



I Semester B.Com./B.B.A. Examination, Nov./Dec. 2017
(CBCS) (Fresh + Repeaters) (2014-15 and Onwards)

LANGUAGE ENGLISH – 1

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) Answer **all** the questions.
2) Write the **correct** question numbers.

SECTION – A

(Course Book – Literary Component)

I. Answer **any five** of the following in **one** or **two** sentences **each** : (5×2=10)

- 1) Rachel Carson was a _____
 - a) Writer
 - b) Scientist
 - c) Scientist and a writer.
- 2) What have the environmental movements in the north been related to ?
- 3) Mention two reasons why human beings kill tigers.
- 4) What does the tenant request the landlord in the poem "Ballad of the Landlord" ?
- 5) Why was Alarakkhi shocked to receive the full pay on her pay day ?
- 6) What made Carmen wait for her mistress before going home in 'Advance' ?
- 7) Mention any two reasons how economics of permanence is replaced by economics of transience in 'Throw Away Society'.



II. Answer **any three** of the following in about **one page each** :

(3×5=15)

- 1) Write a note on the three books written by Rachel Carson.
- 2) Comment on the conversation between the landlord and the tenant in the poem 'Ballad of the Landlord'. How does it end ?
- 3) How does Carmen try to balance her work and fulfill her duties as a mother ?
- 4) Explain the surprising coincidences which make the inspector jot down Alarakkhi's name.
- 5) How did Jerome's aunt describe her brother's death to strangers in 'A Shocking Accident' ?

III. Answer **any one** of the following in about **two pages each** :

(1×10=10)

- 1) How was the book 'Silent Spring' of Rachel Carson instrumental in creating an awareness of the need to preserve our environment ?
- 2) Bring out the element of Racial discrimination in the poem 'Ballad of the Landlord'.
- 3) Why does Alvin Toffler call the modern society 'The Throw-away Society' ? Elaborate with examples.

IV. Do as directed :

- a) Identify the suitable synonym from the brackets for each of the given word :

(2×1=2)

i) Perplexed (confused, agitated, insulted)

ii) Bliss (angry, happy, sorrow)

- b) Use the appropriate form of the words in the brackets to fill in the blanks :

(2×1=2)

i) She is very playful and does not take her studies _____ (serious)

ii) John's speech on the college day was very _____ (impress)

- c) Add 'ist' or 'er' to the word given below and fill in the blanks :

(1×1=1)

'Lust for Life' is a fictional biography of the famous _____ (novel),
Van Gogh.



SECTION – B

(Work Book – Communication Skills)

V. 1) Fill in the blank with an appropriate article :

1

My sister works in _____ software company in Bangalore.

VI.2) Fill in the blank with an appropriate preposition :

1

She is a member _____ the team.

VII. 3) Fill in the blanks with correct verb :

1

The jury _____ (has, have) delivered the verdict.

1) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets :

2

a) Manoj _____ (fall) asleep on the dining table.

b) The boys were _____ (play) in the pond.

2) Rewrite the following with appropriate punctuation marks wherever necessary.

2

Oh don't force her poor little thing

VIII. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set on it : (5×1=5)

Sir Charles Spencer “Charlie” Chaplin, (16 April, 1889 – 25 December, 1977) was an English comic actor, filmmaker, and composer who rose to fame in the era of silent film. Chaplin became a worldwide icon through his screen persona “the Tramp” and is considered one of the most important figures in the history of the film industry. Chaplin’s childhood in London was one of poverty and hardship. As his father was absent and his mother struggled financially, he was sent to a workhouse twice before the age of nine. When he was 14, his mother was



committed to a mental asylum. Chaplin began performing at an early age, touring music halls and later working as a stage actor and comedian. At 19, he was signed to the prestigious Fred Karno Company, which took him to America. Chaplin was scouted for the film industry and began appearing in 1914 for Keystone Studios. He soon developed the Tramp persona and formed a large fan base. Chaplin directed his own films from an early stage and continued to hone his craft as he moved to the Essanay, Mutual, and First National corporations. By 1918, he was one of the best-known figures in the world.

In 1919, Chaplin co-founded the distribution company United Artists, which gave him complete control over his films. His first feature-length was *The Kid* (1921), followed by *A Woman of Paris* (1923), *The Gold Rush* (1925), and *The Circus* (1928). He refused to move to sound films in the 1930s, instead producing *City Lights* (1931) and *Modern Times* (1936) without dialogue. Chaplin became increasingly political, and his next film *The Great Dictator* (1940), satirized Adolf Hitler. The 1940s were a decade marked with controversy for Chaplin and his popularity declined rapidly. He was accused of communist sympathies, while his involvement in a paternity suit and marriages to much younger women caused scandal. An FBI investigation was opened and Chaplin was forced to leave the United States and settle in Switzerland. He abandoned the Tramp in his later films, which include *Monsieur Verdoux* (1947), *Limelight* (1952), *A King in New York* (1957) and *A Countess from Hong Kong* (1967).

Chaplin wrote, directed, produced, edited, starred in, and composed the music for most of his films. He was a perfectionist, and his financial independence enabled him to spend years on the development and production of a picture. His films are characterized by slapstick combined with pathos, typified in the Tramp's struggles against adversity. Many contain social and political themes, as well as autobiographical elements. In 1972, as part of a renewed appreciation for his



work, Chaplin received an Honorary Academy Award for “the incalculable effect he has had in making motion pictures the art form of this century”. He continues to be held in high regard, with *The Gold Rush*, *City Lights*, *Modern Times*, and *The Great Dictator* often ranked on industry lists of the greatest films of all time.

- 1) What made Chaplin a worldwide icon ?
- 2) What kind of childhood did Chaplin have ?
- 3) Mention any two of his silent films.
- 4) What was Charlie Chaplin accused of ?
- 5) What were the themes of his films generally ?

IX. Write a paragraph about **80-100** words using the hints given below :

5

William Shakespeare — born in 1564 — English poet-dramatist — started career as an actor — early plays — comedies and histories — wrote sonnets — produced tragedies — major works include — *Macbeth*, *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet*, *Othello* etc. — plays remained highly popular — his plays — reinterpreted the diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world.

OR

Write about the environment day celebrated in your college using the following hints :

- Planning the details.
- Noted environmentalist as the Chief Guest.
- Awareness about saving the water.
- Waste disposal.
- Planting and distribution of saplings.



- X. Make notes on the following passage by choosing either linear or diagrammatic format :

5

Informal Education is a general term for education that can occur outside of a structured curriculum. Informal education encompasses student interests within a curriculum in a regular classroom, but is not limited to that setting. It works through conversation, and the exploration and enlargement of experience. Sometimes there is a clear objective link to some broader plan, but not always. The goal is to provide learners with the tools he or she needs to eventually reach more complex material. It can refer to various forms of alternative education, such as : Unschooling or homeschooling, Autodidacticism (Self-teaching), Youth work and Informal learning.

Informal education consists of accidental and purposeful ways of collaborating on new information. It can be discussion based and focuses on bridging the gaps between traditional classroom settings and life outside of the classroom.

Informal education is less controlled than the average classroom setting, which is why informal education can be so powerful. Informal education can help individuals learn to react to and control different situations and settings. In addition, it combines social entities that are important for learning. Informal education may be viewed as the learning that comes as a part of being involved in youth and community organizations. This type of education is a spontaneous process, which helps people to learn information in a new way. Its helps to cultivate communities, associations and relationships that make for a positive learning environment.

- XI. Do as directed :

- a) Introduce yourself to your classteacher.
- b) Write simple instructions to the following :

2

3

How to draw money from ATM branch ?



c) Give directions to reach Ravindra Kalakshetra from Jayanagar.

3

