



NS – 044

III Semester B.Sc./B.C.A./B.Sc. (FAD)
Examination, November/December 2016
(Freshers and Repeaters) (2015 – 16 and Onwards) (CBCS)
ENGLISH
Language English – III

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) Answer all the questions.
2) Mark the question numbers **correctly**.

SECTION – A

(Course Book)

(40 Marks)

- I. Answer **any five** of the following questions in **two** or **three** sentences **each** :
(5x2=10)
- 1) Why didn't the Guru want to stay for long in the kingdom of fools ?
 - 2) Who had tried to stop Bhuribai from attending the camp ? Why ?
 - 3) How did Devavrata get the name 'Bhishma' ?
 - 4) How did Richard's teachers interpret his silence in the classroom, in 'An Education in Language' ?
 - 5) Who was Helene Tucker in 'Shame' ?
 - 6) Mention the number of neurons present in the brain, according to Carl Sagan.
 - 7) What does the mosquito compare the smoothness of the quilt in the King's bedroom to ?
- II. Answer **any four** of the following questions in about a page **each** :
(4x5=20)
- 1) How did the King in the story 'In the Kingdom of Fools' conclude that the merchant was responsible for the thief's death ?
 - 2) Why was the narrator furious to see her husband's letter in 'In Search of Myself' ?
 - 3) What measures were taken to prevent the extinction of the Kuru clan after the death of Vichitravirya ?
 - 4) Why did young Richard have problems in the story 'An Education in Language' when he first went to school ?
 - 5) In what way does the story 'Shame' present the turmoil of the disadvantaged children ?
 - 6) What comparisons does Shakespeare give to prove that 'fame' and 'favour' are shortlived ?

P.T.O.

- III. Answer **any one** of the following questions in about **two pages each** : (1×10=10)
- 1) How did the disciple learn his lesson in the story 'In the Kingdom of Fools' ?
 - 2) Do you think Bhishma's treatment of women was not fair ? Discuss.
 - 3) What changes did Richard observe at home after he started doing well in school, in 'An Education in Language' ?
 - 4) What message does the poem 'The Louse and the Mosquito' convey ?

SECTION - B

(30 Marks)

(Work Book)

- IV. Write an application for relevant information under RTI in a suitable format with regard to the following :

5

A new mall is coming up in the locality. The structure is encroaching upon the playground adjacent to it.

OR

Answer the following questions :

- 1) When did the right to Information Act come into force ?
- 2) Mention the three objectives of the RTI.
- 3) The Central Chief Information Commission is constituted by _____
- 4) What can a person do if the first appeal is not effective ?
- 5) Who appoints the State Information Commissioner ?

- V. Combine the following set of sentences to frame a more effective sentence :

5

- 1) The boy turned round. He saw an old man. He was limping.
- 2) The bag was very beautiful. It had the bead work on it. It was blue in colour.
- 3) The clouds were seen in the sky. There was no rain for over a week.
- 4) He trained very hard. He had a dream. He wanted to win an Olympic medal.
- 5) The girls walked fast. They would miss the bus.

- VI. Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it :

(5×1=5)

Discipline is the first law of Nature. The Sun rises and brings the day. As the Sun sets, the Moon rises and brings the night, thus day and night alternate each other. The months and seasons come by rotation. There is no scramble for out-maneuvering one another. The elements and compounds all follow properties. The Earth revolves around the Sun unflinching and the law of gravitation and other such natural laws hold ground eternally.



Man is a part and parcel of nature. He is also a unit, an entity in the social fabric. Just as if there were no strict adherence to laws by objects of nature, there would be complete chaos, if human beings do not observe discipline, the entire social structure would fall like a house of cards. For instance, we can violate the rules of the road only at great peril to our lives. A disobedient child may have to face disinheritance from his parents. A student who is not respectful and obedient to his teachers can learn nothing and has to repent in the long run. A disobedient public servant may lose his job. In the army an errant soldier can be court-martialled.

Discipline is not only essential for an individual's personal success, but also for a nation's success.

Those nations which do not observe discipline can make no progress and may even lose their freedom.

Countries like Japan, Germany, USA and China have made tremendous progress only through observance of discipline. A nation's discipline has not only to be Social and Political in the form of hard and honest work by its citizens and leaders alike but also fiscal and economic in the form of discarding wastage and lavish spending. Having patriotic thoughts and doing patriotic deeds for the progress and defence of the nation is a part of discipline. It is a highly valued virtue. All nations which do not or cannot observe internal discipline will ultimately ruled by some external power which is capable of enforcing discipline. History holds examples for the same.

- 1) What does the narrator consider man to be ?
- 2) Give any two examples to show the discipline in nature.
- 3) What happens if a person is not disciplined in driving on the road ?
- 4) Why is discipline important for nations as well ?
- 5) What is the consequence of having no internal discipline ?

VII. Write a report to a newspaper in about **100** words using the following hints.

5

College N.C.C. unit ___ in existence for the last 20 years ___ conducted Health Awareness Rally ___ in the wake of diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya ___ cycling from Bengaluru to Ramanagar ___ to maintain, cleanliness, stop breeding mosquitoes ___ prevent water collection in disposed boxes, tyres, slushes etc. ___ report the cases to the Health Centre ___ Treatment available.

OR

