

## MODEL QUESTION PAPER-1

### II semester B.Com/BBA

Time : 3 Hours

Maxmarks : 70

#### Section - A

(Course Book - 40 marks)

(Question to be set on both prose and poetry)

1. Answer in two or three sentences (5 question out of 8)  
5x 2=10

1. What did the prospective son-in-law desire in the story "Money"?

The prospective son-in-law desire in the story "Money", was one crore and ten rupees as dowry.

2. What exciting news did Eleanor want Harvey to read from the London newspaper?

Eleanor wanted Harvey to read from the London newspaper about the article on toys and their impact on children's mind.

3. Why did Anasuya enjoy the rain?

Anasuya enjoyed the rain because she would keep waiting for this of the year and she loved the moist smell from the earth, and it would also cleanse the city.

4. How was the class in the teacher's absence?

The teacher would appoint class in-charge, he would tell the same stories, and wright down the names of those students whold would talk, make noise, the speaker would carry on their gossip in whispers, fly paper rockets and hurl chalk piece like a bullet. Then he would hand over the names written down to the class teacher.

5. Who is culturally homeless?

The transnational corporation executives.

6. What is the tone of the poem of "Caged bird"?

The tone of the poem is sorrowful but persevering.

7. Mention two examples of imagery in the poem.

The very first image we see is that of a "free bird" leaping on the "back of the wind". Since we can literally see a bird in nature leaping, jumping, or flying against the wind, we can see how this counts as a sight image.

8. What is the contract taken by the poet?

The poet has taken the contract of breaking down the wall.

II. Answer in about 80 to 100 words/ a page each. Any four

4x5=20

1. What according to the wife; was her husband's loss?

According to the wife, her husband's loss was he had lost wife, who was not interested in him and most of the people who had blessed them at their wedding had passed away. He had lost his youth also.

2. What holiday task did the boys have to do for the History class?

Harvey is explaining the boys should be paying with peace toys: Eric loses interest and suddenly cuts his uncle and tells him that they have History assignment to be done as their holiday task. The boys had to research about Bourbon period in France. Eric tells keenly about the period to his uncle, and mentions Louis XIV and he has learnt all the principal names of the battles already. Harvey tells the boys that in this region some battles were fought, but not sure the history has the exaggerated accounts of the battle, as in those days there were no war correspondence, so generals and commanders could magnify every little skirmish they engaged in till they reached the proportions

of decisive battles. Louis was really famous now, as a landscape gardener: the way he laid out Versailles was so much admired that it was copied all over Europe.

**3. How does the speaker wish to demolish the walls?**

The poet for time being wants to demolish the wall for a while. The poet does not know how many generations have gone by these walls. The enmity has gone with generations together. The ancient wall built by the generation gone by are harder, because the enmity has passed on through generations, the people don't want things to go by.

**4. Describe the free bird's surroundings and the effects the surroundings have in the poem "Caged bird".**

The writer refers to nature. She described the way "a free bird leaps on the back of the wind". She describes the bird's flight against the orange sky. The free bird has right "to claim the sky". The way she describes the "orange sun rays" gives the reader an appreciation for the natural beauty of the sky, and her description of the way the bird "dips his wing" helps the reader to appreciate the bird in his natural habitat, enjoying his freedom.

**5. Why did marriage become a faraway dream to her?**

Ansuya's story is very common in middle class families. She remembered her first year of college when she was in love with Santanu. Those were the days of her youth, heart stopping excitement of anticipation, the lingering look, and touch smile. On the brink of marriage and happy life after that, her father fell ill and his medical bills mounted, she took up evening classes to add the income so that she can meet the mounted medical expenses. Shantanu would come to meet her in the evening but she would try and always busy, unable to give her time to him, gradually and inevitably the lovers part. The struggles in her youth the

wrinkles deepened and evitable showed those signs on her face. After her father died, she nursed her mother by then old and frail. Shantanu disappeared for her life. Marriage had become impossible illusion. When her mother died Ansuya was middle aged women. In vacuum of her solitary life the days passed by silently. She found vicarious pleasure in the happy coming home of other, even though there were none to come into her own.

**6. What will happen the walls are demolished?**

The poet does not want to finish the breaking of the wall just right way nor does he intends in the new future, for him it is joy that he is willing to break the stereo types in the society. The people want the change in the mindset of the people. They should think rational, than harboring to old thoughts. The new thoughts will give birth to new ideas so that people can embrace new culture, faith, ideas and believes of people. The poet feels that only those people who have rational thinking should live and the rest should go, so that there is wide space for the people who can live in diversity. And for the people who cannot change their mindset the poet feels that they have no right to live on earth, because they will never allow peace to be restored. The discrimination will never be abolished, for such people the poet wants to offer a memorial service.

**7. Explain the figures of speech used in the poem.**

The figures of speech used in the poem are:

Alliteration: it is the repetition of consonants sounds, usually at the beginning of words

- 1) Can seldom see through
- 2) His shadow shouts on nightmare scream
- 3) The free bird thinks of another breeze
- 4) The fat worm waiting

**Personification:** it is a figure of speech in which comparison between two different things is made indirectly. In this poem, the "caged bird" is a metaphor for the poet herself. The "caged bird" represents the misery and distress of all those African-Americans who had to face inhuman treatment during the apartheid.

**Repetition:** It is used to emphasis on a particular idea. For instance the lines "his wings are clipped and his feet are tied/so he opens his throat to sing" are repeated in the poem. Again the whole sixth stanza is repetition of the third stanza which emphasizes the caged bird's longing for freedom.

**Hyperbole:** is it meant to exaggerate to create emphasis. A hyperbole is never taken literally. The line where the free bird "dares to claim the sky", what the poet means is that the free bird has the confidence to claim the sky hypothetically. It does not really have the ability to claim the sky.

**Allusion:** Allusion is a reference to other works or culture in either prose or poetry. The title of the poem is reference to Paul Laurence Dunbar's poem sympathy.

**Imagery:** is a figure of speech where the five senses are used.

"A free bird leaps  
On the back of the wind  
And floats downstream  
Till the current ends  
And dips his wing  
In orange sun rays  
And dares to claim the sky

**Rhyming:** is a figure of speech where the words are used in rhythmic manner. In the third and last stanza trill, still and hill

III. Answer in about 200 to 250 words/ 2 pages. Any one  
1x10=10.

1. How has development destroyed the bonding between man and nature.

In the name of development Dams, mines, energy, plant, military bases are the temples of new religion of development, this culture is new religion and provides rational for modernizing state, its government and techno giants. But the sacrifice in the name of development and so called religion is nature's life and people's life. Thus dismantling and uprooting people from their culture. Development has branded Soil as backward and primitive, whereas the Soil is mother's womb in which society and it's organizing principles for the society. The so called primitive people are contemporaries. These savage people aren't different in look, but their strong belief in the bygone concepts, this difference is just scared but also that binds the past with present and future. The sanctity of soil must be preserved and sustained by putting limits on human actions. The preservers, the managers who are the priests of development should change their focus form mere development and get started to bond with soil and impediments and hindrances to shifted and sacrificed. The people who hold soil as bond with it do not get uprooted in the name of development. Development requires terrorist and police state kind of tactics to displace the people from their homelands, ecology and culture so such so called development managers can take refuge in waste lands of industrial society.

India being a huge country the sacrifices made by its people are quite evident. The victim of progress have experience their uprooting and have resisted it. The sacrifice made by the country is small when compared with magnanimity of the county, but truly a large when

compared to humans. Since 40 years in the name of development there is quite planned destruction of nature and society no longer appears negligible. In the larger interest of the nation the nation turns out be elite minority without its roots. 15million people have been displace since last 40 years in India. The people and their links with the soil have sacrificed to accommodate mines, dams, factories, and wildlife parks.

2. The moral stories had a great impact on the writer's creativity. Explain.

The characters of folklore and mythology taught us internalize the principles of noble conduct. One of the most powerful stories was Punyakoti, the cow. One day grazing along the herd somehow strayed on the way back home. She is confronted by hungry tigress, Punayakoti pleads to her that she has a calf, once she is done with the sucking she shall promptly return and offer herself as dinner. The tigress let her go. The cow returns back to the tigress honestly as promised by cow. The tigress was overwhelmed by the honest act of cow; she gives away her life jumping from the cliff.

The equally unforgettable was the story of woodcutter. One day he accidently drops his iron axe into the pond. God wanted to test him, so God disguise himself into fisher man and offers to find the axe, when he take the dip into the pond, and comes out with golden axe, and asks if it the same, the honest woodcutter refuses because it was not his. Then again God takes a dip comes out with the silver axe, again the honest woodcutter refuses take it. God takes dip again in the pond comes out with the wooden axe. Now the woodcutter takes the wooden axe. God is very pleased with his honesty and revealing his divine identity, he blesses and rewarded suitably. I listen to all the stories with apt attention, I like all the moral stories, but disliked

arithmetic classes. The arithmetic teacher matched his dreaded subject in appearance; the vertical red-white-red the caste mark on his forehead gave him permanent frown. To me he always looked like a tiger cub seen in the zoo.

One day as he was solving the problems with all the symbols on the black board, he asked all the student to copy it down in the note book, I was not paying any attention as I was not understanding all the math symbols and pretended to be writing down. Silence reigned except rustle of papers, clearing throats and occasional thump of the cane on the table. Actually I was doodling and sketching figures in the margin of my exercise book. He was pawing between the desks to inspect our work. Suddenly I felt the pain in my left ear. The teacher was twisting it at the same time pulling me up by it!! 'You rascal', he shouted, 'making fun of me! You will answer for this mischief!' where I have made fun of you sir! I moaned in pain, the argument continued. He slapped my cheek and asked in dangerous low tone, 'who is it you are making fun of, if it is not me?'

After sometime the situation calm down, teacher insisting it was his distorted image while I pleaded it was only harmless doodle of a tiger cub.

It was no doubt the incident was unpleasant and I realized later in life that confrontation with the teacher was indeed beneficial. T was a moment of discovery vital to my understanding of the art of caricature. Behind the mask of the teacher's public face, a person like tiger cub could be discerned. There were other teachers as well who could be associated with many birds and animals. An active imagination, fuelled by keen sense of absurdity, could be seen as resemblance to lifeless objects like old buildings, shape of bottles in drugstore, or to certain models of automobiles.

This observation may look crazy for a normal person,

but for the cartoonist's cook-eyed vision manipulating faces or human distortion would be certainly without losing the humor of it.

3. Explain in your own words the "Caged bird".

The poetess describes her torments she had to suffer as a black woman. She was a victim of apathies, sexual violence in her growing up years. She knows the importance of love and care as she was deprived from the same. The poem tells the tales of white and black people. How whites enjoy the privilege of their color. Unlike the colored people who are shunned by simple joys of life because of their color. The free bird despites white people and the caged bird personify the blacks who have suffered in the hands of cruel white people. The whole poem is extended metaphor, alliteration, personification, hyperbole.

**The first stanza**

The writer refers to nature. She described the way "a free bird leaps on the back of the wind". She describes the bird's flight against the orange sky. The free bird has right "to claim the sky". The way she describes the "orange sun rays" gives the reader an appreciation for the natural beauty of the sky, and her description of the way the bird "dips his wing" helps the reader to appreciate the bird in his natural habitat, enjoying his freedom.

**Second Stanza**

This stanza is in stark contrast with the first. By using the word "but" to begin this stanza, the speaker prepares the reader for this contrast. Then she describes the "bird that stalks his narrow cage". The tone is immediately and drastically changed from peaceful, satisfied, and joyful to one that is dark, unnerving, and even frustrating. She describes that this caged first "can seldom see through his bars of rage". While the free bird gets to enjoy the full sky,

the caged bird rarely even the full sky, the caged bird rarely even gets a glimpse of the sky. She claims that "his wings are clipped and his feet tied". Text from her autobiography reveals that Angelou often felt this way in life. She felt restricted from enjoying the freedom that should have been her right as a human being. The speaker then reveals that these are the very reasons that the bird "opens his throat to sing".

The author felt this way in her own life. She wrote and sang and danced because it was her way of expressing her longing for freedom.

### Third Stanza

The third stanza reverts back to the free bird, further cementing the difference between the free bird and the caged bird in the minds of the readers. She writes that a "free bird thinks of another breeze that he can enjoy, the "singing trees" and be free to find his own food. The tone with which she writes the first and third stanza so sharply contrast with the second stanza, that readers can feel the difference. The first and third stanzas give the reader a sense of ecstasy and thrill, which serve to make the second stanza seem all the drearier and even oppressive.

### Fourth Stanza

The fourth stanza continues the parallel between the free bird and the caged bird. The first line serves to starkly contrast the last line in the third stanza. It is dark and daunting. The reality of the life of the caged bird is revealed in this line. That bird, "stands on the grave of dreams". This reveals the author's feeling about her own dreams. She has so many dreams that have died because she was never given freedom to achieve all that her white counterparts were able to achieve. Discrimination and Racism made up her cage, and although she sang, she felt her voice was not heard in the wide world, but only by

those nearest her cage. The second line of this stanza is not only dark, but even frightening. The speaker describes the bird's cries as "shouts on nightmare scream". At this point, the caged bird is so despondent in his life of captivity that his screams are like that of someone having a nightmare. The author then repeats these lines:

"His wings are clipped and

His feet are tied

So he open his throat to sing."

#### Fifth Stanza

This last stanza focuses on the caged bird yet again. The author implies that even though the caged bird may have never experienced true freedom, deep down that bird still knows that it was created to be free. Although freedom, to the cage bird, is "fearful" because it is "unknown", he still sings "a fearful trill" because he still longed for freedom. Here the speaker reveals that his cry for freedom is "heard on distance hill". This parallels to the author and her cry for freedom in the form of equality. She feels that her cries are heard, but only as a soft background noise. She still feels that she is caged and that although she sings, her cries are heard only as a distance noise.

The last line states, "For the caged bird sings of freedom". With this, the speaker implies that although the caged bird may never have experienced freedom, he still sings of it because he was created for freedom. This is paralleled to the African American struggle in Maya Angelou's time. She feels that black Americans wrote and sang and danced and cried out for the freedom they deserved, but they were only heard as distance voice. Yet this would not stop them crying out for freedom, and they would not relent until they were given their rights as human beings to enjoy the freedom they were created to enjoy.

## Section - B

(Grammar and Composition - 30 marks)

- IV. 1. Combine simple sentence into a complex sentence 2
- i) Humayun grew stronger. Babar grew weaker.  
(Complex sentence)  
*Answer:* Humayun grew stronger when Babar grew weaker.
- ii) Warren Hastings was sent to India. There he became well known. (Complex sentence)
2. Combining simple sentence into a compound sentences 2
- iii) As a boy he learned many things. He remembers them.  
*Answer:* As a boy he learned many things and he remembers them.
- iv) Robert Clive was defeated ix times. He did not give up all hopes of success.  
*Answer:* Robert Clive was defeated six but (yet/still) he did not give up all hopes of success.
3. A declarative into interrogative sentences or any other from 1
- v) Change the following Assertive sentences into Interrogative sentences:  
*Assertive:* The student is listening to music.  
*Interrogative:* Isn't the student listening to music?
4. Reported Speech - a short paragraph.
- vi) In the dining hall of a hotel, a lady met a stranger and became friendly with him. On being asked about her; the lady said, "I came in the train form Chennai to Bangalore. I have no idea of Bangalore. This is first time." The stranger offered to help. He said, "I will help you", and continued, "Where do you exactly want to go?" She replied, "I want to visit my aunt who lives in Rajajinagar." He said, "I will book an Ola cab for you. You will be there soon". The lady thanked the stranger for the help.

**Ans:** In the dining hall of a hotel, a lady meets a stranger and became friendly with him. The stranger asked her, how she came to Bangalore. The lady said that, she came by train to Bangalore from Chennai. She said that she had no idea about Bangalore, and this was her first time to city. The stranger offered her help. He said that he would help her and asked where she wanted to go? She said that she wanted to visit her aunt in Rajajinagar. The stranger said that he will book Ola cab for her, and soon she will be there. The lady thanked the stranger for the help.

5. **Fill up with clauses** 2

vii). If the sky falls we shall catch birds. (Adverb clause of condition)

viii) They did as much as they could. (Adverb clause of comparison)

V. **Context based dialogue** 5

ix) Develop a dialogue between two friends on their preparation for exam.

Ram: How is your reparation for exams are going on?

Ravi: Well I am studying, and need to work hard. Will you help me with economics?

Ram: Of course, I shall help you. When you are coming to my house?

Ravi: By tomorrow evening I shall come to your place for study. Do you need any books for further reference?

Ram: Oh, yes I want taxation book please get me that book. Thanks friend for reminding me.

Ravi: You are welcome. Ok. Then see you tomorrow evening Bye

Ram: Ok, Bye. See you.

VI **Writing business letter on a given issue** 5

Write an enquiry to "Akshara Prints" requesting them for details of printing your annual magazine. Provide details

of the approximate number of pages, photos, cover page, the number of copies needed emphasizing on the need for supply in time.

Gogte Commerce College  
Khanapur Road  
Belgavi -590008

Ref. No: Kh/GCC/2017-18

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> Aug 2018

To,

The Manager,  
Akahara Prints  
#5 Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor,  
Metro Road,  
Bangalore-630056

Sir, Madam,

**Sub: Enquiry of printing of annual magazines.**

Gogte Commerce College is college of 750 students. We are well established degree college of commerce in the district, imparting value education since 40 years. Every year we provide annual magazines for all the students. Please provide the details of your printing charges. We want to have a glossy pictures and pages to be published of the laurels of the students in fields of sports, education, cultural competitions. We want to get 800 copies and approximate pages would be around 175 pages by the end of December so that all the students can their copies before graduating from the college.

We look forward for an early reply with best price and discounts.

Thank you

Yours faithfully

**VII. Making a precise of a passage and suggesting a suitable title**

5

There is an enemy beneath our feet-an enemy more deadly for his company impartially. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientist are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes, and it is possible that at some time in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes an earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst; explosions are cause and fires breakout. Underground railways are wrecked. Building collapse, bridges fall, dams burst, and gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from past 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal- the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970: Peru: 50,000 killed. In 1968 an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is relatively unpopulated part; only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologist estimate that during the tremors, the world of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that the scientist faces. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint

just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save the lives and some of the property. (335 words)

### **Earthquake-The Great Destroyer**

Earthquake is mankind's deadliest enemy. Earthquake strikes all without a distinction of nationality or political affiliation. The power of quake is greater than that of any man-made weapon of destruction. An earthquake strikes mankind without a warning. A modern city when struck is reduced to rubble. A quake strikes plains, seas, and mountains causing all-round destruction. A quake struck Lisbon in 1755 killing 450 people; Peru in 1970 killing 50,000; Alaska in 1968 moving it 80 feet into the Pacific Ocean. Scientists are trying to find out means to combat earthquake, and to predict the origin of the quake so that precaution can be taken to save man and property from destruction. (114 words)

### **VIII. Unseen passage - 4 factual questions.**

Stress is a disease of modern times. It afflicts people regardless of their 4 situation in life. Stress is present in the lives of the rich and poor, literate and illiterate; men and women. Stress is, however, more evident and is probably more widespread in technologically advanced countries, and is common among higher qualified professionals.

Stress is of various kinds, physical, emotional and intellectual and it is characterized by feeling of being burned of being unable to cope. At a physical level modern technology and facilities have actually increased workload and decreased relaxation. Mobile phones and laptops have made it easy to carry the office to the home.

Emotional stress increases when there is disharmony and friction in relationships. Unfortunately the trend today is to take the easy way out people prefer to break away

from relationship rather than repair them. The answer to stress can be found in the very letters of the word, stress, 'S' stands for strength, Physical; emotional; intellectual and spiritual. Physical and emotional stress leads to irritability. A strong healthy body developed through proper diet, exercise and pranayama techniques helps reduce stress at the physical level. Love compassion and friendship are valuable strength gives that help us cope with stress.

**Questions:**

1. **What is a disease in modern times?**

**Ans:** Stress is a disease of modern times.

2. **What are the kinds of stress mentioned in the passage?**

**Ans:** Stress is of various kinds, physical, emotional and intellectual and it is characterized by feeling of being burned of being unable to cope.

3. **What does emotional stress increases?**

**Ans:** Emotional stress increases when there is disharmony and friction in relationships.

4. **How does strong body can be developed?**

**Ans:** A strong healthy body developed through proper diet, exercise and pranayama techniques helps reduce stress at the physical level. Love compassion and friendship are valuable strength gives that help us cope with stress.

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