LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

**B.A.** DEGREE EXAMINATION – **ENGLISH LITERATURE**

SIXTH SEMESTER – APRIL 2011

# EL 6604 - ENGLISH FOR CAREER EXAMS

Date : 09-04-2011 Dept. No. Max. : 100 Marks

Time : 9:00 - 12:00

**EL 6604 English for Career Examinations**

**I**  **Choose the word which is nearest in meaning to the key word: (10x1=10)**

**A B C D**

1. **Meticulous**  reserved very careful indifferent haughty

2. **Industrious** successful punctual sensible diligent

3. **Aboriginal** unoriginal irrational primitive ancient

4. **Immaculate** spotless colored gorgeous simple

5. **Judicious** legal indiscriminate generous sensible

6. **Redundant** repetitive unwilling wrong retarded

7. **Unearth** suppress discover disclose decade

8. **Graphic** vague vivid drawing picture

9. **Erudite** scholarly inspiring effective perfect

10. **Resilience** diversity strength elasticity adjustment

**II** **Pick out the word opposite in meaning to the key word:** **(10x1=10)**

**A B C D**

11. **Cordial** indifferent distrustful cold official

12. **Voluntary** valuable violent deliberate compulsory

13. **Uniform** equal opposite varied different

14. **Fictitious** foreign imaginative fancy real

15. **Timid** tender tall brave big

16. **Heterogeneous** strange complex vast homogeneous

17. **Radiant** rare bright dull delicate

18. **Humility** grandeur arrogance friendliness decency

19. **Resist** repel welcome fight accept

20. **Adversity** prosperity curiosity animosity sincerity

**III** **Out of the given alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given phrase or sentence:** **(10x1=10)**

**A B C D**

21. **Incapable of making mistakes**

Wholesome scholarly perfectible infallible

22. **Speaking or writing several languages**

Vivid lexicon polyglot scholar

23. **Words inscribed on a tombstone**

Elegy epitaph mourning condolence

24. **A selfless lover of others**

Altruist atheist philanthropist optimist

25. **A place where money is made**

Mint stable hive arsenal

26. **One who is present everywhere**

Omnipotent omniscient omnipresent autocrat

27. **That cannot be erased**

Infallible indelible incorrigible illegible

28. **Government by the nobles**

Plutocracy bureaucracy aristocracy democracy

29. **The last work of a writer**

Utopia souvenir panacea swan song

30. **The belief that God pervades nature**

Pantheism plagiarism atheism hedonism

**IV Choose the exact meaning of the idioms/phrases:** **(10x1=10)**

**A B C D**

31. **high and dry** isolated rejected wounded depressed

32. **in doldrums** dull bright uncertain secure

33. **on the wane** increasing declining spreading spiraling

34. **a cut above** inferior worthy superior worthless

35. **on the cards** due evident certain probable

36. **a hair-breadth** narrow lucky easy quick

37. **in a soup** involved ruined stranded in trouble

38. **carried the day** lose loose win decide

39. **hard of hearing** inaudible deaf disinterested insensitive

40. **got the sack** resigned tired demoted dismissed

**V** **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or phrase: (10x 1=10)**

Most people, when they are asked who Frankenstein was, will reply, "A monster." This is not really (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The monster, both in Mary Shelley's book and in the (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, has no name! It is (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  known as "the monster" or "the Frankenstein monster". Frankenstein was the (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  of the doctor who created it. In the (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book, the monster was kind and quite gentle when he was first created. He wanted friends and (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Soon, however, people began to persecute him because his (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was so frightening. The monster then changed into the (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  creature that we know from the movies. Mary Shelley wrote Frankenstein in 1818, at the age of twenty-one. She wrote the novel to teach two lessons that people shouldn't (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other people badly because they are different, and that sometimes we may create something that can (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us.

A B C D

1. Correct true real actual
2. Movie picture photos scenes
3. Simple only also simply
4. Picture name call recall
5. Original first early former
6. Like favorite priority love
7. Face looking appearance vision
8. Terrible bad devil practical
9. Treat behave deal handle
10. Damage destroy spoil worsen

**VI** **In this section each sentence has three parts, indicated by A.B and C. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any of the parts. No sentence has more than one error. If a sentence has no error, mark your answer as D. Write only the alphabet of the correct answer in the answer paper.**  **(20 x 1 =20)**

1. **That was me / whom you saw / on the train. / No Error.**

**A B C D**

1. **Some children were bathing in the sea, / others were looking for shells and / a few**

**A B**

**played in the sand. / No error.**

**C D**

1. **He as well as his friends / are entering a competition / for the 400 metres race. /**

**A B C**

**No error.**

**D**

1. **The one thing artists can’t tolerate is / being disturbed / while at work. / No error.**

**A B C D**

1. **A few seconds had passed / and then, appeared / a small black and white cat. /**

**A B C**

**No error.**

**D**

**6. They were off to a / flying start but cannot / keep up their pace. / No error.**

**A B C D**

**7. We currently / hung out at / the Taj Hotel in Bombay. / No error.**

**A B C D**

**8. We have chosen / to completely ignored / that response. / No error.**

**A B C D**

**9. Nothing has / or could be more unfortunate / in the whole affair. / No error.**

**A B C D**

1. **He was let with a fine / instead of / being sent to prison. / No error.**

**A B C D**

1. **In no case / we can measure the learner’s achievement by a single test / however**

**A B**

**skillfully designed. / No error.**

**C D**

1. **His radical proposals for reform faced a lot of opposition and / his high handed**

**A**

**dealings produced so much hostility / that the whole project was killed in the bud.**

**B C**

**/ No error.**

**D**

1. **No sooner did the thief see the policemen / that he jumped over the wall, / and ran**

**A B**

**away as fast as his legs could carry him. / No error.**

**C D**

1. **His circumstance / did not allow him to continue his studies / when he was**

**A B C**

**young./ No error.**

**D**

1. **The minister was / pleased being invited to inaugurate / the world conference of**

**A B C**

**religious leaders. / No error.**

**D**

1. **The teacher asked him to write the answer ten times, / as he has again committed**

**A B**

**mistakes in answering it, / in spite of repeated corrections. / No error.**

**C D**

1. **It never occurred to me / that I should have sent my application /through the**

**A B**

**proper channel. / No error.**

**C D**

1. **I am one of those / that cannot describe / what I have not seen. / No error.**

**A B C D**

1. **Before men came, there were only animals; /and before the animals, there was a**

**A B**

**time when / no kind of life existed on the earth. / No error.**

**C D**

1. **The students who were involved in communal disturbances / were asked to leave**

**A B**

**the hostel / with bag and baggage. / No error.**

**C D**

**VII**  **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:** **(10 x 1 = 10)**

Several suggestions have been advanced to remove obstacles in the way of fast agricultural growth. One such suggested policy measure is to accord industry status to agriculture on the premise that it would lead to eradication of rural poverty through the fuller utilization of the vast potential of agriculture to generate additional production, jobs and income. To what extent would such a step serve the desired aim and what would be its implications?

Agriculture and industry differ significantly in some very important aspects. These references are with regard to processes and techniques of production and nature, marketing pattern and pricing of products. All farm products are good media for4 bacteria and are, therefore, perishable. The life of industrial products, on the other hand, is relatively much longer as they are less perishable.

Most farm crops come to maturity during a relatively short and specific period and are consumed throughout the year. Industrial production, on the contrary, takes place throughout the year and is hence less seasonal. This and other special features of agriculture subject it to the problems of storage and transportation.

In agriculture, supply of commodities is less controllable than in the industrial sector. Industry attempts to gauge demand continuously and match the supply accordingly. In agriculture, the position is just the reverse.

The relationship between rice and output is strikingly different in the two sectors. Industrial output is directly related to price. In agriculture, the price is inversely related to production. Also, industrial prices are generally more stable than agricultural prices.

Some apprehensions have also been expressed that agriculture has not been treated at par with industry in terms of prices. The main objective of the agriculture price policy in India is to provide an inducement to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximum production and income. The minimum support/procurement prices for major agricultural commodities numbering about 20 are fixed each year on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural costs and Prices (CACP). They are meant to enable the farmer to pursue his activities with the assurance that the price of his produce would not be allowed to fall below the minimum.

The aim of the price policy in the industrial sector is not to support but to control prices. The industrial prices of certain selected products, particularly basic consumer goods and important industrial and agricultural inputs, are controlled and regulated on the recommendations of an expert body like the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices (BICP) or interministerial committees or groups in the case of certain public enterprises. The factors taken into account in recommending the prices include the cost of more efficient firms accounting for a high percentage of total output, the optimum norms of consumption of raw materials and energy as well as capacity utilization and a fair rate of return on net worth generally ranging between 10 to 14% depending on risks, priorities, growth prospects, etc.

1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

1. The agricultural sector involves more non-skilled workers
2. Agriculture is a priority sector.
3. There is no definite market policy adopted by agricultural sector.
4. The industrial sector is more organized than the agricultural sector.
5. Industrial products are linked to the demand position.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is the main purpose to give an industry status to agriculture?

a) to improve conditions of rural poor.

1. To produce more food.
2. To create more jobs for the rural population.
3. To make the rural population economically sound.
4. All of these.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is the most important hurdle in giving an industry status to agriculture?

1. Less durability of agricultural products.
2. Difficult mode of transportation.
3. High production costs.
4. Involvement of comparatively large number of laborers.
5. None of these.

4. Which of the following, according to the passage, was the main factor of industrial price policy set up by the Government?

1. Supporting the industry to attain an optimum price for its products.
2. Consumption of more raw material and higher return.
3. Controlling of new industrial units.
4. Providing a favoured status to industry.
5. Higher output-input ratio.

5. Which of the following words has the same meaning as the word ‘gauge’ as used in the passage?

a) obtain b) quality c) assess d) match e) support

6. What step, according to the passage, is taken up by the Government to improve the situation of the agriculture sector?

1. providing better facilities to farmers.
2. Providing electricity at a lower rate to the farmers.
3. By giving an industry status to agriculture.
4. Increasing eh number of government controlled procurement centres.
5. Providing minimum support to a large number of agriculture products.

7. The author’s writing style is

a) argumentative b) constructive c) analytic d) narrative. e) verbose.

8. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word ‘fair’ as used in the passage?

a) bright b) equal c) considerable d) just e) extraordinary.

9. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word ‘premise’ as used in the passage?

a) basis b) assumption c) argument d) position e) condition.

10. What, according to the passage, is the main reason for the absence of a fixed pricing policy of agricultural products?

1. Non-availability of structured marketing policy.
2. Lack of competition among producers.
3. Agricultural output is not related to demand
4. Industrial output is directly related to rice.
5. None of these.

**VIII Write a précis of the following passage. (10 marks)**

The persistence of the values of religious pluralism in India can be observed at many levels. First, in the fact that most religions share in common a set of values which can be characterized as universal. Tolerance of all faiths, love for fellow beings, non-violence and righteous conduct are common to all faiths. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity and Sikhism share the values of non-violence and humanism in common. Islam places great emphasis on just and human values. Religions, therefore, share certain universal values in common irrespective of their internal differences. This enriches pluralism.

Secondly, due to historical reasons most religions in India which have expanded through conversion of the local population such as Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, etc. retain in their values and beliefs many elements which come from their past and thus belong to other religions. There are many tribal religions and ritual practices which persist in Hinduism. It is believed that some of its deities, such as Siva, Hanuman and Krishna are incorporation into Hinduism of deities of tribal origin.

**IX Write an essay on any ONE of the following in about 250 words each. (10 marks)**

1. The threat of nuclear weapons maintains world peace. Nuclear power provides cheap and clean energy. The benefits of nuclear technology far overweigh the disadvantages. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.
2. News editors decide what to broadcast on TV and what to print in newspapers. What factors do you think influence their decisions?

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