

B. A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-II (2009 COURSE)
: SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : GENERAL ENGLISH – II

Day : **Monday** Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Date : **16/04/2018** **S-2018-1308** Max. Marks : 80

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 A) Supply a relevant affixes to the following (**ANY FIVE**): [10]

i) watch ii) fish iii) beauty iv) stand v) hear vi) add

B) Make meaningful sentences to bring out the difference in meaning of the following words (**ANY FIVE**): [10]

i) air / heir iii) canvas / canvass v) flour / floor
ii) bail / bale iv) deer / dear vi) loose / lose

C) Use the following phrases in your own sentences to bring out the meaning (**ANY FIVE**): [10]

i) act upon iii) go through v) do away with
ii) carry out iv) break up vi) out and out

Q.2 Read the passage and answer the questions given below: [15]

There are three main groups of oils: animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea which are the largest remaining animals in the world. To protect the whale from the cold and the Arctic seas, nature has provided it with a thick covering of fat called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down, either on board ship or on shore. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and the halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut liver oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins. These oils may be bought at any chemist's.

Vegetable oil has been known from anti-quity. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal oils.

Questions:

- i) What are the main groups of oils?
- ii) Write words from the passage which mean the following:
 - a) the process of consuming
 - b) from the distant past
 - c) pleasant smelling content
- iii) What are the different uses of oil?
- iv) How do soaps oils and perfumes help in grooming oneself?
- v) What role does oil play in the economy of a country?

P.T.O.

Q.3 A) Use the following cohesive devices in your own sentences (**ANY FIVE**): [05]

- i) since ii) as a result iii) unless
iv) if v) not only...but also vi) where ever

B) Do as directed: [05]

- i) The road runs __ a dense forest (in / through).
ii) The speaker said, "We have tried to control the prices this year." (Write in the Indirect speech)
iii) Precious. (Write the Comparative and the Superlative degree of the given word)
iv) We ____ smoke in an auditorium. (Use can / can't)
v) ____ Principal is taking ____ round of ____ college. (Use appropriate articles)

Q.4 Write an essay of about 350 words on **ANY ONE** of the following: [15]

- i) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
ii) An unforgettable experience.
iii) Globalization

Q.5 Write a precise: [10]

Reading comprehensive exercises deals with a wide variety of topics. The passage given for 'Reading Comprehension' in an examination can be on any topic. Familiarity with the subject-matter of the passage will make the student's task easier. It is an established fact that we can read and understand a passage on a familiar subject much faster than one on an unfamiliar or less familiar subject. It is, of course, not possible for anyone to have in-depth knowledge of all subjects. But extensive reading on variety of topics will make one familiar with a wide variety of topics. This will make comprehension easier.

Extensive reading also helps you to improve your vocabulary. Unfamiliar words hinder progress in reading. The reader often stops at unfamiliar words and ponders over their meanings. This is a great impediment to fast reading. The more your familiarity with the subject-matter of the passage, the faster you read. The better your knowledge of words, the quicker you read and understand the passage.

While reading, one should be able to concentrate on the important words and phrases and skip the less important and obvious words. To measure the progress of speed in reading one can maintain a record. When you start reading a passage, make a note of the time. Then as soon as you have finished reading, note the time again so that you know the actual time taken to read the passage. Count the number of words in the passage. The number of words divided by the number of minutes you took to read, the passage gives you your reading speed in words per minute.

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