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I Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.C.A./B.Com./B.H.M./B.V.A./B.Sc.(FAD&IDD)

Degree Examination, March/April - 2022

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH

Spectrum - I

Paper : 1

(CBCS Scheme Repeaters 2019)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Instructions to the Candidates:

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Write the correct question number.

I. A. Correct the errors in the following set of sentences. (10×1=10)

1. This novel are written by Swarna.
2. Neither he nor she are attending the program.
3. The child was nursed by mother.
4. Pictures are been painted by her.
5. She goes to the college every day.
6. Kangchenjunga is a highest peak in India.
7. There is heavy snowfall on valley.
8. He returned for his room and pulled out a great dusty book.
9. She visited Bangalore tomorrow.
10. India achieves freedom in 1947.

B. Read the following passage and answer the questions below : (5×1=5)

The Indian Army is the land - based branch and the largest component of the Indian Armed Forces. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Army, and it is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff (COAS), who is a four - star general. Two officers have been conferred with the rank of field marshal, a five - star rank, which is a ceremonial position of great honour. The Indian Army originated from the

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armies of the East India Company, which eventually became the British Indian Army, and the armies of the princely states, which finally became the national army after independence. The units and regiments of the Indian Army have diverse histories and have participated in a number of battles and campaigns across the world, earning a large number of battle and theatre honours before and after Independence.

The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security and national unity, defending the nation from external aggression and internal threats, and maintaining peace and security within its borders. It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural calamities and other disturbances, like Operation Surya Hope, and can also be requisitioned by the government to cope with internal threats. It is a major component of national power alongside the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force. The army has been involved in four wars with neighbouring Pakistan and one with China. Other major operations undertaken by the army include : Operation Vijay, Operation Meghdoot and Operation Cactus. Apart from conflicts, the army has conducted large peace time exercises like Operation Brasstacks and Exercise Shoorveer, and it has also been an active participant in numerous United Nations peacekeeping missions including those in : Cyprus, Lebanon, Congo, Angola, Cambodia, Vietnam, Namibia, El Salvador, Liberia, Mozambique and Somalia.

The Indian Army has a regimental system, but is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands, with the basic field formation being a division. It is an all - volunteer force and comprises more than 80% of the country's active defence personnel. It is the 2nd largest standing army in the world, with 1,237,117 active troops and 960,000 reserve troops. The army has embarked on an infantry modernisation program known as Futuristic Infantry Soldier As a System (F-INSAS), and is also upgrading and acquiring new assets for its armoured, artillery and aviation branches

1. Who is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Army?
2. Indian army has been involved in _____ wars with neighboring countries.
3. Which is the second largest army in the world?
4. Mention any two major operations of Indian Army.
5. When did the Indian Army originate?

C. As a member of an Environmental club write two slogans to stop air pollution.(1×5=5)

(OR)

Write two captions to stop littering public places.



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(5×2=10)

II. A. Answer any five questions in one or two sentences each :

1. Where did the poor peasant go early in the morning?
2. Where did Kali live and who was his companion?
3. Who was Pirrip's sister and whom did she marry?
4. What was the speaker's conflict in writing an article in 'On Habits'?
5. Roman Emperors amuse themselves with _____.
6. What makes the poet happy in Sonnet 29?
7. Mention any two games that the child plays in Grandfather's Holiday.
8. When does the poet think he lost his childhood?

B. Answer any Four questions in about a page each. (4×5=20)

1. Write a note on the changes that overcame the poor Peasant's behavior.
2. Why did public misunderstand Kali's admiration for children and what befell him?
3. Briefly describe Pip's childhood.
4. What is the speaker's hope in Sonnet 29 and why?
5. What does the Poet discover about himself in the poem 'On Childhood'?
6. How does the child enjoy grandfathers Company?

C. Answer any Two questions in not more than two pages. (2×10=20)

1. What is the central theme in Sonnet 29 and how is it significant to the poet?
2. Do you agree that innocence and faith is lost as one gains a sense of individuality and rational thinking. Substantiate your answer with respect to the poem 'Childhood'.
3. How does Robert Lynd distinguish between the excitement of the little girl and the inquisitiveness and interest shown by the adults while choosing places to visit?