

No. of Printed Pages : 8

**BEGE-104**

**BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMME  
(BDP)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2023**

**BEGE-104 : ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS  
COMMUNICATION (EBC)**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 100*

---

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

---

---

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

The dominating note of Indian religious poetry in the medieval period is that of an ecstasy, a longing of the devotee for union with God and to merge his identity in the Godhead. In no other period of Indian history one finds so many saints and poets in different parts of the country, speaking different languages,

**P. T. O.**

practising divergent rituals, belonging to different religious orders, and yet behaving almost in an identical manner in their approach to God. There is no more the calm and restraint of the Upanishads, no more the silence of the stars and of the ageless trees and no more the image of the reverable sages sitting quietly like a still unflickering flame. The imagery in the medieval religious poetry is replaced conspicuously by a 'mad-lover'.

Bhakti movement was a movement of the common man who found himself everywhere in chains. He suddenly revolted against the established religions and challenged the social conventions. The movement along with its protestant features also voiced the joy of the liberated spirit. There was abundance of emotion, music, dance and poetry as the mode of worship. The God of the Bhakti movement

was no longer a transcendent reality, beyond comprehension and senses. It is a God close to the heart of the common man. The diety appears at times as a child and at times as a friend, and more often as a lover longing to meet his beloved.

Islamic mysticism, i.e. Sufism had emerged in the Middle East, though under different social conditions. Rabia, the mystic of Basara (d.801), considered to be the first important saint in the Sufi cult, was one of the first to enunciate the doctrine of divine love which has a remarkable similarity with the nature of love as found in Indian Bhakti poetry. It is believed that the Sufi mystic Mansur-at-Hallaj (b.858), who was also a great traveller, visited Sindh. It is not known, however, whether he could really create any impact on the people there. From the 11th century onwards Sufi saints started exerting

their influence on the masses in India particularly in Sindh and Punjab. Within the next two centuries Sufis spread over different parts of Northern India between the 13th and 14th centuries which coincided with the formative stages of the Bhakti movement in North India and also in certain parts of the South.

**Questions :**

- (i) What was the dominating note of the Indian religious poetry in the medieval period ? 2
- (ii) What was common among the saints and poets from different parts of the country in the medieval period ? 2
- (iii) Which imagery replaced the imagery of the quiet sage ? 2
- (iv) Which imagery marked religious pursuits prior to the medieval times ? 2

- (v) What caused the Bhakti movement to emerge ? 2
- (vi) In what different forms was the God of the Bhakti period worshipped ? 2
- (vii) Who were the early Sufi saints of the Middle East ? 2
- (viii) When and where in India did Sufism spread ? 2
- (ix) Pick out words from the passage (para1) which have the same meaning as : 2
- respected and honourable
- varied and different
- (x) Give a suitable title to the passage. 2
2. What are the various barriers in communication ? Explain. 15
3. As Secretary to the Managing Director, India Garments, put up a notice for a meeting to discuss organising the upcoming garments exhibition. Also give the agenda. 15

4. What is an online presentation ? What are its benefits and challenges ? 15
5. What do you mean by a portfolio ? What all can be included in it and why is it important to prepare a web-portfolio ? 15
6. (a) Do as directed :  $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (i) The talk was divided into three parts.  
(Use question tag)
- (ii) He is taller than any other boy in the class. (Use superlative form of 'tall')
- (iii) The teacher solved the difficult question. (Change to passive voice)
- (iv) I will send them a reminder.  
(Change to passive voice)
- (v) The wall is too high to climb.  
(Remove 'too')
- (b) Rewrite the following as negative sentences :  $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (i) The teacher opened the door.
- (ii) She is teaching in a school these days.

- (iii) He has fever.
- (iv) Mother has come.
- (v) You should keep quiet.
- (c) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verb : 1×5=5  
(put off, put up, put out, put in, put up with)
- (i) We have to ..... a lot of problems because of pollution.
- (ii) Please ..... the candle before leaving the room.
- (iii) The function has been ..... for a week because of the Convention Hall not being available.
- (iv) They decided to ..... equal amount of money towards the flood relief fund.
- (v) The accounts office has ..... notice for payment of examination fees.
- (d) Change the following into reported speech : 1×5=5
- (i) The teacher said to the students, "I will be on leave tomorrow."

- (ii) The commanding officer said to the soldiers, "Take your positions."
- (iii) Ravi said to his father, "I am thinking of buying a new house."
- (iv) "I may join TCS", said the young man.
- (v) "Why are you late ?" said the manager to the clerk.