

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (COMPUTER SCIENCE) (CBCS - 2018 COURSE)
F.Y.B.Sc.(Computer Science) Sem-II : WINTER- 2022
SUBJECT : COMPULSORY ENGLISH-II

Day : Wednesday

Time : 02:00 PM-05:00 PM

Date : 21-12-2022

W-20088-2022

Max. Marks : 60

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.
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Q.1 Attempt **ANY TWO** of the following : **(12)**

- i) What is Vinoba's opinion about education and defence?
- ii) Describe the central message in Hazlitt's letter to his son.
- iii) What is 'the bet' all about?

Q.2 Critically appreciate **ANY TWO** of the following poems : **(12)**

- i) Polonius to Laertes
- ii) Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening
- iii) The Golden Pitcher

Q.3 Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following : **(12)**

- i) Argument in the poem *No Men are Foreign*
- ii) Mahatma Gandhi on the need of trusteeship
- iii) The meeting between Wasserkopf and Lederer that led to the claim of the refund.

Q.4 A) Match the **SYNONYMS** : **(06)**

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1) abundant | a) expand |
| 2) acquired | b) intelligent |
| 3) miniature | c) plentiful |
| 4) magnify | d) intimate |
| 5) clever | e) obtained |
| 6) friendly | f) tiny |

Q.4 B) Match the **ANTONYMS** : **(06)**

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) borrow | a) hopeful |
| 2) clam | b) lend |
| 3) desperate | c) particular |
| 4) frequently | d) excited |
| 5) general | e) accidental |
| 6) intentional | f) occasionally |

Q.5 A) Write a paragraph on **ANY ONE** of the following : **(06)**

- 1) Online education and student engagement
- 2) Developing cities and the issues of traffic and pollution

PTO

Q.5 B) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

What exercise is to the body, reading is to the mind? There are different purposes of reading. One of them is deriving pleasure. Children reading for their pleasure rarely stop to ask about the words. They want to get on with the story. If the world is important, they can usually make a good guess about what it is. "He drew an arrow from his quiver". Easy to see that a quiver is some sort of gadget to put arrows in. more complicated words they figure out by meeting them in different contexts. People learn to read well and get good vocabulary, from books, not work books or dictionaries. As a kid I read years ahead of my age, but I never looked up words in dictionaries, and didn't even have a dictionary. In my lifetime I don't believe I have looked even as many as fifty words – neither have most good readers. Most people don't know how dictionaries are made. Each new dictionary starts from scratch. The company making the dictionary employs thousands of 'editors', to each of whom they give a list of words. The job of the editor is to collect as many examples as possible of the ways in which these words are actually used. They look for the words in books, newspapers, and so forth and every time they find one, they cut out or copy that particular example. Then after reading these examples they decide 'from the context' what the writer in each case had meant by the words. From these they make definitions. A dictionary in other words, is a collection of people's opinions about what words mean as other people use them.

- 1) Does the passage suggest that a dictionary is essential for a good vocabulary? Why or why not? (02)
- 2) How do children find out meanings when they are reading for pleasure? (01)
- 3) How do people learn to get good vocabulary? (01)
- 4) Write any one step in the process of making a dictionary. (01)
- 5) Define a dictionary in your own words. (01)
