

Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Sylhet

1st Year 1st Semester Final Examination- 2010

Department of English

Course Title: Basic English (Compulsory); Course No.: **ENG-101(for FES+BMB Depts.)**; Credits: 02; Marks: 50; Time: 2 hours

1. Make sentences with the following structures. 5
i) SVCCMM ii) SVMMM iii) SVCCMM iv) SVCM v) SVCCC
2. Make Wh. questions as directed within parentheses. 5
a) She attended the meeting day before yesterday. (When)
b) The Doctor will see the patient again the next morning. (Whom)
c) The foreigners visited Chittagong last week. (Which place)
d) Peter goes to college by bus. (How)
e) They have been living in this town for past 40 years. (How long)
3. Use the following modals in sensible sentences: 5
could, might have, used to, should have, need
4. Change the following words as directed and frame sentences with the changed ones: 5
Force (verb), Courage (adj), Elegant (noun), Brave (adj), Wide (verb),
Autonomous(noun)
5. Write five different sentences with five causatives. 5
6. Write a paragraph on any one of the following: 10
a. Easy Ways of Learning English
b. Jute Bag: An Environment-Friendly Product

7. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

3X5=15

The middle of the seventeenth century was a period of great scientific ferment. The invention of the telescope near the beginning of the century had revolutionised the entire study of Astronomy. The English philosopher Francis Bacon and the French philosopher René Descartes had both urged scientists throughout Europe to cease relying on the authority of Aristotle and to experiment and observe for themselves. What Bacon and Descartes had preached, Galileo had practised. His astronomical observations using the newly invented telescope had revolutionised the study of Astronomy and his mechanical experiments had established what is known as Newton's First Law of Motion.

Other great scientists such as William Harvey who discovered the circulation of the blood and Johannes Kepler who discovered the laws of describing the motions of the planets around the sun were bringing new basic information to the scientific community. Still, pure science was largely a plaything of intellectuals and as yet there was no proof that when applied to technology, science could revolutionise the whole mode of life as Francis Bacon had predicted.

Although Copernicus and Galileo had swept aside some of the misconceptions of ancient science and contributed to greater understanding of the universe, no set of principles had been formulated that could turn this collection of seemingly unrelated facts into a unified theory with which to make scientific predictions. It was Isaac Newton who supplied that a unified theory and set modern science on the course which it has followed ever since.

- i) What was the immediate effect of the invention of the telescope?
- ii) In which sense did Galileo work behind Newton's First Law of Motion?
- iii) Why did the writer term science 'a plaything of intellectuals'?
- iv) What was Francis Bacon's prediction about science?
- v) How did Harvey and Kepler make their contributions to the development of science?