

**CERTIFICATE PROGRAMME IN
FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH (CFE)**

02371

Term-End Examination

December, 2018

BEG-004 : ENGLISH IN DAILY LIFE

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : *All questions are compulsory.*

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Unconsciousness is a state where the person appears to be in deep sleep from which he/she cannot be awoken. The individual does not respond to any external stimuli, like sprinkling water on the face, and for that matter even painful ones like piercing with a pin, tingling a nerve, etc. This miserable state is brought about by some interference in the normal functioning of the brain and the nervous system. (Para 1)

Unconsciousness when partial is called stupor and when complete is termed as coma. In case of stupor, the individual can be roused with difficulty but the eyelids cannot be opened due to resistance by the individual. In coma, however, although there is no response when an individual is being called, the lids can be opened without any resistance. (Para 2)

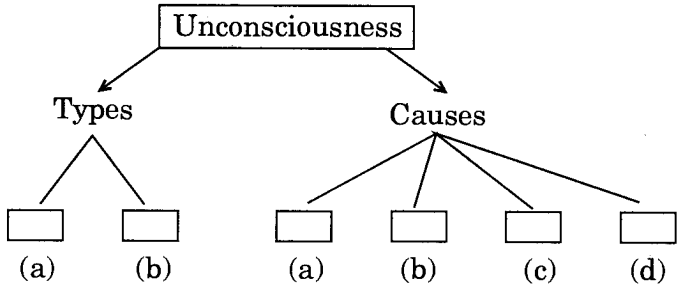
The usual cases of unconsciousness include fainting, sunstroke, concussion, low blood pressure, etc. Fainting is caused by the temporary reduction in the blood supply to the brain because of fright, unexpected good or bad news. People held up in stuffy places often faint. A sudden fall in blood pressure can also cause fainting. Excessive summer heat can make an individual faint. (Para 3)

Concussion commonly results in unconsciousness. Concussion and compression result in stupor or coma in more serious cases. An individual could suddenly become unconscious due to a heart attack. (Para 4)

(a) Answer the following questions :

(i) On the basis of your reading of the passage, complete the following diagram :

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(ii) What is the difference between stupor and coma ?

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(iii) When does a person faint ? Give instances when this should be a cause for greater concern.

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(iv) Give a suitable title to the passage.

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(b) Find words/expressions used in the passage which have similar meanings to the following :

6×1=6

(i) condition

(ii) opposite of internal

(iii) awakened

(iv) being very scared

(v) lacking fresh air or ventilation

(vi) temporary loss of consciousness caused by a blow on the head

2. Fill in the blanks with correct conjunctions provided in brackets :

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- (a) We waited for Rachna _____ (when/till) she finished her shopping.
- (b) Amit reported on duty, _____ (although/yet) his car was not starting
- (c) _____ (till/when) I left him.
- (d) Anupam, _____ (which/who) is our next door neighbour has been given a prize for his English novel.
- (e) No one knows _____ (how/why) the youth club has stopped publishing their newsletter.

3. (a) Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions :

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- (i) The bus moved on the dirt track and stirred _____ the dust.
- (ii) Ben fell _____ his bicycle and broke his leg.
- (iii) The jeep raced round the corner at 80 km an hour. "Hold _____ !" the driver cried.
- (iv) Mike wanted to leave the party at midnight. His friends asked him to stay _____ .
- (v) The dog could not get at the thief because it was tied _____ the gate.

- (b) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate phrasal verb from those given below. (There are two extra phrasal verbs). Make changes in the form of the verb, where necessary.

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look up	set off	turn down	set up
take off	look after	set down	

- (i) He _____ the word in the dictionary.
- (ii) The Government _____ the request of the farmers for more subsidy.
- (iii) He _____ on a long journey.
- (iv) He _____ a clinic in the village.
- (v) The flight could not _____ on time because of bad weather.

4. Pick out the correct form of the verbs given in italics :

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- (a) In the UK today, the number of women who work *reached/has reached* nearly 50% of the working population.
- (b) In the 1950s and early 1960s, very few women *went/have gone* out to work.
- (c) In those days, husbands often *didn't let/haven't let* their wives get jobs.
- (d) Today the situation *changed/has changed* a lot.

- (e) In the 1970s, new laws *made/have made* employers offer women and men equal pay and conditions.
- (f) Several changes in the present law *gave/have given* women today better conditions than before.
- (g) However, women's average salaries at the moment *didn't rise/haven't risen* to the average level of men's salaries.
- (h) This is partly because the biggest increase in work for women in the last 20 years *was/has been* in part-time jobs.
- (i) It is also because most of today's women *didn't climb/haven't climbed* to higher levels of management.
- (j) Most of the women *didn't try/haven't tried* to do so either.

5. Correct the following sentences :

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- (a) Can you tell me where does your uncle live ?
- (b) Death is preferable than dishonour.
- (c) It is raining continuously for the last ten hours.
- (d) You will succeed in life if you will work hard.
- (e) Next to me was an old lady that seemed fast asleep.

6. Write in about 150 words on your new boss, focusing on both, the positive and negative qualities. 10

 7. Write an essay in about 250 words on the status of women in the past and compare it with the status in India today. What has brought about the changes? 20

 8. Write a dialogue between two friends, one of whom has returned from a visit abroad. Talk about the places she/he visited. You may add any other information you like. 20
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