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JB-103

January-2016

B.Sc., Sem.-I

CC-101: General English (Text: Golden Leaves) (Gujarati Medium)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70 (A) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any three) 9 1. (1) What are the two kind of thermometers mentioned in the story? (2) How did Schatz's father help him? What was the doctor's opinion regarding Johnsy's illness? (3) (4) What is the role of the last leaf in the story? (5) What was phulkari? Why was Shamnath's mother reluctant to make a phulkari for the boss? 5 (B) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (1) Shamnath's Mother (2) Behrman (3) Schatz 2. 9 (A) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any **three**) (1) What activities did the idlers do on the moorland? (2) Describe the place chosen by the idlers for doing nothing? How does Priestley ridicule religious leaders? (3) (4) Why, according to Tagore, was Ram Mohan Roy rudely rejected by his country? (5) Where, according to Tagore, did the music of truth originate?

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	(B)	Writ	e a short note on any one of the following:	5
		(1)	Homage to Ram Mohan Roy	
		(2)	The Title 'ON DOING NOTHING'	
		(3)	The Doctrine of Strenuous Life	
3.	(A)	Fill i	n the blanks with appropriate forms of verbs given in the brackets:	9
		(1)	Hetvik with us since he got up. (to join)	
		(2)	Why has she been a letter for two hours ? (to type)	
		(3)	If she me, my parents would have been happy.(to love)	
		(4)	She often our names, (to forget)	
		(5)	Tapan lunch at this moment. (to take)	
		(6)	They in their bed-rooms then. (to sleep)	
		(7)	I all the apples tomorrow morning. (to cut)	
		(8)	Nirali will always up late from next Sunday. (to get)	
		(9)	Vivek and Ranjeet from here since 2014.(to resign)	
	(B)	Fill	in the gaps in the following sentences with the proper form of be, do and	
		have		5
		(1)	Nitesh a car repaired tomorrow. (to have)	
		(2)	they jokers of our village ? (to be)	
		(3)	We our work regularly last year. (to do)	
		(4)	Rakesh a driver last year. (to be)	
		(5)	Do you like ———— a cigar ? (to have)	
4.	(A)	Writ	e a paragraph in about 80-100 words on any ONE of the following topics:	8
		(1)	My College	
		(2)	My Favourite National Hero	
		(3)	Trees – Our Best Friends	

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Guru Gobind Singh was formally installed Guru on the Baisakhi day of 1733 Bk/29 March 1676. In the midst of his engagement with the concerns of the community, he gave attention to the mastery of physical skills and literary accomplishment. He had grown into a comely youth spare, lithe of limb and energetic. He had a natural genius for poetic composition and his early years were assiduously given to this pursuit. The *Var Sri Bhagauti Ji Ki*, popularly called *Chandi di Var*. written in 1684, was his first composition and his only major work in the Punjabi language. The poem depicted the legendary contest between the gods and the demons as described in the *Markandeya Purana*. The choice of a warlike theme for this and a number of his later compositions such as the two *Chandi Charitras*, mostly in Braj, was made to infuse martial spirit among his followers to prepare them to stand up against injustice and tyranny.

Much of Guru Gobind Singh's creative literary work was done at Paonta he had founded on the banks of the River Yamuna and to which site he had temporarily shifted in April 1685. Poetry as such was, however, not his aim. For him it was a means of revealing the divine principle and concretizing a personal vision of the Supreme Being that had been vouchsafed to him. His Japu and the composition known as Akal Ustati are in this tenor. Through his poetry he preached love and equality and a strictly ethical and moral code of conduct. He preached the worship of the One Supreme Being, deprecating idolatry and superstitious beliefs and observances. The glorification of the sword itself which he eulogized as *Bhaguati* was to secure fulfilment of God's justice. The sword was never meant as a symbol of aggression, and it was never to be used for self-aggrandizement. It was the emblem of manliness and self-respect and was to be used only in self-defence, as a last resort. For Guru Gobind Singh said in a Persian couplet in his Zafarnamah:

When all other means have failed, It is but lawful to take to the sword.

- (1) Was Guru Gobind Singh in favour of keeping sword? Why?
- (2) What was Guru Gobind Singh's first poetic composition?
- (3) Was poetry Guru Gobind Singh's aim? What was the purpose behind it?

(1)	Schatz's father read fro	m							
	(a) The Arabian Nigh	hts (b)	Aesop's Fables	(c)	Book of Pirates				
(2)	Johnsy's life was saved	l because o	f						
	(a) Doctor's treatment	nt (b)	Behrman's masterpi	ece(c)	Michael Angelo				
(3)	Who was invited by Sh	amnath for	dinner?						
	(a) Russian Boss	(b)	English Boss	(c)	American Boss				
(4)	The idea of laziness is a	anti-thetica	l to						
	(a) dangerous health								
	(b) capitalists								
	(c) the doctrine of th	e strenuous	s life						
(5)	Ram Mohan Roy died i	in							
	(a) 1933	(b)	1823	(c)	1833				
(6)	Ramu has writi	ing a letter	since morning.						
, ,	(a) to be	(b)	be	(c)	been				
(7)	After she a car,	she died.		, ,					
, ,	(a) buying	(b)	bought	(c)	had bought				
(8)	Radha at me sin	nce she car	ne here.						
	(a) is looking	(b)	have been looking	(c)	has been looking				
(9)	Rajesh a peon i	ring the bel	l every day.						
	(a) has	(b)	have	(c)	had				
(10)	Ragini a party tomorrow.								
	(a) will arranged	(b)	is to arrange	(c)	arranged				
(11)	Ajaya painter many years ago.								
	(a) is	(b)	was	(c)	were				
(12)	Listen, Lata a s	song.							
	(a) was singing	(b)	is singing	(c)	singing				
(13)	There she!								
	(a) went	(b)	go	(c)	goes				
(14)	One of the uses of the p	oresent perf	fect tense is to express		_				
	(a) a habitual action								
	(b) a recently comple	eted action	with "just"						
	(c) a past action		-						

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January-2016

B.Sc., Sem.-I

CC-101: General English (Text: Journey through Words by Orient Longman) (English Medium)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70 9 1. (A) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any **three**) (1) What did Pitcher observe throughout the day? (2) Was Harvey Maxwell absent-minded? Why do you think so? (3) Why did Miss Man Sutherland go to Mr. Holmes? (4) Why did the banker finally feel contempt for his own behaviour? (5) How did the mother indirectly bring about the death of her son? 5 (B) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (1) Maxwell's Secretary (2) Hosmer Angel (3) The Letter Written by the Lawyer in – 'The Bet' 9 2. Answer the following questions in brief. (Any **three**) What are the comparisons drawn between Lucy and other things in nature? (1) (2)What are the poet's hopes about 'Lyonnesse'? (3) How does the duck response to the kangaroo's objections? What is the complaint of the duck to the kangaroo? (4) How does the poet describe the stars in the poem? 5 (B) Write a short note on any **one** of the following: (1) Lucy (2) Effect of Lyonnesse on the Poet (3) The Kangaroo

3.	(A)	Fill i	in the blanks with appropriate forms of verbs given in the brackets:	9				
		(1)	Hetvik with us since he got up. (to join)					
		(2)	Why has she been a letter for two hours ? (to type)					
		(3)	If she me, my parents would have been happy. (to love)					
		(4)	She often our names. (to forget)					
		(5)	Tapan lunch at this moment. (to take)					
		(6)	They in their bed-rooms then. (to sleep)					
		(7)	I all the apples tomorrow morning. (to cut)					
		(8)	Nirali will always up late from next Sunday. (to get)					
		(9)	Vivek and Ranjeet from here since 2014. (to resign)					
	(B)		Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the proper form of be, do and have.					
		(1)	Nitesh a car repaired tomorrow. (to have)					
		(2)	they jokers of our village ? (to be)					
		(3)	We our work regularly last year. (to do)					
		(4)	Rakesh a driver last year. (to be)					
		(5)	Do you like a cigar ? (to have)					
1.	(A)	Write a paragraph in about 80-100 words on any ONE of the following topics:						
		(1)	My College					
		(2)	My Favourite National Hero					
		(3)	Trees – Our Best Friends					
	(B)	Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:						
		com acco ener assic Chair	Guru Gobind Singh was formally installed Guru on the Baisakhi day of 8 Bk/29 March 1676. In the midst of his engagement with the concerns of the munity, he gave attention to the mastery of physical skills and literary amplishment. He had grown into a comely youth spare, lithe of limb and getic. He had a natural genius for poetic composition and his early years were duously given to this pursuit. The <i>Var Sri Bhagauti Ji Ki</i> , popularly called andi di Var written in 1684, was his first composition and his only major work the Punjabi language. The poem depicted the legendary contest between the					

gods and the demons as described in the Markandeya Parana. The choice of a warlike theme for this and a number of his later compositions such as the two

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Chandi Charitras, mostly in Braj, was made to infuse martial spirit among his followers to prepare them to stand up against injustice and tyranny.

Much of Guru Gobind Singh's creative literary work was done at Paonta he had founded on the banks of the River Yamuna and to which site he had temporarily shifted in April 1685. Poetry as such was, however, not his aim. For him it was a means of revealing the divine principle and concretizing a personal vision of the Supreme Being that had been vouchsafed to him. His Japu and the composition known as Akal Ustati are in this tenor. Through his poetry he preached love and equality and a strictly ethical and moral code of conduct. He preached the worship of the One Supreme Being, deprecating idolatry and superstitious beliefs and observances. The glorification of the sword itself which he eulogized as *Bhaguati* was to secure fulfillment of God's justice. The sword was never meant as a symbol of aggression, and it was never to be used for self-aggrandizement. It was the emblem of manliness and self-respect and was to be used only in self-defence, as a last resort. For Guru Gobind Singh said in a Persian couplet in his Zafarnamah:

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- (1) Was Guru Gobind Singh in favour of keeping sword? Why?
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5.	Fill in the blanks with proper words or phrases chosen from the options given below and rewrite them:							
	(1)	Harv	ey and the secretary wer	e mar	ried last evening at			
		(a)	six o'clock	(b)	seven o'clock	(c)	eight o'clock	
	(2)	Sherl	ock Holmes was staying	g in hi	s lodging at			
		(a)	Broker Street	(b)	Baker Street	(c)	Breaker Street	
	(3)		_ gave a party fifteen ye	ears ag	go.			
		(a)	The lawyer	(b)	The banker	(c)	The journalist	
(4) When the poet returned from Lyonnesse his rare and fathomle						omless.		
		(a)	darkness	(b)	radiance	(c)	magic	
(5) roo'Matiz is one of the								
		(a)	diseases	(b)	visiting place	(c)	cloaks	

(6)	Ramu has writing a letter since morning.							
	(a)	to be	(b)	be	(c)	been		
(7)	After	she a car, she die						
	(a)	buying	(b)	bought	(c)	had bought		
(8)	Radha at me since she came here.							
	(a)	is looking	(b)	have been looking	(c)	has been looking		
(9)	Rajes	sh a peon ring the	bell e	every day.				
	(a)	has	(b)	have	(c)	had		
(10)	Ragin	ni a party tomorro	ow.					
	(a)	will arranged	(b)	is to arrange	(c)	arranged		
(11)	1) Ajay a painter many years ago.							
	(a)	is	(b)	was	(c)	were		
(12)	2) Listen, Lata a song.							
	(a)	was singing	(b)	is singing	(c)	singing		
(13)	There	e she!						
	(a)	went	(b)	go	(c)	goes		
(14)	4) One of the uses of the present perfect tense is to express							
	(a) a habitual action							
	(b) a recently completed action with "just"							
	(c)	a past action						

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