

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

00663

Term-End Examination

June, 2015

**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 :

A vexed problem facing us is the clamour to open more colleges and to reserve more seats for backward classes. But it will be a sheer folly to expand such facilities recklessly without giving any thought to the quality of education imparted. If admissions are made far more selective, it will automatically reduce the number of entrants. This should apply particularly to new colleges, many of which are little more than degree factories. Only then can the authorities hope to

bring down the teacher-student ratio to manageable proportion. What is more, teachers should be given refresher courses every summer to brush up their knowledge. Besides, if college managements increase their library budget it will help both the staff and the students a great deal.

At the same time, however, it will be unfair to deny college education to thousands of young men and women, unless employers stop insisting on degrees even for clerical jobs. For a start, why cannot the government disqualify graduates from securing certain jobs, say Class III and IV posts? Once the link between degrees and jobs is severed, at least in some important departments, it will make young people think twice before joining college.

(a) In the light of the passage, say whether the following statements are *true* (T) or *false* (F) :

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- (i) The author is in favour of opening new colleges.
- (ii) Tough entrance tests can solve the problem of shortage of colleges.

- (iii) A university degree should not be necessary for each and every job.
- (iv) Reserving more seats for backward classes will improve the quality of education.

(b) Answer the following questions :

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- (i) What is the purpose of refresher courses for teachers ?
- (ii) Should Class III and IV posts not be given to graduates ? Give reasons for your answer.
- (iii) What will be the effect of increasing library budget in colleges ?
- (iv) What do you understand by the phrase 'degree factories' ?
- (v) What impact will selective admissions have on new colleges particularly ?
- (vi) Pick out a word from the passage which is close in meaning to the word '*mindlessly*'.

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

(i) The rain disrupted the last day's play between India and Sri Lanka.

(ii) My uncle promised me a present.

(b) Fill in the blanks with suitable options given in the brackets : 3

(i) The plane from London _____ (takes of, takes off) at midnight.

(ii) One of my best _____ (friend, friends) was involved in the train accident.

(iii) It _____ (was, has been) raining for the last two weeks.

3. Rewrite the following sentences removing errors, if any : 5

(a) I intend giving the final exam next year.

(b) You can't get good marks unless you don't work hard.

(c) I prefer reading than watching the T.V.

(d) I have been waiting you for the last two hours.

(e) I couldn't hear what were they saying.

4. Do as directed :

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- (a) My mother said, "Where have you kept your money bag ?" (Indirect speech)
- (b) The English paper was quite easy. (Add a tag question)
- (c) Hurry up lest you should miss the train. (Rewrite removing 'lest')
- (d) She is so weak that she can't run. (Rewrite using 'too')
- (e) This is one of the best books I have read. (Rewrite using comparative degree)

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

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- (a) Computers have brought a sea change in our life.
- (b) Should formal examinations be abolished ?
- (c) Work in rural areas should be compulsory for all undergraduates.

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

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India's rural sector is home to almost two-thirds of our population. The agricultural sector is the primary source of livelihood for 52% of India's workforce. Yet, this sector contributes barely 17% of the country's GDP. Fragmented

and small sized land holdings, low productivity, inadequate infrastructure and poor last mile connectivity create a vicious cycle of low incomes and low investments, aggravating the challenge of rural poverty. Yields are woefully low, and despite possessing one of the largest tracts of arable land, total agricultural output is far below potential. Even with such low productivity, wastages are rampant due to inefficient infrastructure and weak linkages.

It is obvious that by enhancing competitiveness of rural India, strong force multipliers can be unleashed to significantly alter the economic landscape of the future. To my mind, the drivers of this change lie in the following :

First, to increase productivity through sustainable agricultural practices. This will require customised extension services to regenerate and enrich land fertility, enable better usage of scarce water resources and adopt best practices in crop management. A new thrust in R and D for development of agri-inputs, new varieties of seeds and climate resistant crops will secure sustained competitiveness.

Second, to significantly enhance post-harvest management by creating efficient

market linkages, building rural infrastructure and supporting the development of the value-added processed food sector. This will also contribute to reducing wastages in agriculture.

Third, to utilise surplus land, released as a result of higher productivity, for other **diversified economic activity utilising renewable raw materials**. These include new opportunities for creating sustainable livelihoods in value-chains related to **Food, Fuel, Feed and Fibre as well as in Cosmetic and Curative Lifestyle segments**.
