

P.G. Diploma in English Communication (Semester—II) Examination
ENGLISH COMMUNICATION SKILLS—III

Paper—I

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

SECTION—I

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow it :

- (1) Why do most people heat their food and eat it while it is still hot ? There may be a number of possible explanations for this. One is that man, who was once a hunting animal, likes his food to be at the temperature of a freshly killed prey. Although we no longer eat freshly killed meat, we still eat it at much the same temperature as other carnivorous animals. Their food is hot because it has not yet cooled down: ours is hot because we have re-heated it. Another explanation may be that since we have weak teeth, we are forced to cook the meat to make it tender. But this does not explain why we should want to eat it while it is still hot, or why we should heat up many kinds of food that do not need tenderizing. The third explanation is that by increasing the temperature of the food we improve its flavour, or taste.
- (2) In fact, we do many things to improve the flavour of our food. This goes back not to our carnivorous nature, which is an adopted thing, but to our more ancient links with the apes. The foods of the apes have a much wider variety of flavours than those of carnivores. Although a carnivore goes through a rather complex process of hunting and killing its food, the manner in which it actually eats the food is simple and crude. It quickly chews or swallows the food. Monkeys and apes, on the other hand, are extremely sensitive to the different flavours of food. They enjoy them, and like to try out foods with different flavours. When we heat our food and put spices in it, we may be going back to the same love of tasty food that is found in the apes. Perhaps this is why man never became completely carnivorous.
- (3) In this connection, there is something else about man's taste for food which needs to be considered. Why do most people have a sweet tooth – that is, why are they specially fond of sweet things ? This is something unknown in carnivorous animals, but typical of the apes. As the natural food of apes becomes riper and more suitable for eating, it becomes sweeter. Monkeys and apes are very sensitive to a sweet taste. Like other members of the ape family, we find it hard to resist sweet things. Our relationships to the apes shows itself, in spite of the fact that we have a strongly carnivorous nature, in our seeking out specially sweetened substances. We have 'sweet shops', but no 'sour shops'. We usually end a meal with something sweet, so that this is the taste which remains in our mouths for a long time afterwards. Also, when we feel the desire to eat something between meals – and this is another reminder of our links with the ape world – we usually choose something sweet : chocolates, ice cream or sweet drinks.

Questions :

- (i) Why people like to eat their food hot ?
- (ii) Explain the food habits of man.
- (iii) Specify : sweets as a part of our food.
- (iv) Why spices are added to food ?
- (v) Find the specific word from the passage for the following :
 - (a) meat-eating
 - (b) a special liking for sweets
 - (c) to heat again
 - (d) an animal, bird which becomes the food of some other animal or bird
 - (e) to try to find out.

25

SECTION—II

2. (A) Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow it :

- (1) Animals talk to each other, of course; there can be no question about that. The trouble is, very few people can understand them. I know of only one person who could, and that was old Bill Martin, a miner from California. I know he could, because he told me so himself. He had spent so many years among the mountains, listening to his only neighbours, the birds, that he could understand every word they said.
- (2) Bill told me that some birds do not talk much because they do not have much of an education. They have a limited vocabulary and use only the simplest of sentences. But some birds just cannot stop talking. They are very proud of their command of language and like to show off by using complicated sentences and difficult words. Blue Jays, Bill said, are the best talkers, followed by magpies, sparrows and wood pigeons (in that order). The crane, on the other hand, is a bird of few words, answering only when it is spoken to.

Use suitable words from the passage and fill in the blanks :

- (i) Some birds have a limited _____.
- (ii) Blue Jays are the _____.
- (iii) The crane answers only _____.
- (iv) Animals can _____ to each other.
- (v) Bill listened to his only _____.
- (vi) Birds do not talk much because they do not _____.
- (vii) Some birds are proud of _____.
- (viii) Birds _____ by using _____ language.
- (ix) Bill could understand _____ the birds spoke.
- (x) Few people understand _____ language.

10

- (B) In the passage of Section II, there is a kind of debate going on. State the nature of the debate by trying to prove how the writer proves his side to be right and the other side false/wrong. Supply the missing parts and complete the table.

Topic for debate : Can animals ?

View of opposite side	Writers view
(i)	Animals can
(ii)	Most people think that they cannot
(iii)	but this is because
Proof example –	Proof example – 5

- (C) Change the following sentences into reported speech :

- (i) He said, "Can you tell me the address ?"
- (ii) "I can't come to the party on Friday." Said Swati.
- (iii) Jaya said, 'Mumbai is more lively than Nagpur'.
- (iv) "Stay in bed for a few days", the doctor said to me.
- (v) He asked "Will Rita be here tomorrow ?" 5

- (D) Put in a suitable verb in the correct form, ing or to :

- (i) When I was a child, I hated _____ to bed early.
- (ii) I would love _____ to your wedding but I'm afraid it isn't possible.
- (iii) 'Would you like _____ down ?'
- (iv) Have you got a moment ? I would like _____ to you about something.
- (v) It's nice to be with other people but sometimes I enjoy _____ alone. 5

SECTION—III

3. Write a dialogue on any **ONE** of the following :

- (A) An imaginary conversation between a soldier and a businessman on the merits of their respective occupations.

OR

A dialogue between two students about the approaching examinations. 7

- (B) Write any **TWO** short imaginary dialogue between :

- (i) A pupil and his teacher
- (ii) The sun and the wind
- (iii) An earthquake and a cyclone
- (iv) A railway guard and an engine-driver. 8

SECTION—IV

4. (A) Write short paragraph on the following subjects (any **TWO**) :

(i) Examinations

(ii) Mobile and Youth

(iii) Importance of Yoga

(iv) A Dream.

8

(B) Write a short paragraph on any **ONE** of the following :

(i) “There is no substitute for hardwork”

(ii) Importance of Spoken English

(iii) A car accident.

7