

- Q1. a) Anybody who showed new pictures in Berlin had to fear the visitors.  
 b) According to Jung, people gathered in large numbers do not really understand what they are doing.

Q2. B. Answer the following questions briefly. (5)

- What is meant by "novelty in common" which radio and cinema share?
- Mention a few indicators of the rise of newspaper industry especially after First World War?
- What was the difference between the middle and high culture?
- What, according to the author, was the fate of reason in the era of intellectual and artistic activity?
- In the fifth line of last paragraph, what does "this outlook" refer to?

Q2.C. Give the meaning of these words as used in the passage. Also, use the words in your own sentences. (2)  
 Esteemed, ineffectually, triumphed, reinforced.

Q3. Draft a précis of the text in about 250 words and give it a suitable title. (12)

Q4. A. Give informal words for the following formal ones. (4)

- Abode
- Intimate
- Offspring
- Alcoholic beverages

B. Use the given prefixes and suffixes to make two words by using each affix. (8)

- i) un    ii) ab    iii) tion    iv) im

Q5. (a) Write down topic sentence for the given paragraph. (2)

First and most importantly, the work is very interesting. I learn new things every day and I get to travel a lot. In addition, my boss is very nice. She is always willing to help me when I have a problem. I have also made many new friends at my job. Last, but not least, the salary is fantastic.

(b) Write down a paragraph on "Advances in technology" (10)

Q6. Write down an essay of about 350 words on any one of the following topics. (12 marks)

Note: a) Underline the **thesis statement**.

b) Use at least three **transition signals** and indicate these by underlining.

- Role of science and technology in education
- Nuclear weapons maintain world peace. Do you agree or disagree. Give reasons for your answer.
- Reasons and impact of Child labour on society.

Q7. Use the context to help you determine the meaning of each highlighted word. (12)

Explain the meanings in your own words  
 Use the words in your own sentence.

- In the early 1600s, a dangerous trip across the Atlantic Ocean was a **daunting** idea. The Europeans, who would someday be known as the Pilgrims, must have been a very determined and brave group of settlers.
- The **original** Pilgrims called themselves the "Saints" and referred to others who joined with them for the voyage as the strangers.
- Most of America's Founding Fathers did not believe in women's **suffrage**. Only men could vote in the United States until 1920.
- No matter where you go, the Internet is following you. Almost every portable device is being made with an Internet connection. Most new TVs and many other appliances come with Internet connections as well. The Internet is truly **ubiquitous**.
- Speaking rudely to the judges was **rash** behavior. You really hurt your chances of winning!
- Some people are always **bashing** the president just like others bashed the one before him. Wouldn't you think that everyone could find something to praise him for, at least once in a while?

**NED UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY**  
**FIRST YEAR SPRING SEMESTER (ELECTRICAL/ COMPUTER & INFORMATION SYSTEMS/**  
**ELECTRONIC/ TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING)**

**EXAMINATION 2015**

**BATCH 2014-15 & PREVIOUS BATCHES**

**Time: 2 ½ Hours**

**Dated: 09-05-2015**

**Max. Marks: 48**

**FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH - IIS-114**

**Instructions:**

- (1) Attempt **FOUR** questions in all.
- (2) **Q2** is compulsory.

**Q2.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. [12]

Radio and cinema had one novelty in common: they were forms of communication which dispensed with the written except for the caption in silent films. The written word had gone hand in hand with civilization from the beginning. Now, theoretically, illiterate could be as well-informed about the world as the best-read man. Reading might have been expected to decline as a result, but this did not happen. Perhaps the habit was too inbred. Beside, primary education, now almost universal in Europe, made literacy also universal. Far from declining, the written, or rather the printed word triumphed as never before. Newspaper, which had greatly increased their circulation during the First World War, continued to do so after it. Great Britain, which carried the process furthest, the press by 1930 ranked twelfth among British industries, ahead of shipbuilding. Newspapers counted their readers by millions where they had previously counted by thousands. They had bigger headline, shorter paragraph, simpler writing. They derived their incomes mainly for advertisements, not from the halfpennies or pennies paid by readers. The decisive figure was the proprietor. Northcliffe and Beaverbrook in Great Britain, Hugenberg in Germany, not the editor. Nearly all the great newspapers were conservative in character, and often conservative in allegiance. They were among the most materialistic elements in a materialistic age. Nevertheless, they provided more news than had been provided by even the most esteemed newspapers of a staid past.

The newspapers, like the cinema and usually radio, expressed popular culture, and observed talk as though this were the only culture which now existed. The flood of the mass-age was supposed to have submerged the standard of previous times, but this was far from being the case. There was also a middle culture and high culture-distinctions between them resting on levels of sophistication (middlebrow and highbrow) not on class. The middlebrow culture was the least interesting, a repetition of past patterns interspersed with lamentations against anything new, either above or below. Those who condemned James Joyce or Picasso also disapproved of the cinema. The middlebrows felt more menaced than before, hence the intolerance which contrasted oddly with their professions of liberalism. Original artists and thinkers were constantly, though ineffectually, harassed. The works of three great British writers—Joyce, D H Lawrence, T E Lawrence came under the legal ban of pornography. The organizer of an art exhibition learned to expect, in England, a visit from the police. In Paris and Berlin he took precautions against a riot.

Nevertheless, this was an age of intellectual and artistic activity. Paris reached perhaps its highest point as the cultural capital of Europe. English artists had always congregated there, though fewer Germans did so as a result of the First World War. There were now also more Russians, usually refugees for political reasons, and more Americans. These Americans were no longer in Paris merely to learn to admire; they were there to lead and to create. Ernest Hemingway and Gertrude Stein, for example, counted as decisive figures European literature. Gertrude Stein was significant in another way. Her writings expressed the spirit of subversion which now shaped much of European art. Many forces combined to end the reign of reason which had run since the Renaissance. In the nineteenth century, for instance, science had powerfully supported rationalistic philosophy. Scientists were expected to discover general laws of increasing certainty, and they expected it themselves. In the twentieth century, scientist began to doubt the finality of their own conclusion, just when ordinary man came to believe that reason had triumphed.

(Scientists challenged reason by implication; others did so directly. Marxism already implied this challenge when it laid down that system thought sprang from the existing social order and class allegiance, not from abstract reasoning. Standard of right and wrong were thus, it seemed, relative, like the Universe and a Soviet statesman could commit crimes which were deplorable elsewhere. Psychology reinforced this outlook. Freud discovered the unconscious and taught that man's apparently rational acts were in fact often determined by what happened to him before the age of five. In Freud's view, ostensible motives were no more than rationalizations. The real driving forces bubbled up from the storms of the unconscious. No doubt most men did not grasp the complexities of Freud's system, still less than of the rival psychology. Jung, actually postulated collective unconscious and a folk-memory going back for centuries in any case, these systems were literary fantasies, not scientific structures; vulgarized, they struck an immense blow against reason.

**Q 2.A.** State whether the following statements are True or False according to the above passage. Also, give brief reasons for your answers. (5)

- a) The people who paid the greater part of the money used to run the newspaper were advertisers.
- b) According to the author, the British newspapers developed commercially when those became the twelfth largest industry in the world.
- c) The middlebrow's attitudes were remarkable in view of the fact that they did such useful and progressive jobs.

**P.T.O**