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Your Roll No.....

8727

B.A. (Programme)/II/III AS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (B)—Paper II

(Intermediate English)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

(Write your Roll No on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper)

Note : The maximum marks printed on the question paper are applicable for the students of the SOL/NCWEB/ Non-Formal cell. These marks will, however, be scaled down proportionately in respect of the students of Regular Colleges at the time of posting of awards for compilation of result.

Attempt All questions.

I. Read the passage given below :

Good listening requires a positive approach, quick thinking and an open frame of mind. Good listeners always make better

P.T.O.

listeners. You will be surprised at how much you can pick up if you are a good listener. Therefore, learn to listen carefully. Concentrate on not just the choice of words but also the tone in which the message is delivered. Be slow to respond. Don't jump to conclusions but let the information be given fully before you interject. Look for the 'intention' of the speaker and don't be distracted by unnecessary details.

During important conversations and phone calls, the best way to remember all the significant points is by taking notes. Note taking also helps you to stay attentive and interested. It makes difficult material easier to handle. The notes may only be important words, dates, or addresses but they will be enough to jog your memory when you need to recall. In fact, it may be a better idea to write out a short summary as soon after the talk or conversation as you can, while the details are still fresh in your mind, so that recalling is easier.

(A) Briefly answer the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) What does good listening require ?
- (ii) What are the two things you should focus on when you listen carefully ?
- (iii) How can you remember important points of phone calls and conversations ?
- (iv) Is writing a short summary after a talk or a conversation a good idea ? Why ?
- (v) Find words in the passage which are *opposite in meaning* to the ones given below. Do any *four* :
negative, bad, necessary, easy, stale.

(B) Say whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Correct the false ones : 5

- (i) If you want to be a good learner, you have to be a good listener.
- (ii) While listening, focus on the choice of words only.

- (iii) Taking notes helps you to remember important points, remain alert and interested.
- (iv) After listening to all the information, respond quickly.
- (v) It is important to know the intention of the speaker.

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

Most people think that listening is about sitting quietly and paying attention while the other person speaks. Actually, listening is a two-way street. It is a circular process. Active listening is a skill, and like any other skill, it gets better with practice.

Those who understand this, learn to master the process of listening and employ the skill in all areas of communication to live happy, fulfilled lives.

We all carry filters via which 'verbal' information flows through us. These filters have been formed through our individual life experience — culture, language, education, career etc. While a speaker's words are delivered through his/her verbal filters, the listener hears the very same words through his/her own filters. This results in a miscommunication of sorts.

Of course, it is important to sit quietly and listen until the other person has finished speaking. However, that is not where the listening process ends. It (the listening process) continues with the listener's understanding.

After hearing the speaker's words, you process them and formulate your meaning or analysis of them. Then, it is important or critical to clarify what you 'heard' by expressing your interpretation in your words, and asking the speaker if that is what s/he meant. In response, the speaker would either accept the accuracy of your interpretation or s/he will re-state

the information. If s/he re-frames her/his words, the listening process re-starts. This cycle must continue until the speaker and the listener have achieved a common understanding of the matter at hand. It is only then that the listening process has been truly engaged.

- (A) Complete the summary of the passage you have read by filling in the blanks. Use only one word/phrase for each blank. Use words from the passage only : 10

Listening is a two way, process. It is a skill which you have to regularly in order to become a good listener. All of us carry which are based on real life experiences. The words are spoken through her/his filters while the listener listens through his/her filters. This may cause between the two. The process of listening even after you have heard the speaker. You try to understand what the other person has said and then

express your in your own words. The speaker will either verify the of what you said, or s/he will repeat the same information in a different way. If the latter happens, the of listening will begin again. This cycle continues till the speaker and the have understood each other.

- (B) Find words in the passage that mean the *same* as the following words. Do any *five* : 5
- concentration, ability, satisfied, profession, reply, occupied, exactness or correctness.
3. (A) Based on your reading of the text, complete the sentences using the words given below : 5

dialects	mother tongue	writing	avoid	accepted
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- (i) Manners or etiquette are a system of rules that tell us what the way of behaving is.

- (ii) While socializing, you must subjects that can give offence.
- (iii) Languages that are spoken over large areas differ in accents and pronunciation. Such variations in a language are called
- (iv) The English we speak depends on two kinds of influence : interference and quality of exposure.
- (v) has greater permanence and requires more effort.

- (B) Complete the following sentences using one of the following verbs in the correct form : 10

look	invent	do	play	work	feel
leave	stop	die	watch		

- (i) Rita often programs on TV.

- (ii) Is it still raining ? No, it
- (iii) Please don't disturb me now. I'm
- (iv) at the beautiful rainbow !
- (v) He tired because he has been practicing all day.
- (vi) I'm tomorrow for Mumbai.
- (vii) Who the bicycle ?
- (viii) She is a writer who young.
- (ix) What this word mean ?
- (x) I chess when he came to borrow my car.

4. (A) Complete the sentences by choosing the most appropriate word from the ones given in the brackets : 5

- (i) She seems to have lost

(wait/weight)

(ii) My friend had gone for a to Nainital.
But I couldn't go. (trip/travel)

(iii) I have an with the dentist on
Thursday. (arrangement/appointment)

(iv) Don't worry. You are not me.
(disturb/disturbing)

(v) Congratulations ! Your proposal has been
..... (rejected/accepted)

- (B) Complete each sentence using a word from the ones given in the box. Sometimes you need the adjective (quick etc.) and sometimes the adverb (quickly). An example has been given to help you :

5

complete(ly)	nervous(ly)	perfect(ly)	special(ly)
financial(ly)	quick(ly)		

Example : Our holiday was too short The time passed very quickly.

(i) I cooked this meal for you and I hope you like it.

- (ii) I feel before an interview.
- (iii) I tried on the shoes and they fitted me
- (iv) I would like to buy a car but it's impossible for me at the moment.
- (v) There was silence in the examination room.

5. (A) Choose the correct word or expression given in brackets for each sentence : 5

- (i) You can borrow my motorcycle you promise not to drive very fast.

(unless/as long as)

- (ii) I'm going to play cricket tomorrow it doesn't rain. (unless/provided)

- (iii) Children are allowed to use the swimming pool they are with an adult.

(unless/provided)

(iv) I don't watch TV I have nothing else
to do. (unless as long as)

(v) I don't mind if you come home late
you come in quietly. (unless as long as)

(B) Complete the following sentences using 'a', 'an' or

'the' : 5

(i) It wasn't your fault. It was accident.

(ii) I'll call you tomorrow about book,
OK ?

(iii) Your English is very good. You speak like
..... native.

(iv) Excuse me, are you university
student ?

(v) It's very warm today. Why are you wearing
..... overcoat ?

6. (A) Put the parts of the sentence in the correct order : 5

Example : (the party/very much/everybody enjoyed)

Everybody enjoyed the party very much.

- (i) (the airport/a new hotel/are building/near)

They

- (ii) (to see/had gone/on Saturday night/a movie)

I

- (iii) (at the top/your name/write/of the page)

Please

- (iv) (the same thing/am bored/everyday/doing)

I

- (v) (on/the news/heard/the radio)

We

- (B) Complete the following dialogues by writing at least 2 sentences in each case. An example is given to help you : 10

A : *Excuse me, where is the English class taking place ?*

B : *The first year class will take place in Room No. 101.*

But, are you a student of first or second year ?

(1) A : Where did you go for lunch ?

B :

.....

(2) A : How long will you stay in England ?

B :

.....

(3) A : Will you type these letters for me ?

B :

.....

(4) A : Are you going anywhere during the summer
vacation ?

B :

.....

(5) A : Do you go to the cinema very often ?

B :

.....

7. (A) Make sentences with the following words : 5

Behaviour, agree, meaning, tone, vocabulary.

(B) Write a letter to your father/mother telling him/her
about winning the first prize in the inter college dance

competition. You can write about the show, the participants or contestants, your nervousness, how you danced, your excitement after winning the competition etc.

Or

Write a brief review of a film that you have seen recently giving your opinion in a paragraph. 5

8. Write an essay in about 200 to 250 words on any *one* of the following topics. Use at least 3 paragraphs to write it : 10

- (i) The changing face of modern India
- (ii) An enjoyable holiday
- (iii) The importance of having good friends.