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Total No. of Questions : 09

B.Sc.(HMCT) (2014 to 2017 Batch) (Sem.-1)

COMMUNICATION

Subject Code : BSHM-105

M.Code : 12069

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. **SECTION-A is COMPULSORY** consisting of **TEN** questions carrying **TWO** marks each.
2. **SECTION-B** contains **FIVE** questions carrying **FIVE** marks each and students have to attempt any **FOUR** questions.
3. **SECTION-C** contains **THREE** questions carrying **TEN** marks each and students have to attempt any **TWO** questions.

SECTION-A

1) Do as Directed :

- I wish my brother were here. (Identify the tense of the verb)
- Choose the correct verb form:-
If you at once, you will arrive by six O'clock, (start, started, will start)
- Correct the sentence :
Jaunpur is famous about its perfume.
- Correct the sentence :
Ancient India was largely indebted for Iranian ideas and practices.
- Write the singular form of : Oxen
- What is the plural form for - Child?
- Make sentence with the masculine form of the noun- Maid.
- Make sentence with the feminine form of the noun- Lion.
- Identify the noun and its number :-
India won by an inning & three runs.
- No news is good news. (Identify the noun & its number)

SECTION-B

2) Expand the following idea in a paragraph :

A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of little courage.

- 3) Expand the following idea in a paragraph :

Slow and steady wins the race.

- 4) Read the comprehension and answer the questions which follow it :

It has been a part of Nelson's prayer that the British fleet might be distinguished by humanity in the victory which he expected. Setting an example himself, he twice gave orders to cease firing upon the Redoubtable supposing that she had struck because her great guns were silent; for as she carried no flag, there was no means of instantly ascertaining the fact. From this ship which he had thus twice spared he received his death. A ball fired from her mizzen-top which, in then the situation of the two vessels was not more than fifteen yards from that part of the deck where he was standing, struck the epaulette on his left shoulder about a quarter after one, just in the heat of action. He fell upon his face on the spot which was covered with his poor secretary's blood. Hardy who was a few steps from him turning round, saw three men raising him up "*They have done for me at last Hardy!*" said he. "*I hope not!*" cried Hardy. "*Yes,*" he replied; "*my back-bone is shot through!*" Yet even now, not for a moment losing his presence of mind he observed as they were carrying him down the ladder, that the tiller-ropes which had been shot away, were not yet replaced and ordered that new ones should be roped immediately. Then that he might not be seen by the crew he took out his handkerchief and covered his face and his stars. Had he but concealed these badges of honour from the enemy, England, perhaps would not have had cause to receive with sorrow the news of the battle of Trafalgar. The cockpit was crowded with wounded and dying men; over whose bodies he was with some difficulty conveyed, and laid upon a pallet in the midshipmen's berth. It was soon perceived, upon examination, that the wound was mortal. This, however, was concealed from all, except Captain Hardy, the chaplain, and the medical attendants. He himself being certain, from the sensation in his back, and the gush of blood he felt momentarily within his breast, that no human care could avail him, insisted that the surgeon should leave him and attend to those to whom he might be useful.

Questions :

- What is meant by 'supposing that she had struck'?
 - How can Nelson be said to have been partly responsible for his own death?
 - What do you understand by the 'mizzen-top'?
 - Why did Nelson insist that the surgeon should leave him and attend to others?
 - What qualities in Nelson's character are revealed by this passage?
- 5) Read the comprehension and answer the questions which follow it :

People talk of memorials to him in statues of bronze or marble or pillars and thus they mock him and belie his message What tribute shall we pay to him that he would have appreciated? He has shown us the way to live and the way to die and if we have not understood that lesson it would be better that we raised no memorial to him, for only fit memorial is to follow reverently in the path he showed us and to do our duty in life and in death.

He was a Hindu and an Indian, the greatest in many generations, and he was proud of being a Hindu and an Indian. To him India was dear because she had represented throughout the ages certain immutable truths. But though he was intensely religious and came to be called the Father of the Nation which he had liberated, yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit. And so he became the great internationalist, believing in the essential unity of man, the underlying unity of all religions, and the needs of humanity, and more specially devoting himself to the service of the poor, the distressed and the oppressed millions everywhere.

His death brought more tributes than have been paid at the passing of any other human being in history. Perhaps what would have pleased him best was the spontaneous tributes that came from people of Pakistan. On the morrow of the tragedy, all of us forgot for a while the bitterness that had crept in, the estrangement and conflict of these past months and Gandhiji stood out as the beloved champion and leader of the people of India, of India as it was before partition cut up this living nation. What was his great power over the mind and heart of man due to? Even we realize that his dominating passion was truth. That truth led him to proclaim without ceasing that good ends can never be attained by evil methods, that the end itself is distorted if the method pursued is bad. That truth led him to confess publicly whenever he thought he had made a mistake-Himalayan errors he called some of his own mistakes. That truth led him to fight evil and untruth wherever he found them regardless of the consequences. That truth made the service of the poor and the dispossessed the passion of his life, for where there is inequality and discrimination and suppression there is injustice and evil and untruth. And thus he became the beloved of all those who have suffered from social and political evils, and the great representative of humanity as it should be. Because of that truth in him wherever he sat became a temple and where he trod was hallowed ground.

-Jawaharlal Nehru

Questions :

- a) About whom is the passage written.
 - b) Why does Nehru make the difference about being a "Hindu" and an "Indian"?
 - c) What great lesson did this great man show us for life?
 - d) What did "truth" mean to this great man?
 - e) Give the meanings of the following :
memorials, essential.
- 6) Read the comprehension and answer the questions which follow it :

The Voice had to be listened to not only on account of its form but for the matter which it delivered. It gave a message to the country that it needed greatly. It brought to the common people a realization of their duty to concern themselves with their affairs. The common people were made to take an interest in the manner in which they were governed, in the taxes they paid, in the return they got from those taxes. This interest in public affairs- politics as you may call it- was to be the concern no longer of the highly educated few but of the many- the poor, the propertyless, the workingmen in town and

country. Politics was not to be the concern of a small aristocracy of intellect or property of the masses. And with the change in the subjects of politics that Voice brought about also a change in the objects of politics. Till then politics had busied itself mainly with the machinery of Government towards making its personnel more and more native, with proposals for a better distribution of political power, with protests against the sins of omission and of commission of the administration. This Voice switched politics on to concern for the needs of the common people. The improvement of the lot of the poor was to be the main concern of politics and the politician. The improvement, especially of the lives of the people of the neglected villages, was to be placed before Governments and political organizations as the goal of all political endeavours. The raising of the standard of living of the people of villages, the finding of subsidiary occupations which would give the agricultural poor work for their enforced leisure during the off season and an addition to their exiguous income, the improvement of the housing of the poor, the sanitation of the villages- these were to be objectives to be kept in view. In the towns, the slums and cherries were to receive especial attention. There was especially a class of the poor for which that compassionate Voice pleaded and protested. This was for the so-called depressed class, the outcasts of Hindu society. The denial of elementary human rights to this class of people it considered the greatest blot on Hindu society and history. It raised itself in passionate protest against the age-old wrongs of this class and forced those that listened to it to endeavour to remove the most outrageous of them like untouchability. It caused a revolution in Hindu religious practice by having Hindu temples thrown open to these people. It made the care of them a religious duty of the Hindus by re-naming them Harijans.

Mr. Ruthnasami

Questions :

- Why had people to listen to "The Voice" of Mahatma Gandhi?
- Why had people to take an interest in politics?
- What was the change brought about in the objects of politics?
- What improvements were made for the common man?
- Explain:- *"No longer the monopoly of the classes but the property of the masses"*.

SECTION-C

Write an essay on any two of the following topics :

- Amazon Fire
- Female Infanticide
- Tourism contributes to the socioeconomic growth of an area

NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.