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B.A. (Programme)/11/HI

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE (B) - Paper II

(Intermediate English)

(Admissions of 2005/2006 and onwards in respect of

Students of Regular Colleges/NCWEB)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

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

The maximum marks printed on the question paper are applicable for the students of the regular college (Cat. 'A'). These marks will, however, be scaled up proportionately in respect of the students of NCWEB at the time of posting of awards for compilation of result.

All questions are compulsory.

Do all parts of a question together.

- 1. (A) Based on your knowledge of the text, English at the workplace II say whether the following sentences are True (T) or False (F):
 - (i) Everyone thinks that talking to strangers is a waste of time.

- (ii) It is easy to praise or agree and difficult to criticize others.
- (iii) You'ng people are modest and speak in understatement.
- (iv) Word stress is a very important part of spoken English.
- (v) A syllable is a word or part of a word that has more than one vowel sound.
- (vi) Brainstorming is done by hitting your head.
- (vii). Our mother tongue does not interfere with our spoken English.
- .(viii) When you are reading aloud, it is important to pause at the right places.
- (ix) In English, content or meaning carrying words have weak forms.
- (x) Falling tone is used for statements.

- (B) Answer any five of the following questions briefly: 10
 - (i) Give examples to show words with stress on first and second syllable.
 - (ii) Give one example each of a stress-timed and syllable-timed language.
 - (iii) What is the best way to ask for a really big
 - (iv) Explain with example the difference between casual listening and empathy.
 - (v) List two things you should do while monitoring your speech.
 - (vi) What makes good writing good?
 - (vii) What vocabulary do learners need to know?
 - (viii) List two features of connected speech.

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

Why do we have tests? The simple reason is to find out how much and how well students have learnt. Test results can also show how well a teacher has taught. Unfortunately, most of the time, teachers and students look at the first and remain silent about the other. This makes students very unhappy because they often feel that they would have done better, if they had been taught well.

Why not do away with tests and examinations? Would not that make both teachers and students happy? Yes, it would. But the fear is that if there are no tests, there may be little or no teaching or learning. So, the third function tests perform is that they ensure students learn and teachers teach.

Finally, tests also make dialogue about teaching and learning possible. Since students from across different classes, schools and states, take the same or similar examinations, we can describe what they have learnt. For example, at an interview a student with 60% marks in B.A. (Hons.) Chemistry is more likely to be selected compared to someone with 50% at class XII. We, therefore, cannot do away with tests and examinations.

Read the passage carefully to fill in the blanks in the summary below. Use words given in the box below: 10

dialogue, teachers, sure, students, four, tests,

important, stop, interviews, much, level,

process

The passage gives(1)...... different reasons for tests.

The first is to find out what(2)...... learn. The second

	is to know well(3) have taught. Another
	reason is to make(4) that students study and
	teachers teach. If there are no(5) it is possible
	that the process of teaching and learning will be lost.
	Many may(6) learning altogether.
	Testing also makes(7) on education possible.
	People taking(8) can guess what(9)
	a candidate has achieved. Tests, therefore, will remain an
	(10) part of the teaching-learning process.
3. (A)	Find the odd word out in each group of words: 5
	(i) jump, just, hop, skip
	(ii) kitchen, knife, soldier, cooker
	(iii) parent. parliament, children, relatives
	(iv) voice, sound, rhythm, ribbon
	(v) marriage, celebration, weather, wedding.

(B)	Complete the sentences using one of the words in the		
	box:		5
		amusing amused	exciting 'excited
		boring bored	interesting interested
		disgusting disgusted	surprising/surprised
	(i)	I've got nothing to do.	Fm
	(ii)	The kitchen hadn't bee	n cleaned for ages. It was
		really	 .
	(iii)	1 asked Rita if she wa	anted to come out with us
		but she wasn't	
	(<i>i</i> v)	I was	to know what birthday
		presents I would get.	
	(v)	Tom is very good at	t telling funny stories. He
		can be very	

4.	(A)	Compl	lete the sentences using a word from List A and
		a word	d from List B. You need to use some words more
		than (once: 5
			List A: away, back, forward, on, out, up.
			List B: at, of, to, with.
		Exam	ple:
		You'r	e walking too fast. I can't keep up with you.
		(<i>i</i>)	My holidays are nearly over. Next week $\Gamma\Pi$
			be work.
		(ii)	We've nearly run money. We've
			got very little left.
		(iii)	I love to look the stars in the
			sky at night.
		(iv)	Are you looking the party next
			week ?

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	(v)	Rahul isn't happy in his job because f	ie doesn t
		get his boss.	
(B)	Comp	plete the sentences. I'se a superlative (- <u>est</u> o	r <u>most</u>)
	orac	comparative (-er or more);	5
	Exam	pple :	
	We s	stayed at the cheapost hotel.	(cheap)
	Our I	hotel was cheaper than all the other in	the town.
	(i)	The United States is very large bu	t Canada
		is	(large)
	(ii)	What's river in the	world ?
	-		(long)
	(iii)	It was an awful day. It was	day
		of my life.	(bad)

	(iv)	What is sport in your country ?
		(popular)
	(v)	I like this chair. It's
		(comfortable)
(C)	Com	plete the sentences. Put the parts in the right
	order	• ; 5
	Exan	nple :
	(for	a long time/have lived/in the same house)
	They	have lived in the same house for a long time.
	(i)	(to the bank/every Friday/go) I
	(ii)	(home/did you come/so late) Why
	(iii)	(her name/after a few minutes/remembered)
		·1
	(iv)	(around the town/all morning/walked)

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(v) (the children 'yesterday' to the zoo took)
We
Complete the short pieces of dialogue. You must write at least
2 sentences:
Example:
A: Do you live alone?
B: No. we are group of friends staying together. But we
study in different colleges.
(i) A: Why don't you use the Metro?
B:
(ii) A: Do you think this book is interesting?
B:
(iii) A:
B: Don't worry. Everything will be all right.

	(iv)	Α.	Congratulations! Eve heard you've got a great
			job.
		B:	
	(r)	A :	
		B:	No. no. Don't turn here. Go up to the next
			circle.
6.	Write	a lett	er to a friend who lives in another state abdut what
	you f	find go	ood about life in Delhi. Also, write about what you
	do n	ot like	here. Ask him/her about his/her city. 5
7.	Writ	e am	essay of about 250 words on any one of the
	follo	wing:	
	(<i>i</i>)	Whic	ch is better : Competition or co-operation ?
	(ii)	Face	book and me.