

12129

**BACHELOR IN COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS**

Term-End Examination

June, 2010

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

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

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

1. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow it.

'A great mass' of something means a great amount. When the new method of manufacturing articles in great numbers was introduced, a new name was required for it and 'Mass production' was the one that came into use.

In what ways does mass production differ from the older methods of manufacture ? Formerly a craftsman, or skilled workman, often made the whole of an article himself by hand. He put into his work all his skill, all his experience. He was proud of the fruits of his labour. His reputation, his standing among his fellows, depended on his skill and on his character. He would have been ashamed if any serious fault had appeared in his work. He was envied and admired by fellow-craftsmen whose skill was not

equal to his own. Articles made in this way could not be mass-produced. Each article differed slightly from the others; in every one there was something of the maker's individuality. The finished article was sold at a high price, the price representing the time and the skill of the craftsman who had made it.

Many such articles, made long ago with loving care, possess a quality and a beauty that mass-produced goods cannot equal. The wonderful pottery of ancient China, the lovely carpets of Persia, the engraved sword of Damascus, the silver-ware of the Middle Ages—all these things show the individual craftsmanship of their long-dead makers.

- (a) Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) : 2
- (i) The term 'Mass Production' means a unique method of manufacturing goods.
 - (ii) The articles manufactured on a mass scale are cheaper than the ones made by skilled workers singly.
- (b) Explain the phrases '*fruits of his labour*' and '*long-dead makers*'. 2
- (c) Pick out from the passage, four example of things which were not the result of mass production. What is special about them ? 2+2

- (d) Pick out words from the passage which have the same meaning as the following words : fame, artisan. 2
2. (a) Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice : 2
- (i) Shut the door.
- (ii) The chairman presented a comprehensive report of the company's working.
- (b) Fill in the blanks with suitable options from the ones given in brackets : 3
- (i) When I was young I _____ (use to, used to) go to school on foot.
- (ii) I _____ (have, am having) two books on modern art.
- (iii) Modern technology _____ (was, is) a great blessing for us.
3. Rewrite the following sentences removing the errors, if any : 5
- (a) Our class starts by 10 a.m. sharp.
- (b) I cannot cope up with the stress of modern life.
- (c) Though he wrote pages after pages, he could not score well.
- (d) Yesterday I had gone to visit the Book Fair.
- (e) He was promoted to the post of Principal though he was junior than many others.

4. Do as directed : 5
- (a) Computers are a boon of modern technology
(add a question tag)
 - (b) Combine and rewrite the following sentences as a single sentence. Do *not* use *and* or *but*.
 - (i) It rained heavily in Kolkata
 - (ii) Life went on as usual
 - (c) He said to me, "Will you go to the market tomorrow ?"
(Change into indirect speech)
 - (d) Give the antonyms of the following words :
Victory, active
 - (e) Use the following words in sentences of your own in order to bring out their meaning :
lubricant, luxurious
5. Write a composition in about 300 words, on any one of the following topics. 15
- (a) Technology classrooms in the twenty second century.
 - (b) The world as a global village.
 - (c) Protect the environment for the sake of coming generations.

6. Summarize the following passage in about 100-150 words and give it an appropriate title. 10

It is difficult to find a newspaper or magazine throughout the world which during the past few years had not published material on the severe damage which man inflicts on his environment, i.e., on the Earth's biosphere. It may appear that the public response to the ever-increasing pollution of soil, water and air has already exceeded, in scale, the problem itself. Probably during the entire existence of civilization no other problem has evoked such keen and, literally speaking, universal interest, such far-reaching and at times diametrically opposite opinions.

Professor Meadows, USA, is of the opinion that if the present growth of the population, industrialization, environmental pollution and the plunder of natural resources continues on the same scale, then the absolute limit of growth on earth will be exceeded within the coming 100 years. This would lead to a rather rapid and unrestrained drop in the size of population and production.

A British author holds quite a different point of view. He claims that the nature protection movement has caused more harm than good. The

danger is not of a greater menace than those which had confronted mankind in the past. Typhus and cholera, these terrible disasters of the past, have practically disappeared in Western Europe. Diphtheria and tuberculosis have become rare. Do not these examples from history provide ground for hoping that the highly developed countries will succeed in coping, rationally and in good time, with the pollution of nature which today horrifies us ?
