LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

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

SIXTH SEMESTER – **APRIL 2012**

# EL 6604 - ENGLISH FOR CAREER EXAMS

Date : 20-04-2012 Dept. No. Max. : 100 Marks

Time : 1:00 - 4:00

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

**A B C D**

1. **Penchant** disability like eagerness dislike

2. **Incensed** incited affected encouraged inspired

3. **Fiasco** strength success failure hope

4. **Myriad** bright imaginary great number variety

5. **Helm** edge head handle corner

6. **Nascent** initial unpleasant latest crude

7. **Attrition** attraction suffering decline friction

8. **Incessant** irritated overflowing extreme co-operative

9. **Prowess** understanding keenness eagerness bravery

10. **Expertise**  experience skill smartness art of expressing

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

**A B C D**

11. **Genuine** rotten bogus unsound impure

12. **Dull** pale wise shining colorful

13. **Unruly** curious obedient intelligent indifferent

14. **Outwit** laugh victory defeat win

15. **Transparent** translucent vague blind opaque

16. **Urban** rustic rural civil domestic

17. **Wealthy** wicked famous ill poor

18. **Mundane** excellent superior heavenly extraordinary

19. **Copious** plentiful little different abundant

20. **Prim** formal prior informal private

**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. **A thing kept**

**in memory of**

**a person** memento epitaph elegy gift

22. **Physical features**

**of an area**  geography sociology contour topography

23. **A plant or animal**

**living on another** parasite hydra creeper bush

24. **A place for**

**keeping bees** aviary apiary cage nest

25. **One who lives**

**among strangers** recluse alien stoic rustic

26. **A person who**

**opposes another** soldier fighter antagonist prophet

27. **A job without**

**salary** free service honorary voluntary amateur

28. **The story of**

**a man written**

**by himself** biography autobiography life history history

29. **A book written**

**by hand** handwritten manuscript edition draft

30. **That which**

**cannot be heard** inaudible audible unheard ineffaceable

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

**A B C D**

31. **All at Sea** out of reach very happy puzzled drowning

32. **Above board** simple decent open friendly

33. **Leaps and bounds**irregularly gradually rapidly systematically

34**. Let on**  reveal quarrel give fight

35. **In a jiffy** suddenly outstanding in a fix appropriate

36. **Make up**  get about leave reveal reconcile

37. **Stem from** ruin originate induce kill

38. **Of his own accord**forcibly helplessly half-heartedly willingly

39. **In a jam** bad in trouble hindrance eatable

40. **To get at**  to reach to advance to proceed to escape

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

In all compositions**..1..** is the most**..2..** virtue. You should write in a simple and**..3..** manner. The words chosen should be**..4..** in meaning. Try not to use**..5..**words merely because they are**..6..**Do not allow poetic images or**..7..**to spoil the grace of good style.It is no longer**..8..**to stuff your composition with too many **..9..**or proverbs especially if their relevance is**..10..**

**A B C D**

1. complexity flourish simplicity reserve
2. hidden described depicted admired
3. straightforward showy ornate decorative
4. haphazard quick discriminating clear
5. difficult short appropriate small
6. familiar literary distant admired
7. pictures stories similes examples
8. disliked uncommon difficult fashionable
9. philosophies writers quotations systems
10. good observed clear doubtful

**VI SPOTTING ERROR (10x1=10)**

**In this question, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are in three separate parts and each one is called (A), (B) and (C). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the parts (A), (B) or (C), indicate your response. If you feel there is no error in a sentence then write (D) to signify ‘No error’.**

1. In no case (A) we can measure the learner’s achievement by a single test (B) / however skillfully designed. (C) / No error. (D)

2. His radical proposals for reform faced a lot of opposition and (A) / high handed dealings produced so much hostility (B) / that the whole project was killed in the bud. (C) / No error. (D)

3. No sooner did the thief see the policemen (A) / that he jumped over the wall, (B) / and ran away as fast as his legs could carry him. (C) / No error. (D)

4. His circumstance (A) / did not allow him to continue his studies (B) / when he was young. (C) / No error. (D)

5. The minister was (A) / pleased being invited to inaugurate (B) / the world conference of religious leaders. (C) / No error. (D)

6. The teacher asked him to write the answer ten times, (A) / as he has again committed mistakes in answering it, (B) / in spite of repeated corrections. (C) / No error. (D)

7. It never occurred to me (A) / that I should have sent my application (B) / through the proper channel. (C) / No error. (D)

8. I am one of those (A) / that cannot describe (B) / what I have not seen. (C) / No error. (D)

9. Before men came, there were only animals; (A) / and before the animals, there was a time when (B) / no kind of life existed on the earth. (C) / No error. (D)

10. The students who were involved in communal disturbances (A) / were asked to leave the hostel (B) / with bag and baggage. (C) / No error. (D)

**VII Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. (10x1=10)**

**Passage – I**

One of the most mysterious, best preserved, least known and most remarkable archaeological spectacles in the world is the immense complex of geometrical symbols, giant ground-drawings of birds and animals, and hundreds of long, ruler-straight lines, some right across mountains, which stretch over 1200 square miles of the tablelands at Nazca. It was first revealed to modern eyes in 1926 when three explorers looked down on the desert from a hillside at dusk and briefly saw a Nazca line highlighted by the low slanting rays of the sun. But it was not until the Peruvian Air force took aerial photographs in the 1940s that the full magnificence of the panorama was apparent. It was as if a dozen deserted airports were spread out across the plains. Hundreds of what looked like ‘landing strips’ for aircraft were revealed. Among the many abstract patterns were a giant spider, a monkey, a shark, reptiles and flowers, all drawn on the ground on a huge scale.

1. The ‘remarkable archaeological spectacles’ described in the passage are

a) geometrical symbols b) huge ground drawings

c) Nazca tablelands d) deserted airports.

2. The initial view of the spectacle was not clear because

a) it was seen from a hill side b) it was seen from aircrafts

c) it was seen in the evening d) it was offset by rays of the sun

3. The aerial photographs

a) failed to reveal anything significant about the spectacle

b) revealed a distorted view of the spectacle

c) revealed as much as was already known about the spectacle

d) revealed the full magnificence of the spectacle

4. In the passage, the spectacle has been compared with

a) out of use airports b) animals and flowers

c) table lands d) hills and mountains

5. The spectacle presented abstract images of

a) human beings b) hills and mountains

c) landing strips d) birds, animals and flowers

**Passage – II**

At a time when we are enjoying longer, more healthful lives, ominous headlines announce: ‘Researchers Tie Aluminium to Alzheimer’s Disease’ and ‘Coffee Linked to Cholestrol Rise’. As a result of alarming and sometimes ambiguous bulletins, minor health worries often become manor threats, and speculations about disease prevention become ‘proven’ cures. Part of the problem is that the media often trumpet questionable research findings as major medical breakthroughs. In 1985, three French scientists told reporters at a press conference that the drug Cyclosporine appeared to halt the growth of the AIDS virus. They based the announcement on their observation of two AIDS patients treated for eight days. Never mind that no actual study had been done; for the media, the announcement was enough, and the story became front-page news around the world. Unfortunately, one of the patients died within days, Cyclosporine was no miracle cure.

6. According to the writer, a lot of present day medical research is

a) sound and dependable b) utterly unconvincing

c) of questionable merit d) of no value at all

7. The undue publicity given to such research

a) has no impact on people’s lives in general

b) adds to people’s worries and gives them false hopes

c) fills people’s lives with death and destruction

d) makes people aware of the diseases

8. The role of the media has been

a) to make people aware of possible health hazards

b) to give publicity to questionable research findings

c) to dispel people’s fears about unknown diseases

d) to report major medical discoveries

9. According to some of the research findings, coffee is responsible for the rise in

a) Cyclosporine b) Alzheimer’s disease

c) AIDS d) Cholesterol level

10. The drug Cyclosporine was reported

a) as a treatment for AIDS

b) as having no effect on the treatment of AIDS

c) as accelerating the growth of AIDS

d) as being responsible for the death of two AIDS patients.

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

When you sit in our local cinema enjoying the film that is flashing on the screen in front of you, do you ever think of how films are made? Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people may have spent a year or even longer, working very hard to produce a film which lasts a mere hour or two. Film making is nowadays a very big and complicated industry, involving large sums of money and occupying many hundreds of skilled technicians as well as actors and actresses. What happens when a film company decides to shoot a film? There must, of course, be a story. This may be based on a novel or a play, or it may be specially written for the film. From the story, whatever it is, a shooting script has to be prepared, which shows all the scenes, the order in which they are to be photographed or shot, the way the actors are to speak and move, the position of the cameras for each scene, and so on. Then the producer and a director are appointed. The producer engages the actors and actresses, decides which scenes are to be taken in the studio and which outside or on ‘location’, and makes all the preliminary preparations. The director is the man who tells the actors what to do, and shows them how to act each scene. It is his job to interpret the script and translate the author’s words and instructions into a series of living scenes.

**IX Write an essay in about 400 words. (20 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.

(OR)

1. b) Education is recognized as vital to the future of any society in today's world. Governments throughout the world should make education compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 15. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

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