



LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – ENGLISH

FIFTH SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2022

UEL 5601 – ENGLISH FOR CAREER EXAMS

Date: 30-11-2022

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON

SECTION – A

I Choose the correct synonym and frame sentences:

(5 x 2 = 10)

1. ARDUOUS - A) difficult B) short C) expensive D) easy
2. ABODE - A)car B)farm C)home D)family
3. SCEPTICAL - A)scared B)doubtful C)decided D)honest
4. CRAVED - A)made B) ate C)hated D)desired
5. AUTHENTIC - A)fake B)great C)real D)big

II Choose the correct antonym and frame sentences:

(5 x 2 = 10)

6. CONCEDE A) Object B) Grant C) Refuse D) accede
7. STARTLED A)Amused B) Relaxed C) Endless D) Happy
8. FRAUDULENT A)Candid B)Forthright C) Direct D) Genuine
9. COMMISSIONED A)Started B) Finished C) Closed D) Terminated
10. ENORMOUS A) Tiny B)Soft C)Weak D)Average

III Choose the correct meaning of the Idioms and Phrases and frame sentences:

(5 x 2 = 10)

11. To talk one's head off
 - a. To shout loudly
 - b. To talk in whispers
 - c. To talk to oneself
 - d. To talk excessively
12. To spill the beans
 - a. To misbehave
 - b. To great obstruction
 - c. To keep secrets
 - d. To reveal secret information
13. Tool to heels
 - a. Moved back
 - b. Ran away
 - c. Took off their shoes
 - d. Put on the shoes
14. Turned Turtle
 - a. Stopped
 - b. Failed
 - c. Turned upside down
 - d. Fell flat
15. Once in a blue moon
 - a. Every now and then
 - b. Once in a month
 - c. Very rarely
 - d. Very frequently

IV Choose the correct one-word substitute from the given list and frame sentences:

(5 x 2 = 10)

16. Travels by foot
 - A traveller
 - B.stickler
 - C.disciplinarian
 - D. pedestrian
17. The act of murder of a human being
 - A.) matricide
 - B)patricide
 - C)homicide
 - D)suicide
18. Study of birds
 - A)ornithology
 - B)anthropology
 - C)zoology
 - D)numismatics
19. Words written on the tomb of a person
 - A)manuscript
 - B)inscription
 - C)Epitaph
 - D)engrave
20. greedy for money
 - A)avaricious
 - B)spendthrift
 - C)splendid
 - D)cynic

V Fill in the blanks in the given passage with the suitable answers from the options given below:

(10 x 1 = 10)

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) was born in Dublin, the son of a civil servant. His education was irregular, due to his dislike of any organized training. After working in an estate agent's office for a while he moved to London as a young man (1876), where he established himself as a leading music and theatre critic in the eighties and nineties and became a(11)..... member of the Fabian Society, for which he composed many pamphlets. He began his(12)..... career as a novelist; as a fervent advocate of the new theatre of Ibsen (*The Quintessence of Ibsenism*, 1891) he decided to write plays in order to illustrate his criticism of the English stage. His earliest dramas were called appropriately *Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant* (1898). Among these, *Widower's Houses* and *Mrs. Warren's Profession* savagely attack social hypocrisy, while in plays such as *Arms and the Man* and *The Man of Destiny* the(13)..... is less fierce. Shaw's radical rationalism, his utter disregard of(14)....., his keen dialectic interest and verbal wit often turn the stage into a forum of ideas, and nowhere more openly than in the famous discourses on the *Life Force*, «*Don Juan in Hell*», the third act of the dramatization of woman's love chase of man, *Man and Superman* (1903).

In the plays of his later period(15).....sometimes drowns the drama, in *Back to Methuselah* (1921), although in the same period he worked on his(16).....*Saint Joan* (1923), in which he rewrites the well-known story of the French maiden and extends it from the Middle Ages to the(17).....

Other important plays by Shaw are *Caesar and Cleopatra* (1901), a(18).....play filled with allusions to modern times, and *Androcles and the Lion* (1912), in which he exercised a kind of retrospective history and from modern movements drew deductions for the Christian era. In *Major Barbara* (1905), one of Shaw's most successful «discussion» plays, the audience's attention is held by the power of the(19).....argumentation that man can achieve aesthetic salvation only through political activity, not as an individual. *The Doctor's Dilemma* (1906), facetiously classified as a tragedy by Shaw, is really a comedy the humour of which is directed at the medical profession. *Candida* (1898), with social attitudes toward sex relations as objects of his satire, and *Pygmalion* (1912), a witty study of(20).....as well as a clever treatment of middle-class morality and class distinction, proved some of Shaw's greatest successes on the stage. It is a combination of the dramatic, the comic, and the social corrective that gives Shaw's comedies their special flavour.

Shaw's complete works appeared in thirty-six volumes between 1930 and 1950, the year of his death.

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|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21. a. reputation | b. prominent | c. novel | d. philosophy |
| 22. a. literary | b. literate | c. literal | d. literacy |
| 23. a. hatred | b. inclined | c. tended | d. criticism |
| 24. a. communication | b. cloud | c. conventions | d. could |
| 25. a. writers | b. street | c. discussions | d. critics |
| 26. a. most | b. masterpiece | c. master | d. masters piece |
| 27. a. present | b. past | c. however | d. which |
| 28. a. historical | b. comic | c. separatists | d. decemberists |
| 29. a. only | b. always | c. witty | d. plainly |
| 30. a. conflict | b. phonetics | c. psychology | d. odds |

SECTION – B

VI Read each sentence to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. If there is any error, it will be only in one part of the sentence. The alphabet of that part is your answer. Write only the alphabet. (10x1=10)

31. (A).We discussed about the problem so thoroughly (B).on the eve of the examination (C).that I found it very easy to work it out. (D).No error.
32. (A)He has not been attending (B)English classes (C)since one month (D)No error.
33. (A)The crew were on board(B)and they soon busied themselves(C)in preparing to meet the storm.(D)No error.
34. (A)Many health-conscious people(B)prefer margarine(C)than butter(D)No error.
35. (A)Do the roses in your garden smell(B)more sweetly(C)than those in ours?(D)No error.
36. (A)Sixty miles(B)are(C)a good distance(D)No error.
37. (A)No sooner did I open the door(B)when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in(C)making us shiver from head to foot(D)No error.
38. (A)You must(B)remember me(C)to post this letter(D)No error.
39. (A)He will certainly help you(B)if you will ask him(C)in a pleasant manner(D)No error.
40. (A)Most of the members at the meeting felt(B)that the group appointed for investigating the case(C)were not competent to do the job efficiently(D)No error.

VII Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it. (5x2=10)

Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving memories. Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image in the brain's memory system that constitutes an internal representation of the viewed object. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal representation and thereby recognized. Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a parallel, one-step process or a serial, step-by-step one. Psychologists of the Gestalt school maintain that objects are recognized as wholes in a parallel procedure: the internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation. Other psychologists have proposed that internal representation features are matched serially with an object's features. Although some experiments show that, as an object becomes familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process correspondingly more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

41. The author is primarily concerned with
 - a) explaining how the brain receives images
 - b) synthesizing hypotheses of visual recognition
 - c) examining the evidence supporting the serial recognition hypothesis
 - d) discussing visual recognition and some hypotheses proposed to explain it
 - e) reporting on recent experiments dealing with memory systems and their relationship to neural activity
42. According to the passage, Gestalt psychologists make which of the following suppositions about visual recognition?
 - I. A retinal image is in exactly the same form as its internal representation.
 - II. An object is recognized as a whole without any need for analysis into component parts.
 - III. The matching of an object with its internal representation occurs in only one step.
 - a) II only
 - b) III only
 - c) I and III only
 - d) II and III only
 - e) I, II, and III

43. It can be inferred from the passage that the matching process in visual recognition is

- a) not a neural activity
- b) not possible when an object is viewed for the very first time
- c) not possible if a feature of a familiar object is changed in some way
- d) only possible when a retinal image is received in the brain as a unitary whole
- e) now fully understood as a combination of the serial and parallel processes

44. In terms of its tone and form, the passage can best be characterized as

- a) a biased exposition
- b) a speculative study
- c) a dispassionate presentation
- d) an indignant denial
- e) a dogmatic explanation

45. For objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

- a) the recognition is a serial process
- b) the recognition is a parallel process
- c) a combination of serial and parallel process based on the weight of evidence
- d) all of the above
- e) none of the above

SECTION- C

VIII Write a précis for the following passage.

(15 marks)

India has been in a phase of jobless growth for at least two decades now, coupled with rising poverty and discontent in rural areas. The ongoing protests against the Agnipath programme, agitations against farm laws a year before, and agitation for reservation by agriculture castes are all arguably an outcome simmering discontent due to this jobless economic growth. Why could India not generate a pattern of growth that produces jobs and inclusive development in the way most of the East Asian countries have done? Caste, which is mostly confined to politics, could be among the answers, a structural factor that impedes economic transformation in India.

Indeed, there is a link between economic transformation and caste in India, which is often missed by academics. In contemporary literature too, caste enters as a post-facto category in understanding inequalities in economic and social outcomes when the fact is that caste is central to economic transformation itself. Caste through its rigid social control and networks facilitates economic mobility for some and erects barriers for others by mounting disadvantages on them. Caste also shapes the ownership pattern of land and capital and simultaneously regulates access to political, social, and economic capital too.

There are three ways in which caste impedes the economic transformation in India: ownership and land inequality related to productivity failure within the farm sector; elite bias in higher education and historical neglect of mass education, and caste-based entry barriers and exclusive networks in the modern sector.

If Arthur Lewis, a Nobel Prize winner for development economics, emphasised accumulation of physical capital for economic transformation in the developing world, Theodore William Schultz, an American economist who shared the prize with him the same year in 1979, underscored the need for human capital for

