

**BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (CBCS - 2018 COURSE)**

**F. Y. B. Com. Sem-II : WINTER :- 2021**

**SUBJECT: COMPULSORY ENGLISH-II**

**Day : Wednesday**  
**Date 19-01-2022**

**W-18137-2021**

**Time : 02:00 PM-05:00 PM**  
**Max. Marks: 60**

**N.B.:**

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

**Q.1** Attempt **ANY TWO** of the following: **[12]**

- a) Summarise 'The Way to Equal Distribution'.
- b) "True happiness lies neither in material possessions nor in knowledge or learning". Prove this statement in the light of the story "The Bet" by Anton Chekhov.
- c) Discuss and describe the strategy of the teachers during the re-examination.

**Q.2** Critically appreciate **ANY TWO** of the following poems: **[12]**

- a) Polonius to Laertes by William Shakespeare
- b) No Men are Foreign by James Kirkup
- c) Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening by Robert Frost

**Q.3** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following: **[12]**

- a) Banker's views on capital punishment
- b) Modern education presented through "Refund"
- c) Polonius's Advice to Laertes
- d) "Unity of human race" in No Men are Foreign by James Kirkup

**Q.4 a)** Match the following words with their **Synonyms**. **[06]**

- | <b>A</b>               | <b>B</b>         |
|------------------------|------------------|
| i) Pursued             | a) Dress         |
| ii) Distressing        | b) Followed      |
| iii) Apparel           | c) Death penalty |
| iv) Capital punishment | d) Painful       |
| v) Compact             | e) Unreal        |
| vi) Illusory           | f) Agreement     |

**b)** Match the following words with their **Antonyms**. **[06]**

- | <b>A</b>    | <b>B</b> |
|-------------|----------|
| i) Fix      | a) Short |
| ii) Dumb    | b) Awake |
| iii) Sleepy | c) Break |
| iv) Fast    | d) Small |
| v) Tall     | e) Slow  |
| vi) Big     | f) Smart |

**P.T.O.**

**Q.5 a)** Write paragraph on **ANY ONE** of the following topic.

[06]

i) My favourite place

ii) Computers

**b)** Read the following passage and write a summary in your own words. Give a suitable title. [06]

Communication is part of our everyday life. We greet one another, smile or frown, depending on our moods. Animals too, communicate, much to our surprise. Just like us, interaction among animals can be both verbal or non-verbal.

Singing is one way in which animals can interact with one another. Male blackbirds often use their melodious songs to catch the attention of the females. These songs are usually rich in notes variation, encoding various kinds of messages. Songs are also used to warn and keep off other blackbirds from their territory, usually a place where they dwell and reproduce.

Large mammals in the oceans sing too, according to adventurous sailors. Enormous whales groan and grunt while smaller dolphins and porpoises produce pings, whistles and clicks. These sounds are surprisingly received by other mates as far as several hundred kilometers away.

Besides singing, body language also forms a large part of animals' communication tactics. Dominant hyenas exhibit their power by raising the fur hackles on their necks and shoulders, while the submissive ones normally "surrender" to the powerful parties by crouching their heads low and curling their lips a little, revealing their teeth in friendly smiles.

Colors, which are most conspicuously found on animals are also important means of interaction among animals. Male birds of paradise, which have the most gaudy colored feathers often hang themselves upside down from branches, among fluffing plumes, displaying proudly their feathers, attracting the opposite sex.

The alternating black and white striped coats of zebras have their roles to play too. Each zebra is born with a unique set of stripes which enables its mates to recognize them. When grazing safely, their stripes are all lined up neatly so that none of them loses track of their friends. However, when danger such as a hungry lion approaches, the zebras would dart out in various directions, making it difficult for the lion to choose his target.

Insects such as the wasps, armed with poisonous bites or stings, normally have brightly painted bodies to remind other predators of their power. Hoverflies and other harmless insects also make use of this fact and colored their bodies brightly in attempts to fool their predators into thinking that they are as dangerous and harmful as the wasps too.

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