

Total No. of Questions : 9] [Total No. of Printed Pages : 15  
(1106)

**BCA UG (CBCS) RUSA 1st Semester  
Examination**

**3608**

**APPLIED ENGLISH**

**BCA-102**

**Time : 3 Hours] [Maximum Marks : { Regular = 70  
ICDEOL = 100**

*The candidates shall limit their answers precisely within the answer-book (40 pages) issued to them and no supplementary/continuation sheet will be issued.*

**Note :-** Answer five questions in all. Attempt *one* question out of each Unit. Question No. 9 is compulsory.

**Unit-1**

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1. Read the following passage and answer the questions :

University of Cambridge, is an institution of higher education, the second-oldest university in the United Kingdom after the University of Oxford. It is located in the city of Cambridge, Cambridge Shire.(Para-1)

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The University of Cambridge is a loose confederation of academic faculties and departments and 31 colleges. There are over 15,500 full-time students taught at the university; 11,000 undergraduates, and 4,500 graduates. Although the colleges and the university per se are separate bodies, all are parts of an integrated educational entity. The university examines candidates for degrees during their residency and at the conclusion of their studies confers degrees : regulates the curricula of the colleges and the system of education : deals with disciplinary problems and administers facilities, such as libraries, lecture rooms, and laboratories, that are beyond the scope of the colleges. The colleges provide their students with lodgings and meals, assign tutors, and offer social, cultural, and athletic activities. Every student at the University of Cambridge is a member of a college. (Para-2)

The academic year is divided into three terms of approximately eight weeks each : Michaelmas

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(autumn), Lent (late winter), and Easter (spring). Students are required to be in residence of the duration of each term. Much of the year's work is done, however, out of term time, during the holidays. Students usually study under the supervision of members of the college's faculties, who maintain close relationships with the small groups of students in their charge and assist them in preparing for university exams. (Para-3)

Bachelor of Arts degrees may be conferred, upon the satisfactory completion of exams, after nine terms or three years of residency. The majority of students are candidates for honours degrees and take a special examination called a tripos (named after the three-legged stools on which examiners formerly sat). Successful candidates for triposes are classified as first, second, or third class according to their standing. Other degrees conferred by the university include the Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees, as

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well as higher doctorates in law, medicine, music, science, and theology. (Para-4)

The University of Cambridge figured prominently in the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century. The Dutch scholar Desiderius Erasmus was a professor of Greek and divinity at Cambridge from 1511 to 1514 and translated the New Testament from Greek into Latin there; the religious reformers William Tyndale, Hugh Latimer, and Thomas Cranmer were educated at Cambridge. As a result of the decrees of Henry VIII establishing the Church of England, the humanistic method of study replaced the scholastic. Canon law studies were ended, public lectures in Latin and Greek were held, and the Bible was studied in the light of contemporary learning.

(Para-5)

A reaction took place, however, during the reign of Elizabeth I, when Cambridge became a stronghold of Puritanism. Restrictive legislation enacted in 1570

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transferred teaching authority to the heads of the colleges. In 1604, early in the reign of James I, the university was granted the right to elect two members to the English Parliament; this right was ended in 1949. During the 17th century the group of scholars known as the Cambridge Platonists emerged, and, through the influence of such faculty members as the scientists Issac Barrow and Sir Isaac Newton, an emphasis on the study of mathematics and natural sciences developed for which Cambridge has subsequently become renowned. (Para-6)

Questions :

- (i) What is the duration of the three terms in every academic year ?
- (ii) What are basic functions that the colleges perform in respect with the students ?
- (iii) Does the University provide only bachelor degrees ?

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- (iv) In which period of history there was a massive shift in the fields of study for the University and what were they ?
- (v) What is not true about the students' lifestyle ?
- The students prepare their works especially during the three terms of eight weeks in every academic session.
  - The faculty members help the students in preparing for the exams.
  - During the holidays the students have to work hard.
  - The students spend more time in the colleges than at home.

Or

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

(1) New Delhi : It seems the common house

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sparrow has disappeared from the city. But ornithologists maintain that while sparrow numbers are dwindling, the bird has not disappeared entirely from the city and only shifted to more inhabitable parts. Conservationists are now trying to understand why some areas have managed to hold back sparrows and what has driven them away from others.

- (2) A recent countrywide survey initiative called Citizen Sparrow is now roping in residents who want to report about their experience with sparrows. So far this unique sparrow survey organized by the Bombay National History Society (BNHS) and ministry of environment and forests (MOEF) has received close to 410 responses from Delhi. Of these, 86 have claimed they have not seen any sparrows at all. But the majority seems to have sighted the bird, which gives new hope to conservationists.

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- (3) I have seen lots of sparrows in Ghaziabad, in Sheikh Sarai where I live but hardly any in say the Greater Kailash area. What is different in GK and other parts is still a mystery ? But certain factors drawing the birds have become clearer, such as they nest more around old buildings houses or may be in houses where there are old electricity meters, kitchen gardens, shrubs, says co-in-vestigator, BNHS Citizen Sparrow Project, Koustubh Sharma.
- (4) Another conservationist and birder, Ananda Banerjee says she has seen lots of sparrows in parts of Lutyens, Delhi, Mayur Vihar, parts of old Delhi and parts of Noida. He cites urban landscape to be the reason behind the decline in the sparrow population.
- (5) "Urban architecture, tall glass buildings that lack nesting spaces for the sparrow, pesticides used in farming that kill the worms that sparrows feed on are some of the reasons. Even our markets

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have changed. There are not many open markets where they can get grains. But you can see lots of sparrows in Khari Baoli open grain market," he says.

- (6) But there is no doubt among conservationists that sparrows are fast disappearing. Declining number of sparrows and their complete absence from some parts of the city isn't just about missing the tiny bird. It is an indicator of something much graver.
- (7) Ecologist and forestry expert, Neeraj Khera, who has been studying the sparrow population in Delhi, feels that sparrows are an important indicator species. "There is always a threshold level. Big changes like an epidemic outbreak for instance will not happen overnight, but when we cross the buffer line then changes take place in our ecosystem. Sparrows as an indicator species is very sensitive to change. So it's obvious that a lot must have changed in our ecology to have driven them away," says Khera.

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- (8) Some of the important factors responsible are air and water pollution, loss of native herbs and shrubs.
- (9) Another trend being noticed by experts is the increase of rock pigeons in most parts of Delhi. They seem to have almost replaced the sparrows that used to nest in the same places.
- (10) "Rock pigeons have almost grown out of proportion and taken up the space of sparrows. They can be seen nesting in houses and other buildings. Studies have shown that it is not a welcome change as the excreta of rock pigeon carries a lot bacterial pathogens," said Khera.
- (11) She says that sparrow population is moderate in places where there are old government building, water bodies or green spaces. Saving the sparrow, she says is not lost cause yet. It is the right time to intervene and check further decline. It will take 'Citizen Sparrow' survey a couple of more months to come up with the preliminary analysis of the results from their survey and

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may offer a stronger argument on why the sparrows are disappearing from the city.

Questions :

- (i) What is Citizens Sparrow and who has initiated it ?
- (ii) What has increased the hope of conservationists ?
- (iii) According to survey study, which type of house is sparrows' first choice of nesting ?
- (iv) How use of pesticides in farming responsible for decrease in sparrows population ?
- (v) What did the ecologist Neeraj Khera observe ?

**Unit-2**

15(20)

3. (A) Change the gender :

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Bridegroom | (b) God      |
| (c) Headmaster | (d) King     |
| (e) Monk       | (f) Sir      |
| (g) Waiter     | (h) Step-son |
| (i) Uncle      | (j) Landlord |

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(B) Choose the correct spelling :

- (a) fourty or forty
- (b) accomodate or accomodate
- (c) existance or existence
- (d) forgetful or forgetfull
- (e) grammar or grammer
- (f) foreword or forword
- (g) judgment or judgement
- (h) occasion or ocassion
- (i) proceed or procede
- (j) success or succes

Or

4. (A) Give antonyms

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Absent | (b) Arrive |
| (c) Answer | (d) Agree  |
| (e) Begin  | (f) Bless  |

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- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (g) Bound  | (h) Awake  |
| (i) Appear | (j) Bitter |

(B) Give synonyms :

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Funny     | (b) Intelligent |
| (c) Rich      | (d) Unhappy     |
| (e) Old       | (f) Weak        |
| (g) Strong    | (h) Honest      |
| (i) Beautiful | (j) Truthful    |

Unit-3

15(20)

5. Rearrange these words to make meaningful sentences.

- (1) of mankind the habit reading is one of resources of the greatest
- (2) book formality a certain considerate must be treated with a borrowed
- (3) no book that afraid to you should mark up own you are
- (4) should begin everyone a private library youth collecting in

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- (5) Converse with in you at any moment a private library Socrates or Shakespeare can
- (6) parts many coffee popular in world the is very of
- (7) cave could explore not they torch the without a
- (8) gift free a Dad offered firm by the was
- (9) the dog James talking sat next to himself to
- (10) ship violently the storm rocked the
6. Make sentences with the following words to bring out their meaning :
- Opinion, exasperation, humility, appreciation, attraction  
calamity, security, scared, success, invite

**Unit-4**

15(20)

7. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on "Air pollution".
8. Write a formal letter inviting the CEO of Infosys to inaugurate Tech-fare in your college.

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**9. Do as directed :**

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- (a) Choose the correct verb form from those in brackets :
- (i) The earth ..... (move, moves, moved) around the Sun.
- (ii) I ..... (written, have written, write) her hundreds of letters by now.
- (iii) The train ..... (arrives, will arrive, arrived) at 6.45 today.
- (iv) Hurry up ! the ballet ..... (will start, is about to start, starts).
- (b) Change the following affirmative sentences into negatives :
- (i) My sister lives with my parents.
- (ii) I know the answer.
- (iii) I want to leave now.
- (c) Give plurals of :
- (i) Sheep
- (ii) Child
- (iii) Son-in-law

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