

This question paper contains 15 printed pages]

Your Roll No.

2682

B.A. (Programme)/II/III

D-I

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.)

Attempt *All* questions.

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

Broadly speaking , listening is of three types : intensive, casual and empathic. When we listen to obtain information, solve problems, or persuade or dissuade others, we listen intensively. This type of listening requires that we concentrate our full

P.T.O.

attention on achieving our goals. We not only listen carefully but we also watch the speaker for any non-verbal clues (gestures, tone of voice, pitch, facial expression) to understand better the speaker's intention. We become personally involved in the process and also provide the other person feedback : signs of agreement or disagreement, nods of the head, frown on the face or other body movements. This feedback allows speakers to adjust their message accordingly.

We engage in casual listening when we listen for recreation or pleasure and in listening to the radio or while watching television. We listen in a light-hearted way and may not take in all the information that is being conveyed. In fact there may be very little by way of information and the talk may be

mere prattle, meant more to amuse than to inform. At a party or in a crowd or in the college canteen we may casually listen to all the conversation around us yet may not 'take it in', so to say.

Empathy is the ability to listen to not just the words but the hidden meaning—the cry for help or the resentment or anger of a friend or colleague. It is the ability to understand how someone else feels because you can imagine yourself in his or her shoes. Councillors and psychologists use empathic listening in dealing with their clients. If parents and teachers use empathic listening they can get to know their children and students better as well as bond with them more closely. Good friends often provide empathic listening to each other.

Questions :

- (i) List the *three* different types of listening.
- (ii) When do we listen intensively ?
- (iii) What are non-verbal clues ?
- (iv) How does a listener provide feedback ?
- (v) What is casual listening ?
- (vi) Give some examples of casual listening.
- (vii) What do we understand by empathic listening ?
- (viii) What kind of listening do counsellors and psychologists use ?
- (ix) What can be the advantages of empathic listening to parents and teachers ?
- (x) What do good friends do ?

2. Based on your reading of your Course Book **English at The Workplace—II**, answer the following questions in about **25-30** words :

- (a) What are dialects ?
- (b) What is the difference between socialising and chatting ?
- (c) What is a syllable ?
- (d) What do we mean by primary and secondary stress ?
- (e) Name some politeness markers.
- (f) List 4 ways of increasing your vocabulary.
- (g) When do we use the falling tone ? 5×2=10

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

Communication technology has made rapid progress in recent decades. In the beginning, communication technology was

primitive. Oral communication was limited to face-to-face conversation. Written communication required the use of stationery.

In the 19th century, some major technological changes such as the telegraph, the typewriter and the telephone changed the nature of communication. Telegraph enabled almost instant written communication between distant places that could be connected by wire. Typewriter brought about significant improvements in the quality and speed of written work. Telephone permitted instant oral communication between distant places.

During the 20th century further progress happened in communication technology. Radio and television were introduced. Mimeograph, photocopy and methods of mass duplication came into being.

Computer and electronic revolution changed the face of communication. For example, word processors have increased memory and display capabilities. With new technology, conventional office is giving way to executive work stations and word processing stations. Spelling checkers, punctuation and grammar checkers, clear writing analysers, model letter databases and other computer software have led to tremendous improvements in business writing. Cellular phones, fax, e-mail, teleconferencing are remarkable breakthroughs in communication technology.

Questions :

- (a) (i) What was communication technology like in the beginning ?

- (ii) What technological changes took place in the 19th century ?
- (iii) What events helped the progress of communication in the 20th century ?
- (iv) How have computer and electronic revolution 'changed the face of communication' ?
- (v) How are today's work stations different from the conventional office ? 5×2=10
- (b) Find words in the passage that mean the following (any five) : 5
- change; old fashioned; important; far away; copy;
- to show; ability.

4. (a) Give the British words for the following (any *five*) : 5

(i) pants

(ii) cell phone

(iii) underpass

(iv) cookies

(v) soccer

(vi) mail

(vii) gas.

(b) Find the odd words out :

5

(i) stroll, walk, jog, trot

(ii) trip, outing, vacation, picnic

(iii) final, end, begin, conclude

(iv) skin, bone, leather, fur

(v) shoplift, purchase, rob, loot.

5. (a) Complete the sentences using one of the words from the box below. You may have to use *a/an/the* wherever necessary : 5

Example : It wasn't your fault. It was an accident.

garden, blood, actor, moment, film

- (i) I saw good recently.
- (ii) Would you like to be ?
- (iii) I like living in this house but it's a pity that is so small.
- (iv) The heart pumps through the body.
- (v) I'm not ready yet. Can you wait for please ?
- (b) Complete the sentences with **some-or any- + -body/-thing/-where**.

Example : I was too surprised to say anything.

- (i) There's at the door. Can you go and see who it is ?

(ii) There was hardly on the beach.

It was almost deserted.

(iii) 'Do you live near Jim ?' 'No,

he lives in another part of town.'

(iv) Sally was upset about and

refused to talk to 5

6. (a) Complete the following sentences using one of the

words given in the box below and add the *correct*

preposition : 5

Example : Since she left her home two years ago; she

has had little contact with her family.

cause, laugh, pictures, damage, listen
--

to, for, of, at, for

(i) It wasn't a bad accident. The the

car wasn't serious.

(ii) The the fire at the hotel last night is still unknown.

(iii) Jane showed me some old the city as it looked 100 years ago.

(iv) I look silly with this haircut. Everybody will me.

(v) Please me ! I've got something important to tell you.

(b) Put the parts of the sentence in the right order : 5

Example : (we won/easily/the game) We won the game easily.

(i) (quietly/the door/I closed)

(ii) (Tim/all the time/television/watches)

(iii) (home/did you come/so late) Why ?

(iv) (some money/I borrowed/ from a friend of mine)

(v) (the party/very much/everybody enjoyed)

7. Complete the following dialogues : Write 2 sentences for each : 5

Example: A : Hi Rohan ! How have you been ?

B : Not bad. Have a lot of work these days.

Have 2 assignments to submit.

(i) A : Good morning. Is dad at home ?

B :

(ii) A : Bye, mon. See you later. I'm seeing a film tonight.

B :

(iii) A :

B : How sad ! Can I be of some help ?

(iv) A : Have you seen Kahani ?

B :

(v) A : Is anyone carrying a bottle of water ?

B :

(a) Imagine that you are a student living away from your family. Write a letter to your mother describing your emotions—of missing your family as well as your excitement at living in a new place and learning new things. 10

Or

(b) Write a letter to the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of New Delhi, complaining about the problem of street dogs in your locality. Also make some suggestions about what can be done about it.

9. Write an essay in about **200-250** words on any *one* of the following topics : 10

(i) One Event I can Never Forget

(ii) Our Politicians

(iii) What I Want From My College Education.