoidance and tax evasion should be checked? (2)
- (e) Give the antonyms of liability and ambiguity. (1)
- (f) Explain the phrases conversational language and revenue of the exchequer. (2)
- (g) Give the singular of phenomena. (1)
2. (a) correct the following sentences :
- (i) I have finished reading the novel yesterday. (1)
 - (ii) Earth revolves round the Sun. (1)
- (b) Change the voice :
- (i) Cigarettes are not sold here. (1)
 - (ii) The new Girls Hostel was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor. (2)
- (c) Use the given phrasal verbs in sentences of your own : (2)

put off, look down on

- (d) Use the following words in two separate sentences to bring out the differences in their meaning : (2)
respectful, respectable
- (e) Write the antonyms of the following words and use them (antonyms) in meaningful sentences : (2)
latter, pessimist
3. (a) Combine the following sentences into a single sentence, using no sooner..than : (2)
1. We reached the station.
2. The train steamed in.
- (b) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the tense of the verbs given in brackets : (2)
(i) I _____ (work) very hard since morning.
(ii) If you had worked hard you _____ (get) good marks.
- (c) Complete the sentences with a suitable question tag : (1)
You have read the novel, _____?
4. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on any one of the following : (5)
(i) English as a Global language
(ii) Email has replaces letter writing as a mode of personal communication
(iii) Use of computers in education
5. Write an essay of about 300 words on any one of the following : (10)
(i) Cyber Crime
(ii) Advantages and disadvantages of Shopping over the Internet
(iii) The Computer Revolution
6. Read the following passage and summarise it to one-third of its length; give a suitable title also.(10)

People of different nations first began to trade with one another because some countries were able to produce certain goods which others, because of climatic and geographical differences, could not. Differences of soil and climate restrict the cultivation of many crops to particular regions of the world, while for geological reasons some minerals are found in very few areas of the world. These regional and physical differences provided a basis for international trade once satisfactory means of transporting goods from one place to another had been developed. Since from very early times costs of transportation were very high because of heavy losses in transit, the commodities that were first to enter into international trade were generally fairly valuable articles. For a long time only the rich, anywhere in the world, could afford to buy imported goods.

As means of transport improved and transit risks decreased – and those that remained came to be covered by insurance – international trade gradually expanded. The greatest expansion in trade occurred, however, when countries began to find it to their advantage to specialize in the production of a limited range of goods which they could produce more plentifully and more cheaply than other countries.

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

June, 2008

CS-610 (S) : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot-passengers, but she replied : "I'm going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now." It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road, then the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

There is a danger of the world getting liberty-drunk in these days like the old lady with the basket, and it is just as well to remind ourselves of what the rule of the road means. It means that in order that the liberties of all may be preserved, the liberties of everybody must be curtailed. When the policeman, say, at Piccadilly Circus steps into the middle of the road and puts out his hand, he is the symbol not of tyranny, but of liberty. You may not think so. You may, being in a hurry, and seeing your motor-car pulled up by this insolence of office, feel that your liberty had been outraged. How dare this fellow interface with your free use of the public highway? Then, if you are a reasonable person, you will reflect that if he did not, incidentally, interface with you, he would interface with no one, and the result would be that Piccadilly Circus would be a maelstrom that you would never cross at all. You have submitted to a curtailment of private liberty in order that you may enjoy a social order which makes your liberty a reality.

- (i) Mention two problems caused by the behaviour of the lady with the basket. [02]
- (ii) Why did the lady walk in the middle of the road? [01]
- (iii) What would happen if everybody behaved the same way as the lady? [01]
- (iv) Suggest how everyone's freedom could be preserved. [01]
- (v) Write two synonyms of the word liberty. [01]
- (vi) Explain the phrases liberty, drunk and social anarchy. [02]
- (vii) Pick out words from the passage which are close in meaning of the following words/phrases :
danger, complete absence of order, cruelty, curbed [02]
2. (a) Correct the following sentences :
- (i) Ganges is a holy rives. [01]
- (ii) I have gone to visit my grandmother last week. [01]
- (b) Change the voice of the following sentences :
- (i) They gave him a warm welcome. [01]
- (ii) His car was stolen. [01]
- (c) Use the following phrasal verbs in your own sentences : [02]

look into, put up

- (d) Use the following words in two separate sentences to bring out the difference in their meaning :[02]
later, latter.
- (e) Write the antonyms of the following words and use them (antonyms) in meaningful sentences :[02]
artificial, permanent
3. (a) Combine the following sentences using too :
(i) He is very old. [01]
(ii) He can't run fast. [01]
- (b) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of tense of the verb given brackets :
(i) He _____ (work) on this project for one year now. [01]
(ii) Usually she ____ (go) to office at 9.30 but yesterday she went at 10.30. [01]
- (c) Combine the following sentence into a single sentence, using a relative clause :
Kiran Bedi is the first woman IPS officer. She brought about many reforms in the administration of jails.
4. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on any one of the following :
(i) The role of computer in your life
(ii) Your favourite website
(iii) The threat of noise pollution
5. Write an essay of about 300 words on any one of the following : [10]
(i) Advantages of using technology at the workplace
(ii) The impact of SMS language on the English language
(iii) Advantages and disadvantages of using mobile phones
6. Read the following passage and summarize it to one-third of its length; also give a suitable title. [10]
Feminist sociolinguists, over the course of the last few decades, have conducted studies that they believe support the conclusion that women are routinely discriminated against in English-speaking society. They point to the words used to describe women, as well as the words used to describe society as a whole as, as indications that the English language, and therefore the English-speaking culture, is slanted towards the advantage of males.

The words used to describe women are used as an instrument by feminist sociolinguists to denote an inherent sexism in the English language. Word pairs such as master and mistress and sir and madam, they claim, epitomize such sexism. All of the words in question once held positive connotations but, while the masculine forms have retained their respectable associations, the feminine forms have undergone pejoration and now imply sexual promiscuity and other negative characteristics. Feminist researchers posit that such pejorations indicate that the status of women in English-speaking society is relatively low.

These researchers also find fault with the use of masculine words to describe unisex entities. For example, they feel that there is nothing inherently manly about mankind, the best man for the job, or the common man. Similarly, the use of such constructions such as the average student is worried about his grades indicates to these researchers an inherent sexism in English that is reflective of the cultures in which they are produced.

Carolyn Jaconson, author of *Non-Sexist Language*, has proposed a solution to this puzzle. She advocates the elimination of all sexist words in favour of gender-neutral terms. No longer should we refer to actors and actresses, or waiters and waitresses, as such dichotomies allow for the possibility of negative connotation being associated with the feminine designation. Likewise, she believes that phrases such as mankind should give way to humankind, and that the use of the masculine pronoun as the default should be relinquished in favour of neutral constructions. Thus, when sexism is eliminated from the English language, the culture will be more amenable to the deliverance of women as well.

DOTCOM

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

Dec, 2008

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it :

All round us we see that differences are growing. People shout and fight for the most trivial of reasons. But differences can lead to wars, so they cannot be ignored for long. Different people handle differences differently.

Some shun differences; they are afraid of them. It disturbs them that someone may have a different skin colour, worship a different god, or follow a different lifestyle. They are convinced that their way of life is the best and the only way. They enjoy ridiculing those who are different and they don't hesitate to fight to prevent others from following their way. They often join gangs or anti-groups because there is strength in numbers.

There are others, however, who are tolerant of differences. Their motto is you keep to yourself and I'll keep to myself. They don't threaten but they also don't embrace difference.

The third group, celebrators, value difference. They see them as an advantage, not as a weakness. They have learnt that two people who think differently can achieve more than two people who think alike. They realize that celebrating differences doesn't mean that you necessarily agree with or adopt these difference.

- (a) Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) : [02]
(i) People fight only when there are serious problems.
(ii) We cannot ignore differences for a long time.
- (b) Mention any two things that disturb the people who do not like differences. [02]
- (c) Why do the people who hate differences often join anti-groups? [02]
- (d) What do you understand by you keep to yourself and I'll keep to myself? [02]
- (e) Complete the following sentences with an appropriate word/phrase from the passage (para 4) [02]
(i) There are some people who value _____.
(ii) Celebrating differences doesn't mean that we _____ agree with these differences.
2. (a) Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice : [02]
(i) They didn't invite him to their party last week.
(ii) Alexander Bell invented the telephone in 1876.
- (b) Fill in the blanks, choosing the suitable option from the ones given in brackets : [03]
(i) They aren't rich. They _____ (haven't, don't) got much money.
(ii) We can walk to their station from here. It _____ (isn't, doesn't) very far.
(iii) I _____ (don't, haven't) seen him for a long time.
3. Rewrite the following sentences, removing the errors in them : [05]

- (a) I was hungry but there wasn't nothing to eat.
- (b) I feel good, I sleep very well last night.
- (c) Somebody has broken this window last night.
- (d) Where were your shoes made?
- (e) What time did you get home last night?

4. Do as directed : [05]

- (a) He is very young. He won't understand this story. (Rewrite as a single sentence, using 'too').
- (b) He was the first person to congratulate me on my promotion. (Use 'who')
- (c) He is very tired. He can't work. (Combine the sentence using 'so... that')
- (d) He is a good painter. He sometimes paints bad pictures. (Combine the sentence using 'although')
- (e) Passing by the post office would you please buy some stamps for me? (Change the underlined phrase into a 'when' - clause.)

5. Write a comparison in about 300 words, on any one of the following topics : [10]

- (a) Computers have revolutionized the modern workplace.
- (b) Growing incidence of violence against the elderly people.
- (c) Food adulteration – a crime against humanity.

6. Summarise the following passage in about 120 words : [10]

Most people believe that children are the world's most valuable resource and should be loved and cherished. However, because they are dependent on adults for safety and nurturing, they are often treated badly and abused. A report published by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1999 claimed that more than 40 million children around the world suffer from abuse and maltreatment.

But things are beginning to change. Did you know that the United Nations has a special convention on the Rights of the Child and that Article 19 and Article 34 of this convention deal specifically with child abuse?

Child abuse has been defined as all forms of physical and or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's right to health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power'. It is being increasingly recognized that even children deserve to be treated with dignity and that their freedom should be respected. From the year 2000, 20th November is celebrated as the International day for the Rights of the Child and 19th November is World Day for the Prevention of Child Abuse.

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

June, 2009

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it :
Since the introduction of wide spread vaccination programmes, millions of people have been protected against potentially fatal diseases and countless lives have been saved.

Vaccines prepare your immune system to fight disease by taking advantage of the fact that the immune system can 'remember' infectious organisms. Vaccination gives us immunity without having to experience the disease or its symptoms.

Each vaccine contains a killed or weakened form of the organism (usually a virus or a bacterium) that causes a particular disease. Even though the organism in the vaccine has been altered so that it would not make you ill, the part of the organism that stimulates your immune system to respond is still present . This is the antigen.

An antigen is any substance that is recognized as foreign and stimulates the production of anti-bodies, for example an antigen may be a 'foreign' protein on the surface of the bacterium. An antigen specifically induces the production of anti-bodies which can bind to neutralize it.

After you have been vaccinated, some of the cells that are responsible for protecting you against disease your B lymphocytes - detect the antigens in the vaccine. The B lymphocytes will react as if the real infectious organism was invading your body they multiply to form an army of identical cells that are able to respond to the antigens in the vaccine. The cloned cells then evolve into one of two types of cells : plasma cells or memory B cells.

- (a) How do vaccines help us to remain healthy?
 - (b) What is an antigen? Where would you find it?
 - (c) How does the vaccine stimulate our immune system?
 - (d) Provide the antonym of the words 'altered' and 'responsible' .
 - (e) Explain the terms :
 - (i) symptom (ii) fatal
 - (iii) stimulate (iv) multiply
 - (f) Pick word from the passage which mean the following :
 - (i) cells responsible for protecting us against disease
 - (ii) communicable and transferable
 - (iii) develop, grow
 - (iv) molecules which are trained to in activate an organism.
2. (a) Correct the following sentences :
 - (i) We are fearing that our candidate may not win.
 - (ii) I have obtained my degree in 1997.

- (b) Complete the following sentences using appropriate Prepositional Phrase :
- This letter is in appropriate _____ to the established norms.
 - My country has stringent immigrated laws _____ to yours.
- (c) Use the following Phrasal verbs in sentence of your own :
look into , use up
- (d) Use the following words in two separate sentences to bring out the difference in their meaning :
minutes , Minutes
- (e) Write the antonyms of the following word and use them (antonyms) in meaningful sentences.
complicated , flexible
3. (a) Combine the following sentences into a single sentence using 'although' :
- A menu-driven programme is easy to use.
 - At the same time it is not as powerful as the command driven programme.
- (b) Complete the sentences using the correct form of verbs given in brackets :
- Many flvouers _____ (build) to ease the flow of traffic.
 - By the end of year 2009 India ----- (complete) most of the preparations for the Commonwealth Games.
- (c) Combine the following sentences into a single sentence, using a relative clause. The country cannot forget the day. A terrible storm hit one of its major cities that day.
4. Write a paragraph of about L50 words on any one of the following topics :
- The world has shrunk with advancement in communication.
 - Computers have brought in both speed and efficiency in our day to day functioning.
 - A clean environment is both a healthy and a happy environment.
5. Write an essay of about 300 words on any one of the following :
- Advantages and disadvantages of e-courses
 - Net working through computers
 - Computers in industry vs the labour-force
6. Read the following passage and summarize it to one third of its, length, give a suitable title as well also.

Global warming is the theorized increase in the average measured temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans since the mid-20th century and its projected continuation.

The average global air temperature near the Earth's surface increased $0.74 + 0.18^{\circ}\text{C}$ (between 56°C and 92°C) during the 100 years ending in 2005. The Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concludes that most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-twentieth century is very likely due to the observed increase in manmade greenhouse gas concentrations through an enhanced greenhouse effect. Natural phenomena such as solar variation combined with volcanoes probably had a small warming effect from pre-industrial times to 1950 and a small cooling effect from 1950 onward.

Though some individual scientists have voiced disagreement with some findings of the IPCC, the overwhelming majority of scientists and at least 30 scientific communities and academics of science of major industrialized countries, working on climate change agree with the IPCC's main conclusions.

Climate model projections summarized by the IPCC indicate that average global surface temperature will likely rise a further 1.1 to 6.4°C during the twenty-first century. This range of values results from the use of differing scenarios of future greenhouse gas emissions as well as models with differing climate sensitivity. Although most studies focus on the period up to 2100, warming and sea level rise are expected to continue for more than a thousand years even if green house gas levels are stabilized. The delay in reaching equilibrium is a result of the large heat capacity of the oceans.

Increasing global temperature is expected to cause sea level to rise, an increase in the intensity of extreme weather events, and significant changes to the amount and pattern of precipitation, likely leading to an expanse of tropical areas and increased pace of decertification. Other expected effects of global warming include changes in agricultural yields, modifications of trade routes, glacier retreat, species extinctions and increases in the ranges of disease vectors.

Remaining scientific uncertainties include the amount of warming expected in the future, and how warming and related changes will vary from region to region around the globe. Most national governments have signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but there is an ongoing political and public debate worldwide regarding what, of any, action should be taken to reduce or reverse future warming or to adapt to its expected consequences.

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

Dec, 2009

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it :

It had not rained for weeks, but the humidity was great. The clouds of dust which arose beneath the man's feet had a horrible damp stickiness. His face and hands were grimy, as were his sheets, his cheap, ready-made suit and his straw hat. However, the man felt a pride in his cloths, for they were at least the garb of freedom. He had come out of prison the day before, and had scorned the suit proffered him by the officials. He had given it away, and bought a new one with a goodly part of his small stock of money.

This suit was of a small checked pattern. Noboday could tell from it that the wearer had just left jail. He had been therefore several years for one of the minor offences against the law. His term would probably have been shorter, but the judge had been careless, and he had no friends. Stebbins had never been the sort to make many friends although he had never cherished animosity towards any human being. Even some injustice in his sentence had not caused him to feel any rancor.

During his stay in the prison he had not been really unhappy. He had accepted the inevitable-the yoke of the strong for the weak-with a patience which brought almost a sense of enjoyment.

- (a) Why did Stebbins discard the suit offered by the jail officials?
- (b) Do you think Stebbins suffered more than he should have? Pick sentences from the passage in support of your answer.
- (c) Was he able to accept this situation with equanimity? Pick sentence from the passage to illustrate your answer.
- (d) From the passage pick words/ phrases that mean the following:
- (i) he had no anger or hatred towards anyone.
 - (ii) the power of the strong over the weak
- (e) What might have happened if he had some friends?
- (f) Write the antonyms of the following: grimy, minor
- (g) Explain these phrases from the passage:
- (i) garb of freedom
 - (ii) a goodly part of
 - (iii) accepted the inevitable
 - (iv) almost a sense of enjoyment
2. (a) Correct the following sentences :
- (i) Many expeditions have been undertaken in Himalayas.
 - (ii) I read his biography because I needed finding out the truth about his life.
- (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate model.
- (i) We _____ do something about the sagging roof of our tent.

- (ii) _____ you meet the Asst. Manager on the way do ask him to meet me.
- (c) Use the following Phrasal verbs in sentence of your own :
get by, take after
- (d) Use the following words in two separate sentences to bring out the difference in their meaning :
accede, exceed
- (e) Write the antonyms of the following word and use them (antonyms) in meaningful sentences.
ancient, complete
3. (a) Combine the following sentences into a single sentence using 'not only-but also' :
(i) Today computers are affordable.
(ii) In addition they are user friendly.
- (b) Combine the following sentences using a relative clause.
(i) Posters were put up in the market place.
(ii) everyone could see them there
- (c) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of tense of the verb given in brackets:
(i) If it begins to rain the match _____ (abandon).
(ii) If we _____ (take) adequate measures to curb global warming the glaciers would not have method.
4. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on any one of the following topics :
(a) The effect of computers on the human brain.
(b) The importance of English in today's world.
(c) The impact of e-mails and short messaging systems.
5. Write an essay of about 300 words on any one of the following :
(a) Cyber crime
(b) Computers have ushered in both speed and efficiency in different fields.
(c) Advantages and disadvantages of e-courses.
6. Read the following passage and summarize it to one third of its, length, give a suitable title as well also.

There are many myths surrounding the origin of the ancient Olympic Games the most popular of which identifies Heracles as the creator of the Olympic Games. According to the legend, Heracles build the Olympic stadium and surrounding buildings as an honour to his father Zeus. After he built the stadium he walked in a straight line for 400 strides and called this distances a "stadion" (Latin : Stadium, "stage") that later also became a unit of distance. This is also why a modern stadium track is 400 meters in circumference – the distance a runner travels in one lap (1 stadion = 400 m). another myth associates the first Games with the ancient Greak concept of ekecheiria, Olympic truce. The date of the Games creation was based on a four year cycle. The most widely held estimate for the inception of the Ancient Olympics is 776 BC.

From then on, the Olympics Games quickly became much more important throughout ancient Greece, reaching their zenith in the 6th and 5th centuries BC. The Olympics were of fundamental religious importance, contests alternating with sacrifices and ceremonies honouring both Zeus (whose colossal

status stood at Olympia), and and ceremonies honouring both Zeus (whose colossal status stood at Olympia), and Pelops, divine hero and mythical king of Olympia, who was famous for his legendary chariot races.

The number of events increased to twenty, and the celebration was spread over several days. Winners of the events were greatly admired and were immortalized in poems and statues. The Games are held every four years, and the period between two celebrations because known as an Olympiad. The Greeks used Olympiads as one of their units of time measurement. The most famous Ancient Olympic athlete lived during the sixth century BC: the wrestler Milo of Croton is the athlete in history to win a victory in six Olympics.

The Games gradually declined in importance as the Romans gained power in Greece. After Emperor Theodosius I proclaimed Christianity the religion of the Empire in AD 393 and banned pagan rites, the Olympic Games were outlawed as a pagan festival. The Olympics were not seen again until their rebirth 1,500 years later.

DOTCOM

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

June, 2010

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow it.

'A great mass' of something means a great amount. When the new method of manufacturing articles in great numbers was introduced, a new name was required for it and 'Mass production' was the one that came into use.

In what ways does mass production differ from the older methods of manufacture ? Formerly a craftsman, or skilled workman, often made the whole of an article himself by hand. He put into his work all his skill, all his experience. He was proud of the fruits of his labour. His reputation, his standing among his fellows, depended on his skill and on his character. He would have been ashamed if any serious fault had appeared in his work. He was envied and admired by fellow-craftsmen whose skill was not equal to his own. Articles made in this way could not be mass-produced. Each article differed slightly from the others; in every one there was something of the maker's individuality. The finished article was sold at a high price, the price representing the time and the skill of the craftsman who had made it.

Many such articles, made long ago with loving care, possess a quality and a beauty that mass-produced goods cannot equal. The wonderful pottery of ancient China, the lovely carpets of Persia, the engraved sword of Damascus, the silver-ware of the Middle Ages — all these things show the individual craftsmanship of their long-dead makers.

- (a) Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) : [02]
(i) The term 'Mass Production' means a unique method of manufacturing goods.
(ii) The articles manufactured on a mass scale are cheaper than the ones made by skilled workers singly.
- (b) Explain the phrases '*fruits of his labour*' and '*long-dead makers*'. [02]
- (c) Pick out from the passage, four example of things which were not the result of mass production. What is special about them ? [2+2]
- (d) Pick out words from the passage which have the same meaning as the following words : fame, artisan. [02]
2. (a) Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice : [02]
(i) Shut the door.
(ii) The chairman presented a comprehensive report of the company's working.
- (b) Fill in the blanks with suitable options from the ones given in brackets : [03]

- (i) When I was young I _____ (use to, used to) go to school on foot.
(ii) I _____ (have, am having) two books on modern art.
(iii) Modern technology _____ (was, is) a great blessing for us.
3. Rewrite the following sentences removing the errors, if any : [05]
(a) Our class starts by 10 a.m. sharp.
(b) I cannot cope up with the stress of modern life.
(c) Though he wrote pages after pages, he could not score well.
(d) Yesterday I had gone to visit the Book Fair.
(e) He was promoted to the post of Principal though he was junior than many others.
4. Do as directed : [05]
(a) Computers are a boon of modern technology (add a question tag)
(b) Combine and rewrite the following sentences as a single sentence. Do *not* use *and* or *but*.
(i) It rained heavily in Kolkata
(ii) Life went on as usual
(c) He said to me, "Will you go to the market tomorrow ?" (Change into indirect speech)
(d) Give the antonyms of the following words : Victory, active
(e) Use the following words in sentences of your own in order to bring out their meaning : lubricant, luxurious
5. Write a composition in about 300 words, on any one of the following topics. [15]
(a) Technology classrooms in the twenty second century.
(b) The world as a global village.
(c) Protect the environment for the sake of coming generations.
6. Summarize the following passage in about 100-150 words and give it an appropriate title. [10]

It is difficult to find a newspaper or magazine throughout the world which during the past few years had not published material on the severe damage which man inflicts on his environment, i.e., on the Earth's biosphere. It may appear that the public response to the ever-increasing pollution of soil, water and air has already exceeded, in scale, the problem itself. Probably during the entire existence of civilization no other problem has evoked such keen and, literally speaking, universal interest, such far-reaching and at times diametrically opposite opinions.

Professor Meadows, USA, is of the opinion that if the present growth of the population, industrialization, environmental pollution and the plunder of natural resources continues on the same scale, then the absolute limit of growth on earth will be exceeded within the coming 100 years. This would lead to a rather rapid and unrestrained drop in the size of population and production.

A British author holds quite a different point of view. He claims that the nature protection movement has caused more harm than good. The danger is not of a greater menace than those which had confronted mankind in the past. Typhus and cholera, these terrible disasters of the past, have practically disappeared in Western Europe. Diphtheria and tuberculosis have become rare. Do not these examples from history provide ground for hoping that the highly developed countries will succeed in coping, rationally and in good time, with the pollution of nature which today horrifies us ?

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

Term-End Examination

December, 2010

CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions

1. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow it.

The first pang of nausea had passed and Jan Prentiss said, "Damn it, you're an insect."

It was a statement of fact, not an insult, and the thing that sat on Prentiss' desk said, "of course".

It was about a foot long, very thin, and in shape a farfetched and miniature caricature of a human being. Its stalky arms and legs originated in pairs from the upper portion of its body. The legs were longer and thicker than the arms. They extended the length of the body then bent forward at the knee. The creature sat upon its knees and, when it did so, the stub of its fuzzy abdomen just cleared Prentiss' desk.

There was plenty of time for Prentiss to absorb these details. The object had no objection not being started at. It seemed to welcome it, in fact, as though it were used to exciting admiration.

"What are you?" Prentiss did not feel completely rational. Five minutes ago, he had been seated at his typewriter, working leisurely on the story he had promised Horace W. Browne for last month's issue of 'Farfetched Fantasy fiction'. He had been in a perfectly usual frame of mind. He had felt quite fine : quite sane.

And then a block of air immediately to the right of the typewriter had shimmered, clouded over and condensed into the little horror that dangled its black and shiny feet over the edge of his desk.

Prentiss wondered in detached sort of way that he bothered talking to it. This was the first time his profession had so crudely affected his dreams. It must be a dream, he told himself.

"I'm an Avalonian," said the being. "I'm from Avalon, in other words." Its tiny face needed in a mandibular mouth. Two swaying three inch antennae move from a spot above either eye, while the eyes themselves gleamed richly in their many faceted fashion. There was no sign of nostrils.

(From a science fiction story called "kid stuff")

- (i) What did the creature on Jan Prentiss' desk resemble ? Why do you think so ? [02]
- (ii) Did the creature mind being tored at ? Pick the sentence/s from the text that indicate this. [01]
- (iii) Do you think the creature on his desk belonged to our living world ? Support your answer with examples from the text. [01]
- (iv) What was Jan Prentiss' profession ? Support your answer using word from the text. [01]
- (v) From the last paragraph pick words that you would associate with an insect. [02]
- (vi) Find words from the text that are close in meaning to [01]
- (a) A funny drawing or picture of somebody that exaggerates some of his / her features.
- (b) A product of one's imagination which is unlikely to happen.

- (vii) Explain the phrases [02]
- (a) He had felt quite sane _____.
 - (b) A block of air _____ shimmered clouded over and condensed into the little horror.
2. Do as directed. [02]
- (a) Correct the following sentences : [02]
 - (i) My uncle is a LDC in a government office.
 - (ii) Faith they says can move mountains.
 - (b) Combine the following Sentences using ‘ not only...but also’. [01]
 - (i) The farmers understand the importance of organic farming.
 - (ii) They adopted its methods immediately.
 - (c) Use these phrasal verbs in sentences of your own. [02]
Get by, run down
 - (d) Complete the sentence using an appropriate model. [01]
It has become quite cold her.
It _____ be snowing in the hills.
 - (e) Fill in the blank with correct form of the verb. [01]
A decade back computers _____ (be) large and bulky.
 - (f) Combine the following sentences into a single sentence using a relative clause.
 - (i) Within an hour the injured were discharged after medical aid.
 - (ii) The injured had minor injuries
 - (g) Change the following sentence in passive voice. [02]
 - (i) The waste from the tannery was polluting the river. So they shut the tannery down.
3. Do as directed.
- (a) Use the words given below in sentences of your own to indicate / illustrate the differences in their meaning. [02]
Status, Placement
 - (b) Provide a synonyms to the following n: Accessible, gigantic [01]
 - (c) Provide antonyms to the following : [01]
Interrupted, settled
 - (d) Rewrite the sentence using the antonym of the underlined word. The meaning must remain unchanged.
There is little similarity between these two methods.
4. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on any one of the following : [05]
- (i) A day without electricity
 - (ii) Networking in Today’s world
 - (iii) The convenience of Internet
5. Write an essay of about 300 words on any one of the following : [10]

- (i) A Mobile and a Laptop is all I need.
 - (ii) Effect of technology on our personal lives.
 - (iii) The efficient professional of Today
6. Read the following passage and summarize it to one third of its length. Provide it with a suitable title as well. [10]

Your chair is your enemy. It doesn't matter if you go running every morning, or you're a regular at the gym. If you spend the rest of the day sitting-in your car, your office chair, on your sofa at home – you are putting yourself at increased risk of obesity, diabetes, heart disease, a variety of cancers and an early death. In other words, irrespective of whether you exercise or not, sitting for long periods is bad for you that, at least, is the conclusion of several recent studies. Indeed, if you consider only healthy people who exercise regularly. These who sit the most during the rest of the day have larger waist and bad profile of blood pressure and blood sugar than those who sit less. Among people who sit in front of the television for more than three hours each day, those who exercise are as fat as those who don't sitting a lot appears to offset some of the benefits of jogging a lot.

So what's wrong with sitting ? The answer seems to have two parts. The first is that sitting is one of the most passive things you can do. You burn more energy by chewing gum or fidgeting than you do sitting still in a chair. Compared to sitting; standing in one place is hard work To stand you have to tense your leg muscles and engage the muscles of your back and shoulders. While standing you often shift form one leg to another. All of this burn energy.