

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2016

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

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : *Attempt all the questions.*

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

Science has discovered that there are many different types of memory and we can lose one kind and still retain others. Human beings have a long term memory and a working memory. Working memory is the ability to recall telephone numbers, addresses and relevant information such as those needed in our daily lives. Many elderly people seem to lose this form of memory while still retaining their long term memory. Even perfectly normal people may have only one

part of the brain active under stress or illness. In addition to long term memory and working memory, there is also recent memory, semantic memory (the memory of facts) and episodic memory (the memory of something which actually happened), explicit and implicit memory and source memory, which enables us to recall from where we learnt certain facts. A loss of source memory seems to affect most people at some time or the other.

Without memory we become different people. It is what most elderly people fear, but it need not be so. Unless illness is the cause for memory loss, participating fully in life can make a world of difference. Scientists, musicians, writers, doctors, architects, engineers and artists, all use their brains and memory centres to maximum effect. In fact anyone who is absorbed in some sort of work or project, or hobby whereby the mind is stimulated and used, can keep the memory in good working condition. Reading and paying attention to what you are reading, learning poetry by heart and taking a deep interest in the world around you, stimulates memory. We must also learn to breathe deeply.

- (a) List four different kinds of memory. 2
- (b) What do most elderly people fear? 1
- (c) How can one keep one's memory in good condition? Give at least two examples. 2
2. (a) Correct the following sentences, if required: 2
- (i) Delhi is one of the most polluted city of the world.
- (ii) I have gone to visit Golden temple last week.
- (b) Change the voice of the following sentences: 2
- (i) This motor-bike was stolen last week.
- (ii) The spectators watched his performance attentively.
- (c) Use the following phrasal verbs in your own sentences so that their meaning is clear: 2
- put off, put across
- (d) Use the following words in two separate sentences to bring out the difference in their meaning: 2
- expect, except
- (e) Combine the following sentences using 'too': 2
- Raj is very weak.
- Raj cannot lift this weight of 50 kg.

3. (a) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets. 2
- (i) Lata Mangeshkar _____ (sing)
songs for fifty years now.
- (ii) All the staff members _____
(work) in office from 10.00 am to
6.00 pm on all working days.
- (b) Write the synonyms of the following
words : 4
discovered, different, recall, retain
- (c) Write the antonyms of the following words : 4
relevant, exclude, lose, courageous
4. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on any **one**
of the following : 5
- (a) The technological gadget closest to my
heart
- (b) Social Networking Sites
- (c) Online Shopping
5. Write an essay in about 300 words on any **one** of
the following : 10
- (a) The impact of Computers and Internet on
Indian Society
- (b) Websites I find most useful
- (c) Protecting the Environment

6. Read the following passage and summarize it to one-third of its length. Suggest an appropriate title also :

10

The situation in the country calls for a determined and united effort to check the forces of disorder. Nothing can be more defeatist than the assumption that the task of maintaining law and order can be left safely to the government. Policemen can and do enforce law and order of a kind but ultimately it is society that must discipline its unruly members, who form only a small body. What is seen in the country today is the attempt of a handful of people to tear the whole fabric of Indian democracy into tatters. Should the majority of law abiding citizens only look on helplessly while a few misguided people incessantly indulge in violence ? Should every issue, however trifling, be permitted to be magnified into a national one and then disturb the peace ? This need not happen if a minority of fanatics is made to realise that they will not always have their own way. Our passive attitude must give way to a positive will to safeguard democratic values. The task is by no means easy for apathy has gone very far, but thoughtful citizens of the country must grapple with the challenge.