

U.G. 5th Semester Examination - 2020**ENGLISH****Course Code : BENGDSRT1 & 2 (DSE 1 & 2)**

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**This question paper contains both DSE 1 & 2.**Students are thereby instructed to answer DSE paper out of these two (DSE 1 & DSE 2) as he/she opted for.***Course Title : Soft Skills-I****Course Code : BENGDSRT 1 (DSE 1)**1. Answer any **ten** of the following questions:

1×10=10

- a) What is impromptu'?
- b) Is rapport a form of speaking?
- c) From which Latin word the word 'communication' has derived?
- d) What are soft skills?
- e) What is communication skill?

[Turn Over]

- f) What is teamwork?
- g) What are the qualities of an effective team player?
- h) What is leadership skill?
- i) What is time-management skill?
- j) What is management skill?
- k) What is adaptability?
- l) What are the elements of emotional intelligence?
- m) What are the qualities of good leadership?
- n) Define the term 'Impression management'.
- o) What is the ability to control your feeling and overcome your weaknesses?

2. Answer any **five** of the following questions:

2×5=10

- a) How can one develop positivism?
- b) What are the characteristics of good leadership?
- c) What is emotional quotient?
- d) What is conflict?
- e) Define the term 'empathy'.
- f) 'How you say it is what counts' — Explain from the perspective of communication skill.

- g) Mention some strategies to improve listening skill.
- h) What is interpersonal conflict?

3. Answer any **two** of the following questions:

5×2=10

- a) Mention the functions of communication.
- b) What are the benefits of effective listening?
- c) Highlight the importance of soft skills in an educational setting.

4. Answer any **one** of the following questions:

10×1=10

- a) How do you improve non-verbal communication skill?
- b) Elaborate the characteristics of good leadership.
- c) What are the barriers of effective communication?

Course Title : Academic Writing-I

Course Code : BENGDSRT 2 (DSE 2)

1. Answer any **ten** of the following questions:

1×10=10

a) A book may include the following sections:

- i) Preface
- ii) Foreword
- iii) Index
- iv) Dedication

(Arrange them in proper order).

b) Conclusion of an academic writing should preferably use:

- i) absolute statements,
- ii) tentative language.

(Choose the correct alternative from above).

c) When are Italics used in a piece of academic writing?

d) The paraphrasing of a text means:

- i) Writing an abstract of the text,
- ii) Writing a critical commentary of the text,

- iii) Rewriting the text in a clearer and often shorter way using different set of words and phrases while retaining the original meaning.
(Choose the correct alternative from above).
- e) Which of the following statements is not correct:
- i) Academic writing attempts to be precise
 - ii) Academic writing frequently uses idiomatic expressions.
 - iii) Academic writing is impersonal.
- f) Colloquial vocabulary is often used in academic writing. (State whether the statement is True or False).
- g) None can evade the ineluctable grip of destiny.
(Rewrite the sentence using synonyms of the underlined words).
- h) It is better to starve than beg. (Rewrite the sentence in positive degree)
- i) They proposed to build a dam for irrigation purposes. (Change the voice)
- j) They welcomed the good news most joyfully.
(Rewrite the sentence using the verb form of 'joyfully').

- k) He must resign on pain of public dismissal. (Turn it into a compound sentence).
- l) I shall be glad of your advice in this matter. (Turn it into a complex sentence).
- m) Here is a barrier that cannot be passed. (Turn it into a simple sentence).
- n) His fondness for the game increases with his proficiency. (Rewrite the sentence using 'the...the').
- o) It is probable that he will come back. (Turn it into a simple sentence using the noun form of 'probable').

2. Answer any **five** of the following questions:

2×5=10

- a) In academic writing, definitions are normally needed in two situations:
- i) In introductions, to clarify a word or phrase in the title.
 - ii) More generally, to explain a word or phrase that may be either very technical (and so not in normal dictionaries), or very recent, or with no widely agreed meaning.

Choose the correct alternative from below:

- 1) (i) is true and (ii) is false
 - 2) (i) is false and (ii) is true
 - 3) Both (i) and (ii) are true
 - 4) Both (i) and (ii) are false
- b) These are the steps to be followed while writing the summary of any given text:
- i) Make rough notes of the central points,
 - ii) Underline or highlight the key words,
 - iii) Write the summary,
 - iv) Check the summary to avoid any thematic mistake or structural error.
 - v) Read the text carefully.
- Arrange them in proper order.
- c) A dissertation or article may include the following sections:
- i) Acknowledgement,
 - ii) Contents,
 - iii) Discussion,
 - iv) Main Body,
 - v) Abstract,

- vi) Findings,
- vii) Introduction,
- viii) Conclusion,
- ix) Appendices,
- x) Case Study,
- xi) Bibliography/References.

Arrange them in proper order.

- d) Decide which of the following cases doesn't need Referencing:
- i) A mention of facts or figures from another writer.
 - ii) Certain data or idea you have used from your own work previously published.
 - iii) A theory suggested by another researcher.
 - iv) A quotation from a work by any author.
 - v) Something that is agreed to be common knowledge.
- (Choose the correct alternative from above).
- e) Create a bibliography using the following data:
- i) Book:- Reading Postwar British and Irish Poetry

Authors: Michael Thurston and Nigel Alderman

Year: 2014

Publisher: Wiley Blackwell

Place: U K

ii) Book:- English Critical Texts: 16th Century to 20th Century

Editors: D. J. Enright and Ernst De Chickera

Year: 201 5

Article: Tradition and the Individual Talent

Author: T. S. Eliot

Publisher: Oxford University Press

Place: New Delhi

- f) One expects better behaviour from a college student. (Rewrite the sentence in passive voice using the verb form of 'behaviour').
- g) The best way to be healthy is to be temperate in all things. (Rewrite the sentence using the noun forms of 'healthy' and 'temperate').
- h) The ancient myths of India have been preserved in the minds of the people. The have been preserved with great care. This has been done by

priests. It has also been done by the learned men. They are the guardians of the lamp of learning. (Transform it into one simple sentence).

3. Answer any **two** of the following questions:

5×2=10

a) Write a summary of the following passage:

Books are a delightful society. If you go into a room filled with books, even without being taken down from the shelves, they seem to speak to you, to welcome you and to tell you that they have something inside them that will be good for you, and that you should sincerely try to turn them to good account. As to the books which you should read, there is hardly anything definite that can be said. And a good book that is wiser than yourself will teach you a great many things if your mind is open to learn. The very wish and curiosity you have shown to read it indicate that you are a person likely to get good out of it.

b) Rewrite the following sentences correcting the errors:

- i) I like vegetable.
- ii) I shall go by 5 o'clock's train.
- iii) There is not anybody here.

- iv) He applied for lecturership.
 - v) He was impossible to be convinced.
- c) Do as directed:
- i) Will our nuclear explosions have quite a _____ effect? (Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of any one of the following words: doubt/deter/divide).
 - ii) Choose any one of the following pair of words and make one meaningful sentence with each word of the chosen pair:
 Childish and Childlike
 or
 Eligible and Illegible
 or
 Moral and Morale
 - iii) He was a martyr ___ the cause ___ which he fought all his life. (Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions).
 - iv) He was now full of gravity, and instead of answering in fun, he took the case seriously, and gave an answer which in that particular case was perhaps the wisest that man had ever heard.

(Split the sentence into as many correct sentences as possible).

- v) The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?" "Yes," said the peasant, "do you want one in which you can spend the night?" "No," replied the traveller, "I only want a meal." (Turn the sentences into indirect speech).

4. Answer any **one** of the following questions:

10×1=10

- a) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Sidney was one of the famous men who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth 1 . He travelled a great deal in Europe, visiting France, Venice and Genoa, and meeting some of the great Italian painters of the age. At the court of Elizabeth he was a model of what a courtier should be, polished in manners, perfectly educated, interested in all that was going on, ready to talk entertainingly on any subject, able to make and keep friends and attractive to all who came in touch with him. He distinguished himself not only as a courtier, but also as a statesman, soldier, poet and prose writer.

But today we remember him chiefly as a writer. It was an age of enquiry in every direction, when men were discovering new lands, new people, and new ideas. There was much to look forward to in the future, much to be enjoyed in the present, and much to be learnt from the past. In English literature, as in other fields of activity, men were trying to produce works that should be of as high a standard as any found in other countries in modern or ancient times. They say that the Greeks and the Romans had succeeded in writing great poetry, great plays, great criticism. Why should not Englishmen do the same? Surely they could produce the same results if they followed the same methods and obeyed the same rules of writing. There was much discussion in England whether it was better for men to imitate the Greeks and the Romans or to aim at greatness through originality, using the English language in an entirely natural way. Sidney was a member of what was perhaps the leading literary club in England, and his influence was felt by all writers of his time. He advised poets not to think too much about the rules of correct verse, but to look into their hearts and write. Feeling, he knew, might

be stronger than reason, and produce better poetry.

- i) How did Sidney distinguish himself as a courtier?
 - ii) Why was the age of Elizabeth called an age of enquiry?
 - iii) How did great literature come to be produced in the Elizabethan age?
 - iv) What do you know about the literary debate of Sidney's time from the passage?
 - v) What was Sidney's advice to the poets?
- b) Write an essay on any **one** of the following topics:
- i) Politics and Morality
 - ii) Power of Rumour
 - iii) Books in an Age of Audio-visual Entertainment
- c) Write a letter to the Principal of your college drawing attention to the deplorable condition of the Central Library of your college and suggesting the proposed remedial measures
