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**II Semester B.Sc./B.C.A./B.Sc. (FAD)/B.V.A.(All Science Courses) Degree
Examination, May/June - 2026**

ENGLISH

**Generic English (Language English-II) (Lingua Franca - II)
(NEP Scheme Repeaters)**

Time : 2½ Hours**Maximum Marks : 60****Instructions to Candidates:**

1. Answer questions from all the Sections.
2. Mention the Question Numbers correctly.

SECTION - A**(Work Book)****I. Read the following passage and answer the questions:****(5×1=5)**

Habits are the small, repeated actions that gradually shape our behaviour and identity. Scientists describe a habit as a three-step loop: cue, routine, and reward. The cue is a trigger that tells the brain to begin a behaviour. The routine is the action itself, and the reward is the benefit that reinforces the habit. For example, hearing your alarm in the morning (cue) may lead you to check your phone (routine), which gives you stimulation or updates (reward).

Researchers suggest that habits develop because the brain is always looking for ways to save effort. Once a behaviour becomes automatic, the brain doesn't have to think much about it, allowing you to focus on more complex tasks. This efficiency is helpful for building positive habits like studying regularly, exercising, or reading. However, the same process can also strengthen negative habits such as procrastination or excessive screen time. The good news is that habits can be changed. The key is to keep the cue and reward the same while altering the routine. If stress is your cue and relaxation is your reward, you can replace unhealthy routines like junk food with healthier ones like a short walk or deep breathing. Over time, the brain learns the new pattern. Understanding how habits work empowers students to take control of their daily actions and build a lifestyle that supports long-term success.

1. The three main parts of the habit loop are cue, _____ and _____
2. Why does the brain develop habits?





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3. Give an example of a cue as mentioned in the passage.
4. According to the passage, how can a habit be changed.
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

II. Answer any Five of the following:

(5×1=5)

1. Choose the correct synonym for the word given below:

Melancholy

- a) glad
- b) sad
- c) joyful

2. Choose the correct antonym for the word given below:

Gentle

- a) rough
- b) polite
- c) decent

3. Add a suitable affix to the word given in brackets and fill in the blank:
The classical _____ (perform) was a visual treat to the audience.

4. Frame two sentences using the given homonym:
Bank

5. Fill in the blank with a suitable homophone given in the sentence:
There was a crack on her right _____ (heal/heel).

6. Frame a sentence using the following collocation:
Have a dream.

III. Do as directed:

(3×1=3)

1. Where there is _____ will there is a way. (Fill in the blank with a suitable article).
2. The East India Company was established _____ the year 1600. (Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition).
3. I was asked to _____ (cut) a cake on my birthday. (use the correct form of the verb).



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3. Who thought that love for English betrayed a colonial mindset in the article 'A Question of English'?
4. What virtue does Devadatta represent?
5. Where does the story of Hayavadana take place?
6. Why does Oberon play a trick on Titania in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?

XI. Answer any One of the following in about a page: (1×5=5)

1. Describe Shashi Tharoor's views on impact of two World Wars on the Indian economy.
2. Narrate the story of Hayavadana's parents.
3. Explain the attitude of the craftsman to the ladies in "A Midsummer Night's Dream".

XII. Answer any One of the following in about two pages: (1×10=10)

1. Analyse how Shashi Tharoor builds his arguments for reparations to India in "Britain Does Owe Reparations".
 2. Critically comment on the transformation in the understanding of talent in our present society, with reference to the poem 'Celebrity'.
 3. Bring out the significance of the opening scene in the play 'Hayavadana'.
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