

MA (Previous) ENGLISH PROGRAMME

MAEG – 01

English Language Usage and Communication Skills

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

1. The Theory paper is having the maximum marks of 80, examinees will be given 3 Hours time to answer.
2. The Question paper will be divided into three sections A, B, and C.
3. Section 'A' will contain eight (08) Very Short Answer Type Questions (one word, one sentence, and definitional type item) having weightage of 16 (sixteen) marks. Examinees will have to attempt all questions. Each question will be of 2 (two) marks and maximum word limit will be thirty to fifty words.
4. **Section 'B' will contain Eight Short Answer Type Questions.** Examinees will have to **answer any four (04) questions.** Each question will be of eight (08) marks. The weightage of this section will be of thirty two (32) marks. Examinees have to delimit each answer in maximum 100 words.
5. **Section 'C' will contain four Long Answer Type Questions** and each question will also have internal alternative option. Each question will be of sixteen (16) marks. Examinees will have to **answer any two questions.** The weightage of this section will be of thirty two (32) marks. They have to delimit each answer in maximum 800 words.

Section A

Answer the following 30-50 words.

- ❖ Read the following passage and answer the given questions:-

All over the world the wild fauna has been whittled down steadily and remorselessly and many lovely and interesting animals have been so reduced in numbers that, without protection and help, they can never re-establish themselves. If they cannot find sanctuary where they can live and breed undisturbed, their number will dwindle until they join the dodo, the quagga, and the great auk on the long list of extinct creatures.

Of course in the last decade or so much has been done for the protection of wild life: sanctuaries and reserves have been started, and the reintroduction of a species into areas where it had become extinct is taking place. In Canada, for instance, beavers are now reintroduced into certain areas by means of airplane. The animal is put in a special box attached to a parachute, and when the plane flies over the area it drops the cage and its beaver passenger out. The cage floats down on the end of the parachute

and when it hits the ground it opens automatically and the beaver then makes its way to the nearest stream or lake.

But although much is being done, there is still a very great deal to do. Unfortunately the majority of useful work in animal preservation has been done mainly for animals which are of some economic importance to man, and there are many obscure species of no economic importance which, although they are protected on papers, as it were, are in actual fact being allowed to die out because nobody except a few interested zoologists, consider them important enough to spend money on.

1. What steps are taken for the protection of wild animals in recent years?
2. What is the reason of many important obscure species to die out?
3. Tick the appropriate option:-
 - A. The word extinct means :-
 - a) Obsolete
 - b) Thriving
 - c) No longer existing or living
 - B. According to author, man has made efforts to protect only those species that are:- (1)
 - a) Of economical interest
 - b) Kept as pets
 - c) Beautiful in appearance
 - C. Which word represent movement:-
 - a. Lovely
 - b. Remorselessly
 - c. Steadily
4. Write antonyms of the given words from the passage.
 - i. Interesting
 - ii. Protection
 - iii. Obscure

❖ Insert in the blanks suitable phrase:-

- a. She always comes_____.
- b. They have considered _____.
- c. The children over there _____.
- d. He likes _____.

❖ Supply the blanks in the sentences given below with a suitable clause.

- a. Having settled the quarrel _____.
- b. I would like him _____.
- c. I cannot guess _____.
- d. I saw a girl _____.

❖ Fill in the blanks with one of the two words given in brackets.

- a. The owner of this house _____ very rich. (are/ is)
- b. Either he or she _____ committed a mistake. (has / have)
- c. The clothes of this girl _____ very trendy. (is / are)

- d. It's an ill wind that _____ nobody good. (blow / blows)
- ❖ Convey the following notion / concept through a sentence of your own.
- a. Ability
 - b. Concession
 - c. Preference
 - d. Suggestion
- ❖ Write the past and participle form of the given simple form words.
- a. Hide
 - b. Ring
 - c. Fall
 - d. Choose
- ❖ Do as directed:-
- a. He has money. His father has money. (make compound sentence)
 - b. There _____ some rupees in my wallet. (is / are)
 - c. He gave us a cheque. (passive voice)
 - d. Walking in the field he saw a snake. (use comma)
- ❖ Convey the following notion / concept through a sentence of your own.
- a. Hesitation
 - b. Intention
 - c. Consequence
 - d. Comparison
- ❖ Write the past and participle form of the given simple form words.
- a. Rise
 - b. Say
 - c. Shrink
 - d. Dig
- ❖ Do as directed:-
- a. She broke the glass. She broke the plate. (compound sentence)
 - b. Crowds' _____ spoil a vacation resort. (can / should)
 - c. There _____ a carton of milk in the refrigerator. (is / are)
 - d. The house was painted last year. (active voice)
- ❖ Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

I don't believe there's any man who in his heart of hearts wouldn't rather be called brave than have any other virtue attributed to him. And this elemental, if you like, unreasoning, male attitude is a sound one, because courage is not merely a virtue. It's the virtue, without it there are no other virtues. Faith, hope, charity all the rest don't become virtues until it takes courage to exercise them. Courage isn't only the basis of all virtue; it's like its expression. True, you may be bad and brave, but you can't be good without being brave.

Courage is a mental state – an affair of spirit – and so it gets its strength from spiritual and intellectual sources. The way in which these spiritual and intellectual elements are blended, I think produces roughly the two types of courage. The first, an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury or death – physical courage. The second, a

more reasoning attitude which enables him coolly to state career, happiness, his whole future, on his judgment of what he thinks either right or worthwhile – moral courage. Now these two types of courage, physical and moral, are very distinct. I have known many men who had marked physical courage but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked it. But I've never met a man with moral courage who wouldn't, when it was really necessary, face bodily danger. Moral courage is a higher and rarer virtue than physical courage.

A. What is the difference between physical courage and moral courage?

B. What courage according to author?

Tick the appropriate option:-

a) The word virtue means:-

- a. A moral depravity
- b. A commendable quality
- c. An imperfection

b) Which word in the passage represents generosity:-

- a. Faith
- b. Hope
- c. Charity

c) According to the author which type of courage is a rare virtue:-

- a. Physical
- b. Bodily
- c. Moral

C. Write the synonyms of the following words from the passage.

- a. Fundamental
- b. Notable
- c. Wise

Section B

Answer the following questions in 100 words.

- ❖ How can non – verbal communication effectively used?
 - ❖ Why is documentation important in research? Explain with example.
 - ❖ What is the distinction between verbal and non – verbal communication?
 - ❖ Discuss the types of electronic media.
 - ❖ What is kinesics and what are its limitations?
 - ❖ How can one avoid plagiarism in research?
 - ❖ What is corporate communication?
 - ❖ What are the disadvantages of electronic messages?
 - ❖ Illustrate the advantages of paralanguage.
 - ❖ With examples state the importance of punctuation in research.
 - ❖ Determine the pattern of the following sentences in terms of SVOCA.
- a. He painted the door red.
 - b. They elected him president.

c. My friend gave me sweets on his birthday.

d. The bus arrived late.

❖ Frame one sentence each on the pattern given below.

a. Subject + Vt + noun/ pronoun + interrogative + to infinitive (phrase)

b. Subject + Vt + noun/ pronoun + present participle phrase

c. Subject + Vt + noun/ pronoun

d. Subject + be + noun/ pronoun

❖ What are the characteristics of effective business communication?

❖ What is the difference between traditional and e – communication?

Section C

Answer the following in detail (800 words)

❖ Write a report on the condition of Kota city after heavy rain falls.

❖ Write a report on the project “Clean Kishor Sagar”.

❖ Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics. (250 words) (6)

a. Use and abuse of social networking

b. The problem of black money

c. Crime and role of media

4Write a report on the bad roads and drains in your locality.

Write a report on Kota Dushehra Mela.

❖ Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics:-

a. Women empowerment

b. The problem of brain drain

c. Can internet replace library?

❖ Write a report on the flood condition in the neighboring villages.

❖ Write a report on the road accident and medical operations in front of your college.

❖ Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics:- (250 words)

a. Science and technology

b. Global warming

c. Globalization and economy

❖ Make the précis of the following passage.

Gandhi believed in primal innocence of the tribal and associated them with their oneness with nature. Ambedkar was of the view that the village scenario envisaged by Gandhi only promoted backwardness and ignorance. He believed that all backward societies should aspire to be industrialized societies. Industrialization and consequent urbanization, he said, are the antidotes to untouchability I India. If only because

untouchability was far less rampant in urban India than when rural India owing to progressive social structures is promoted by urbanization.

Against this backdrop it is pertinent to ask why, whenever there is talk about the price which nevertheless must be paid for development, this price must always be paid by the disadvantaged and the benefits enjoyed by an influential few. In fact notions like progress, development, backwardness are very slippery and the words cannot connote the same thing for everybody. With this is aligned the vexed question of “what constitutes human progress?” what are the costs? Is there space for compromise? As more and more land around us gets denuded of its green cover to meet the demands of a billion Indians, where do we draw the line?

❖ Make the précis of the following passage.

The conditions under which democracy can flourish are difficult to define; but one thing is clear that democracy is always a slow growth, whereas dictators may rise to power and inaugurate a new regime with dramatic suddenness and success, under suitable conditions. One great new force has appeared in the world since the Great War, the art of modern propaganda. It is invaluable to the dictators who can inculcate his creed day by day through the press, the cinema, the radio, the whole body of the people and can suppress all counter propaganda. It is a terrible danger to democracy, since it tends to destroy the sound and common sense judgment of the people which depends on constant access to facts and on honest public discussion based on those facts.

Then again the kindly and co-operative outlook which alone can make democracy a success depends on material conditions, on the economic security and welfare of the whole of the people; a starving man or a man in constant fear of unemployment cannot be expected to be a good citizen of democracy. And lastly, war is utterly hostile to democracy. The horrors and passion of war inevitably produce a war mentality under which the method of democracy become impossible.

❖ Make the précis of the following passage.

Illiteracy is a blot on fair name of our nation. It is shocking and surprising to note that even today quite a sufficient majority is illiterate. In fact, illiteracy is a major problem confronting our democracy. To eradicate illiteracy some non-government agencies and voluntary organizations have come forward. Student volunteers play a key role in organizing and running literacy campaigns. These volunteers who are provided certain incentives and basic facilities mix with the local illiterates and ensure better results in the far flung areas. They can easily motivate the adult illiterates to attend literacy campaign as they have identified their difficulties, needs and aspirations with a little help and guidance from the district authorities they have been able to eradicate the feelings of shame and humiliation among the poor and underprivileged or unprivileged sections of society.

Literacy has lit the lamp of knowledge in the lives of poor and it has driven away their ignorance, superstition, deprivation and constant exploitation. Thus these literacy volunteers have bought a revolution by making ignorant people conscious of their

rights and duties. The role of volunteers who reach out to poorest, deprived and depressed people is laudable. They have undertaken a mission which will certainly lead the country to the path of progress, growth and development. Their contribution to the herculean task of eradicating illiteracy is worth all the laurels we can shower on them.
