

B.Com. / B.Sc. / B.Sc. (IT) / B.C.A. (CBCS Pattern) Semester - I  
**UCA1F01S / UBITT102.1 / UBCAT102.1 - Supplementary English-I**

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



**GUG/S/23/10636**

Max. Marks : 80

Notes : 1. All the questions are compulsory.

1. a) Answer **any one** of the following questions in about 150 words : **10**

What were the attempts Gandhi made in order to turn into a proper English gentleman ?

**OR**

How did the general atmosphere of neglect affect Phatik, and how did he get into the bad Books of his teacher ?

b) Answer **any one** of the following questions in about 150 words : **10**

Describe Hazlitt's attitude towards prejudices and pre-conceived Judgements.

**OR**

What is 'the digital divide' ? How can the new digital technology bridge the digital divide and unify the world ?

2. Answer **any three** of the following questions in about 75 words each : **15**

i) What does the poem "The quality of Mercy" say about the quality of mercy in Kings and people in authority ?

ii) What is meant by the line, "It is an attribute to God himself ?

iii) Describe the school master as he appeared to his students.

iv) What are the ways in which an ordinary person can make the world a better place ?

v) What descriptions tell you that God created the heaven and the earth in joy ?

3. Answer **any two** of the following question in about 75 words each : **10**

i) Why did Gandhi decide to give up dancing classes was his decision justified ?

ii) Why did Phatik decide to leave his uncle's house ?

iii) What were some of the complaints Hazlitt's son had after attending a new school ?

iv) What is essential to an 'inclusive information society'.

4. a) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets **any five.** **5**

i) Light ----- faster than sound (travel)

ii) My mother ----- something in the kitchen now (cook)

iii) Rohan ----- already ----- the Taj several times (see)

iv) The students ----- the principal yesterday (meet)

- v) Glory ----- down while the was running (fall)
- vi) My father ----- in the post office since 1995 (work)

b) Give synonyms of the following : 5

- i) cultivate ii) peril
- iii) jeer iv) destination
- v) fundamental

c) Give antonyms of the following : 5

- i) curtail ii) include
- iii) timid iv) hate
- v) transparent

5. a) Do as directed : 10

- i) Mr. Gupta walks very fast. (Change into exclamatory sentence)
- ii) Komal always speaks truth. (Change into negative sentence without changing its meaning)
- iii) Everybody knows Mahatma Gandhi. (change into interrogative sentence)
- iv) This mountain is too high to climb. (Remove 'too')
- v) No sooner did we reach the railway station than the train left the platform. (Use as soon as)

b) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below the passage : 10

Socrates taught that “the man who is master of himself is truly free”. By being master of oneself he meant first knowing oneself, one’s faults and weaknesses and one’s good points, without making any pretence and without being vain, and then being able to control oneself. This knowledge of himself was what helped a man to be courageous, and the courageous man has very important sort of freedom from fear Socrates himself, because he was not afraid of the consequences, always felt free to teach what he thought was right, however unpopular this might make him with the powerful people in Athens. No wonder all his pupils loved Socrates. But he made some dangerous enemies by his strange way of teaching and asking questions. Some of the rulers in Athens did not like people to be encouraged to ask questions for fear they would begin asking questions about what their rulers were doing. So they accused Socrates of teaching young men wicked things and leading them to throw off their religion. This was false for in fact Socrates was a very religious man. At last his enemies had him arrested and he was condemned to death.

Questions :

- i) What kind of man is truly free, according to Socrates?
- ii) How did Socrates have enemies?
- iii) Why did some rulers dislike people to be encouraged to ask questions?
- iv) What was Socrates accused of?
- v) How can it be said that the accusation was false?

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