

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS  
(Pre-Revised)**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2014**

**CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH FOR  
COMPUTING**

*Time : 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 50*

**Note :** Attempt *all* questions.

---

---

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

Joti, a gardener's son, was once invited to attend the marriage ceremony of a Brahmin friend. As he loved his friend dearly, he attended the function. The bridegroom was being led in a procession to the bride's house. The procession consisted of men, women and children, mostly Brahmins. Joti was also walking along with the procession.

One orthodox Brahmin recognised him and was annoyed at the sight of a low caste boy walking with the Brahmins in the marriage procession. Unable to contain himself, he shouted, "How dare you walk along with us ? You are not our equal. Get behind! Otherwise, go away." Joti felt insulted. He left the procession and returned home.

He narrated the whole incident to his father with anger in his eyes. However, his father advised him to observe old customs. That night Joti could not sleep. He was assailed by the insult he had suffered as a result of years of discrimination inflicted on lower castes. He felt compelled to find a way to end caste discrimination. As the lower caste people were not educated, they had accepted this mental slavery for ages. Joti therefore resolved to revolt against this mental slavery and educate the lower caste people. He became the first Indian to start a school for the untouchables as well as a girls' school in Maharashtra. We recognise him today as Mahatma Phule.

(a) State whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) : 4

(i) The low caste people accept slavery because of lack of education.

(ii) When Joti was insulted, he resolved to educate the low caste people.

(iii) Joti's father was an enlightened man.

(iv) Joti's anger bore positive results.

(b) Answer the following questions :

(i) Did Joti abide by his father's advice ?  
Give reasons for your answer. 2

(ii) Who started the first girls' school in Maharashtra ? 2

(iii) Was the Brahmin justified in insulting Joti ? Give reasons for your answer. 2

2. (a) Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice : 2

(i) The paper was so lengthy that no one could complete it on time.

(ii) Inflation has created endless problems for the middle class people.

(b) Fill in the blanks with suitable options given below in the brackets :

3

(i) I can't attend your birthday party because I \_\_\_\_\_ (am having, have) a lot of work.

(ii) No sooner did I \_\_\_\_\_ (reach, reached) the station than the train left.

(iii) Yesterday it \_\_\_\_\_ (rained, had rained) very heavily.

3. Rewrite the following sentences removing errors, if any :

5

(a) Decide that what you want to do, don't just imitate others.

(b) Someone gave me this envelope but I don't remember whom.

(c) Today Prasar Bharati is more relevant than never before.

(d) Take care of your health lest you may fall ill.

(e) Had I realized how close I was to qualify the examination, I would have appeared in it.

4. Do as directed :

5

- (a) Let's go. (Add a tag question)
- (b) She is too noble to slander. (Rewrite by removing 'too')
- (c) Rajan said, "Mother, please give me something to eat as I am feeling very hungry." (Indirect speech)
- (d) He did not talk against you. He was wise enough. (Combine the two sentences into a simple sentence)
- (e) It strikes six. I at once switch on the radio. (Combine into a complex sentence)

5. Write a composition in about 300 words on any **one** of the following topics :

15

- (a) The Mobile Phone is a necessary evil
- (b) The Role of Computers in Education
- (c) The Pros and Cons of Distance Education

6. Summarize the following passage and give it an appropriate title :

10

The stock-taking done at the first national convention on consumer protection served to highlight the areas that called for special attention to sustain the momentum of the movement as genuine forum for safeguarding the

people's interests. Spreading awareness about the rights of the consumers and the relief open to them in case they did not get their money's worth of goods and services has rightly been identified as the first priority. While this may not be a difficult task in urban areas, where the movement is concentrated at present, taking it to the vast rural hinterland calls for a multi-media approach in which radio and television have a crucial role to play. The involvement of the 500-odd consumer organisations in the country in publicising the concept of fair trade practices and the remedies available against their violation will prove rewarding, if the message is conveyed through village bodies.

Government efforts remain confined at best to setting up the infrastructure after the formal launch of the movement with the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act. The mounting backlog of cases in consumer courts, points to the need for toning up the district level redressal machinery.

The main objective of the movement is the creation of a culture that denies place in the market for products that are not consumer

friendly. This is possible only if consumer bodies take over the watchdog role performed by the Government till now and exercise social control over the market to see that the benefits of liberalisation are not reaped by traders alone. But the plea to industry to exercise self-regulation and maintain minimum standards of quality and devise appropriate pricing is bound to go unheeded unless strict measures are taken to ensure compliance.

---