B.Sc. (Hons.) IN OPTOMETRY AND OPHTHALMIC TECHNIQUES

Term-End Examination December, 2013

BOS-001: COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

Time: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 70

Note: Answer all the questions.

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The possibilities of human hibernation have been talked about more than once. But so far it is just talk. No one knows how it could be done.

Someday space explorers may want to hibernate to save their strength and supplies. They will have to cross great stretches of time and distance. Even our nearest start are light - years away. To go very far out of our solar system will take more than a normal lifetime.

No scientist knows whether human hibernation is possible, but many think that it is not. No one knows how a man might be put into such a state, or how he might safely be brought out again. We don't even know what causes hibernation, or what brings it to a safe end.

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Doctors would like to know, since it might be used in medicine as well as in space. It could be used for better surgery; it might lead to new ways to attack heart disease or cancer. Doctors might have a strong new weapon in the fight against infectious diseases. But first they need to know how animals go into their long, cold sleep in the fall and wake up when spring comes.

What is this process and how does it work? Scientists have watched animals do it, but have not learned the secret. Only a few small creatures know the trick. A bear does not really hibernate, but just goes to sleep and lives off its own fat during the winter. Its body temperature drops little and its heart and its breathing do not slow down.

Hibernation is a state in which an animal's whole body seems to slow down. Temperature drops almost to the freezing point. Heartbeat and breathing fade almost to a stop. Life seems to shift into low gear. The animal uses little energy and needs almost no food.

Doctors have used something a little like hibernation to help patients through difficult surgery. This is hypothermia. It is a way of cooling the body, or a part of it, with the help of ice water. This stops the brain from working so hard. Even when you sleep, your brain uses energy and consumes oxygen from the blood. If oxygen is cut off for even five minutes, brain cells die and can never recover. Usually the patient dies. Some who incur this brain damage may live for a few weeks or months, but they seldom awaken.

- (a) In your own words, describe the process of 2 hibernation.
- (b) According to the passage what are the advantages of humans being made to hibernate. State four advantages.
- (c) How do bears pass the winter months. 2
- (d) What is hypothermia? Why do doctors sometimes use this technique?
- 2. (a) Match the words from the passage with 5 their meanings:
 - (i) explorer (A) a state of minimum activity or energy
 - (ii) strength (B) having a disease that other people can catch from you
 - (iii) infectious (C) someone who travels to places about which very little is known
 - (iv) low gear (D) takes in
 - (v) consumes (E) the physical energy that you have to move your body

	(b)	Find the opposites of the following words form the text.							
		(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	strong		weak shoots up farthest dangerously short				
3.	Write an essay in about 200-250 words on any one of the following:								
	(a)	Prevention in health matters is better than cure							
	(b)	The success of the Pulse Polio Programme							
	(c)	Protecting the Environment							
	(d)	The advantages and disadvantages of studying through Distance Education.							
4.	(a)	Put the verbs in brackets into the passive 5 voice in the following sentences :							
		(i)	You'll hardly summer vaca	(red	nize our college, it o) during the				
		(ii)	Two students of class for ch		(send) out				
		(iii)	Ū		nerell by the students				

	(1V)	The	ancient	0 (_	ali					
		(speak) only by a few scholars now.									
	(v)		re is a vacar	=	-	-					
		it	(a	dvertise) i	n - hou	se.					
(b)	Complete the following text, using										
	a/an/the.										
	Sandhya and Lalit are looking for <u>(i)</u> new										
	house in <u>(ii)</u> town where they live. They										
	like <u>(iii)</u> house they are living in,										
	but <u>(iv)</u> rooms are too small, and it is										
	difficult to find <u>(v)</u> parking place										
Some of the medical equipment you have ordere											
	for your clinic is defective. Write a letter of										
	-	saying									
(a)											
(b)	wha	t you v	vant done a	bout them	l.						
Sun	nmariz	re the fo	ollowing pas	ssage to or	ne-third	of					
			ve it a suitab	•	ic tillia	8+2=10					
	•	•									
			n the most r	_		•					
-	-		approach to	-							
heavily burdened women of the villages who are											
the second - class citizens of the poorer continents.											
I do so, because my conscience is disturbed by the											
grea	great neglect of their rights and needs. But I also										

5.

6.

do so, because time has convinced me that the advancement of women, especially in rural areas, which are the most tradition - bound sections of pre - industrial societies, is the single most important ingredient in a struggle for better nutrition, for smaller family patterns and for a more successful development strategy.

First of all, rural women in the developing world account for at least 50 per cent of food production. Throughout the poorer societies, they work in the fields to help produce the cash crops.

And in most villages, they also till the kitchen gardens which are so important for the family diet. From the point of view of food for the peasant family, the housewife is a central figure.

In much of this work, she is bound by tradition, superstition and ignorance. In regard to the kitchen garden, she normally has to choose and save the seeds or roots, work with primitive tools, and follow primitive methods. Modernization has hardly begun to touch this key section of agriculture. It is not studied by the experts, and the peasant woman is therefore still mostly on her own.

Why is it that this great sector of under - privileged and development needs has been so badly ignored and neglected ?

I think that at least four factors can be cited. First of all, I think Male dominance in national planning bodies must be recognized as a major reason for the grossly inadequate consideration of the needs of rural women. Secondly, the feminine contribution in economic and social development is largely outside the market economy. The women are involved particularly in the subsistence economy. A large survey of employment in Kenya notes that, while 40 per cent of the women were listed as employed, the actual labour force would include 90 per cent of the women. It is the work of the 50 percent which is hard to tabulate and consequently too often ignored.