



॥ विद्या सर्वस्य भूषणम् ॥

PRABODHAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

Vidya Prabodhini College of Commerce, Education, Computer & Management
Vidyanagar, Alto-Parvari, Goa

SEMESTER END EXAMINATION – APRIL 2017 (Regular/Repeat)

Sub: Written English

Max. Marks: 80 Marks

Semester: II

Max. Time: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Figures to the right indicate the maximum marks allocated for the question.

1.

A. Choose the correct alternative for each question from among those provided.

(6 X 1 mark = 6 marks)

a. Choose the best conjunction to fill in the blank.

i. You need to work harder; _____, you'll get fired.

1. moreover
2. otherwise
3. instead
4. because

b. Which of the following is grammatically correct?

- i. Peter walk to school with his brother every day.
- ii. Dorothy and Viv lives at the white house with green shutters.
- iii. Dorothy, Viv, and their sisters travels for most of the year.
- iv. Peter runs home ahead of his brother every day.

c. Choose the transition word that best fills in the blank.

i. Mr. Ocho is a very weak CEO; _____, most people support him.

1. nevertheless
2. similarly
3. therefore
4. because

d. Which word means "absence of the government"?

- i. Anarchy
- ii. Aristocracy
- iii. Autocracy
- iv. Autonomy

e. Gender equality _____ to opportunity and treatment in the global economy is essential for achieving equity and social justice, which are integral to achieving decent work for all.

- i. in respect
- ii. with respect
- iii. respected
- iv. respecting

- f. Which sentence is correct?
- i. He was hit bad in the game last week.
 - ii. Him was hit badly in the game last week.
 - iii. His was hit bad in the game last week.
 - iv. He was hit badly in the game last week.

B. Correct the following sentences and re-write them:

(9 X 1 mark = 9 marks)

- a. For sale: An antique desk suitable for a lady with thick legs and large drawers.
- b. Wanted: Man to take care of cow that does not smoke or drink.
- c. You are welcome to visit the cemetery where famous Russian composers, artists, and writers are buried daily except Thursday.
- d. For sale: Mixing bowl set designed to please a cook with a round bottom for efficient beating.
- e. As we begin, I must ask you to banish all information about the case from your mind, if you have any.
- f. The writer read from his new book wearing glasses.
- g. A superb and inexpensive restaurant; fine food expertly served by waiters in appetizing forms.
- h. Many of the trustees congratulated him for his speech at the end of the meeting and promised their support.
- i. For sale: Several very old dresses from grandmother in beautiful condition.

2. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions below:

PASSAGE 1

Republic is essentially a nation-state in which supreme political power vests in the people and in elected representatives given a mandate to govern, by those people. Most importantly and this is the principal point of difference from a monarchy republics have an elected or nominated head of state, usually a president, not a hereditary monarch. In effect, all sovereignty, power and authority in a republic are vested in the people.

Republic' is derived from the Latin phrase *res publica* - a public thing. Ancient Romans used this to describe the wellspring of their governance system for their city-state by about 500 BC. Inspired by notions of Athenian democracy, Rome's republic was a noble experiment. The inscription SPQR, emblazoned on all Roman standards and public buildings, expanded to The Senate and People of Rome. It touted to the world that Roman political power was vested in a great many, not concentrated in one ruler or family. Rome's republican tryst, sustained by public elections and classical debate, lasted until Julius Caesar seized control in 44 BC. Being succeeded by his wily nephew, Augustus, who founded a famous empire that lasted a while longer—300 consigned the republican ideal to the dustbin of the world.

Rome took much of its republican template from Greece. In particular, from Athens, most luminous of ancient Greece's many city-states. The notion of moving political power away from an individual to the masses sprang from the need to safeguard the then new notion of personal and individual freedom. It meant citizens would willingly join any battle to safeguard this freedom from any aggressor. But it was a troubled ideal. Athens ran on slave labour, democracy became limited to narrower sections as time went by. Tyranny and mob rule reared their ugly heads; Athenian

imperialism overstretched the city-state so much so that even Plato and Aristotle, in effect, argued for enlightened oligarchies in their political philosophy.

Aristotle's star pupil, Alexander of Macedon, soon put paid to all notions of republicanism by conquering large parts of Eurasia to establish an empire so large that it would only truly be eclipsed by Rome's later rise.

Besides the many obvious fruits of Renaissance and Reformation, Europe's two most epochal events in the second millennium, the republican ideal owes much to Niccolo Machiavelli and John Locke. Machiavelli, a 15th century Italian statesman-writer, located sovereignty in a collective exercise of power. The governed would guide actions of their ideal governor, he argued forcefully. Little wonder that Rousseau later referred to Machiavelli's *The Prince* as a handbook for Republicans.

Locks, 17th century England's most notable philosopher, cut through mythological mumbo-jumbo to argue that true power must formally lie with the people. A contract existed between rulers and people, that bound both to establish directed to no other end but the peace, safety, and public good of the people.

The rise of England's parliament soon after injected a strong republican element into its body politic. Modern liberalism, which sprang from Locke's work, did the same in most of the western world.

Two revolutions, one decade and two continents apart, brought forth two republican models the world still looks to: The American, in 1776, and French in 1789. The first saw England lose its earliest colony. Monarchy was sternly repudiated and the ideas behind the Declaration of Independence exploded onto the western world as a serious alternative whose time had come.

The declaration laid the basis for much republican-democratic ideation. The US' new constitution firmly located power with the people by stating that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The French Revolution brought French monarchy, and all its attendant power structures, to a violent end, sending shockwaves through European kingdoms. The new republic's bloody convulsions and military campaigns— for liberty, equality, and national self-aggrandizement spread the spirit of revolution. Even under Napoleon Bonaparte. France would flirt with monarchy again but remained firmly democratic and republican in spirit ever after.

Questions

- a. How is a republican state different from Monarchy? (2 marks)
- b. How did Julius Caesar change the face of a republican state? (2 marks)
- c. What are the major gifts of French Revolution? (2 marks)
- d. Mention the different forms of Republics started. (2 marks)
- e. How did India get its first Republican state? (2 marks)

PASSAGE 2:

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village

nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate. The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.

Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents," long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and

paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

Questions

(5 X 1 mark)

f. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's

- (i). operating costs (ii). employees (iii). consumers (iv). construction

g. According to the passage, 84 million gallons of oil can travel through the pipeline each

- (i). day (ii). week (iii). month (iv). year

h. The phrase "Resting on" is closest in meaning to

- (i). Consisting of (ii). Supported by (iii). Passing under (iv). Protected with

i. The author mentions all of the following as important in determining the pipeline's route EXCEPT the

- (i). climate (ii). lay of the land itself (iii). local vegetation (iv). kind of soil and rock

j. Which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?

- (i). How much oil field land each company owned
(ii). How long each company had owned land in the oil fields
(iii). How many people worked for each company
(iv). How many oil wells were located on the company's land

3. You were going to Kala Academy and you saw a wounded puppy on the road. You took it to the vet and then you brought it to your home. Write a diary entry in **280-300 words** narrating your experience. **10 marks**
4. Read the passage given below and make notes on it using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Use a format you consider appropriate. Supply a suitable title. **10 marks**

In a very short period of time the internet has had a profound impact on the way we live. Since the Internet was made operational in 1983, it has lowered both the costs of communication and the barriers to creative expression. It has challenged old business models and enabled new ones. It has provided access to information on a scale never before achievable.

It succeeded because we designed it to be flexible and open. These two features have allowed it to accommodate innovation without massive changes to its infrastructure. An open, borderless and standardized platform means that barriers to entry are low, competition is high, interoperability is assured and innovation is rapid.

The beauty of an open platform is that there are no gatekeepers. For centuries, access to and creation of information was controlled by the few. The internet has changed that --and is rapidly becoming the platform for everyone, by everyone.

Of course, it still has a way to go. Today there are only about 2.3 billion internet users, representing roughly 30% of the world's population. Much of the information that they can access online is in English, but this is changing rapidly. The technological progress of the internet has also set social change in motion. As with other enabling inventions before it, from the telegraph to television, some will worry about the effects of broader access to information -- the printing press and the rise in literacy that it effected were, after all, long seen as destabilizing. Similar concerns about the internet are occasionally raised, but if we take a long view, I am confident that its benefits far outweigh the discomforts of learning to integrate it into our lives. The internet and the world wide web are what they are because literally millions of people have made it so. It is a grand collaboration.

It would be foolish not to acknowledge that the openness of the internet has had a price. Security is an increasingly important issue and cannot be ignored. If there is an area of vital research and development for the internet, this is one of them. I am increasingly confident, however, that techniques and practices exist to make the internet safer and more secure while retaining its essentially open quality.

After working on the internet and its predecessors for over four decades, I'm more optimistic about its promise than I have ever been. We are all free to innovate on the net every day. The internet is a tool of the people, built by the people for the people and it must stay that way.

5. The Thakur Times, dated 05th April, 2017, has advertised a vacancy for the post of Assistant Teacher in History and Marathi, at Pandit Higher Secondary School, Mapusa, Bardez, Goa. You are Aditi/Rushikesh Bhagat from Mapusa, Bardez, Goa.

- a. Write a letter of application addressed to the Principal of the School **10 marks**
- b. Write a resume to be attached to the letter **10 marks**

6. As the Secretary of the Communication Club of your college, prepare a report in not more than 300 words, on the activities the Club has conducted for the academic year 2016-17.

10 marks

The report should mention, amongst other activities, the following:

- a. Inauguration of the Club
- b. Field Trip to GALF
- c. Inter-collegiate Essay writing competition

***** ALL THE BEST*****