

they pass the word immediately. I have proved this many a time by experiments with a drop of molasses or a lump of sugar.

The most interesting of all the ant family is the carnivorous soldier-ant. Woe betide the wounded animal or the sick man should the soldier-ant discover him!

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2014.

Second Semester

English – Allied

COMMUNICATIVE GRAMMAR AND USAGE

(For those who joined in July 2012 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

Fill in the blanks with suitable verb forms.

Reading ————— people wiser.

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| (a) made  | (b) make      |
| (c) makes | (d) is making |

Ragu or his brothers ————— on their old father.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) attend       | (b) attends       |
| (c) is attending | (d) are attending |



Use appropriate prefix/suffix to form the opposite.

3. Comfort

- (a) uncomfot                      (b) discomfort
- (c) incomfot                    (d) non comfort

4. Legitimate

- (a) un Legitimate              (b) dislegitimate
- (c) illegitimate                (d) nonlegistimate

Rewrite the following sentences into imperative form :

5. Parking is not allowed here

- (a) Parking is not allowed
- (b) One should not park here
- (c) People should not park here
- (d) Don't park here

6. Let us clean the beach

- (a) Let the beach be cleaned
- (b) Don't clean the beach
- (c) The beach be cleaned
- (d) Let beach cleaned

Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets :

7. Mr. John \_\_\_\_\_ (a) the secretary of this firm since 1980. He \_\_\_\_\_ (b) here from London in 1979.

- (a) (i) is
- (ii) was
- (iii) has been
- (iv) had been
- (b) (i) had come
- (ii) has come
- (iii) came
- (iv) have come.

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (a) to London in the early 1950s. He (migrate) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) three as a secretary in a reputed company.

- (a) (i) migrates
- (ii) migrated
- (iii) has migrated
- (iv) had migrated.
- (b) (i) worked
- (ii) was working
- (iii) had worked
- (iv) works.





Check the following sentences for subject verb agreement.

9. Two hundred people \_\_\_\_\_ present at the meeting.

(a) are (b) were  
(c) had (d) have

10. Neither Mala nor her sisters \_\_\_\_\_ arrived.

(a) did (b) has  
(c) have (d) not

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Write a short note on Auxiliary verbs and explain its function with examples.

Or

- (b) Describe the four main sections regarding the English Sentences Structure.

12. (a) Make suitable punctuations for the following sentences :

- (i) The wings of some birds are so small that they are useless for flying earlier such birds could fly.  
(ii) The ostrich rhea emu and Cassowary cannot fly but they can run fast on their long strong legs.  
(iii) The kiwi about the size of a hen hides itself in New Zealand.  
(iv) The rhea of South Africa looks rather like the ostrich but it is smaller and has three toes on each feet.  
(v) Penguins another group of flightless birds get into water and use their small wings as oars when there is danger.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on how to save words in Telegrams.

13. (a) Draft an 'Admission Open' notice for your college.

Or





- (b) Give suitable gerund form for the following sentences in required places.
- To swim is a good exercise.
  - She likes to play with toy cars.
  - My friend has make good progress in \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with machines.
  - I'm tired of \_\_\_\_\_ (cook).
  - To walk daily in the morning makes you healthy.
14. (a) Discuss the various details and the rules to be followed for writing precis.
- Or
- (b) Write a short note on the different types of essay.
15. (a) Write a short note on Note-Making?
- Or
- (b) Name atleast five reduction devices used in Note-Making.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Write a job application with bio-data for the post of software engineers in Tata Consultancy Services, Assume all other necessary details.
- Or
- (b) Explain project report with example.

17. (a) As the purchase officer of a company write a better inviting quotations for space parts of drilling machine from dealers. Assume all necessary details.

Or

- (b) Imagine that you are going to launch a new mosquito repellent product in the market next month. Write an alternative slogan and design an advertisement.
18. (a) Write a letter making a complaint about a few damaged computer parts mentioning all the necessary details. Assume your own firm and address.

Or

- (b) Write a report about a theft that occurred in your neighbour's house.
19. (a) Write an essay in about 250 words describing the effect of the recent floods in Uttarakand.

Or

- (b) Read the following passage and make notes.
- To my mind, the only sensible reason for reading anything is because we enjoy it or hope to enjoy it. Of course, pleasure covers a





whole variety of feelings and shades of feeling. But it is my strongest belief about reading that one should read only what one likes, and because one likes it. I am talking, of course, of our private reading. When we are studying special subjects, or working for examinations, we obviously have to read a good deal that we would not choose to read in other circumstances.

It may seem odd to have to insist that one should only read because one liked it : but people read for such queer variety of reasons. There are people who read a book, not because they enjoy the book, but because they want to be able to say that they have read it. They want to be in the swim. Ten to one, when they read a book for those reasons, they only skim through it, because all they really want to do is to be able to talk as if they had read it. There are people who whet themselves down to read a book because they think it will do them good. They make a duty of it, a kind of penance. Sometimes they go so far as to set themselves so many pages at a time. If it is some kind of technical book, which they are

reading in order to improve their knowledge, well and good. But if it is a novel, or a poem, or any part of what we call "English Literature", then the person who is reading it in this way is wasting his or her time.

You cannot take a good book as if it were medicine. It is rude to the book, and very silly from our own point of view. By approaching it in that way you make sure of closing anything it might have to give you. You only begin to get good from a book when your spirit and the book's spirit come together. A book is like a living person. You must meet it as a friend, and actively like it, if any good is to pass between you.

A reason why people at school read books is to please their teacher. The teacher has said that this, that, or the other is a good book, and that is a sign of good taste to enjoy it. So a number of boys and girls, anxious to please their teacher, get the book and read it. Two or three of them may genuinely like it, for its own sake, and be grateful to the teacher for putting it in their way. But many will not





honestly like it, or will persuade themselves that they like it. And that does a great deal of harm. The people who cannot like the book run the risk two things happening to them: either they are put off the idea of the book-let us suppose the book was *David Copperfield*-either they are put off the idea of classical novels, or they take a dislike to Dickens, and decide firmly never to waste their time on anything of the sort again: or they get a guilty conscience about the whole thing, they feel that they do not like what they ought to like and that therefore, there is something wrong with them.

20. (a) Assume yourself as a principal of a school draft a circular about the commencement of the school annual day and the events for students.

Or

- (b) Write a precise of the following passage and give a suitable title.

Of all the ants in Amazon woods, the black ants are the trouble- some, and the soldier - ants, the most formidable. The first - named

swarm everywhere. In the middle of the night one is awakened to find the blankets, and indeed the whole camp, alive with them. There is nothing to do but beat a hasty retreat to the canoes, the only place that is free from them. When morning comes, one makes a small clearing through which the sun's cleansing rays can reach the ground. With a pole one begins to move one's blankets and the rest of the kit, until everything is spread about in a small patch of sunlight in which no ants will stay, for, like most other creatures of the damp, gloomy woods, they abhor the sunlight. Even the canoes, however, are not quite safe from this pest, for if the mooring rope is not passed under water they will board and take possession of the craft. If once they are established the best way of ejecting them is tie up the dugouts in the sun, near enough to the bank to serve as gangways. Across these bridges the ants will come streaming back to shore as soon as they feel the heat of their enemy. To be discovered by one of their number is to be discovered by millions, for



