[P.T.O.]

U.G. 2nd Semester Examinations 2022

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH (MIL)

Paper Code: 204 ENG - AEC-2 (CBCS)

Full Marks: 40 Time: One Hour

Answer all the questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

Select the right answer out of four options in each question.

Unit - I

1.	Jupi	ter is fifth planet the solar system.
	(A)	the, in
	(B)	a,to
	(C)	a,of
	(D)	the, for
2.	Thre	ee hundred years ago, European established a silk factory in English Bazar.
	(A)	the
	(B)	with
	(C)	an
	(D)	a
3.	The	Taj designed by Ustad Ahmad, an architect of the Emperor Shah Jahan.
	(A)	had
	(B)	have
	(C)	was
	(D)	are

4.	It rain in the last week of this month.
	(A) have
	(B) may
	(C) do
	(D) had
5.	The Rajdhani Express left Katihar Junction before I reached there.
	(A) was
	(B) are
	(C) had
	(D) might
6.	Choose the masculine gender of the noun 'Nun'.
	(A) Maid
	(B) Monk
	(C) Steward
	(D) Servant
7.	Eight stole the ornaments of the palace.
	(A) thiefs
	(B) theifes
	(C) thiebes
	(D) thieves
8.	Which of the following is a coordinating conjunction?
	(A) And
	(B) While
	(C) After
	(D) Because

9.	Find	out the subordinating conjunction from the following.
	(A)	And
	(B)	So
	(C)	If
	(D)	But
10.	In tl	ne word 'REFORMATION', we find
	(A)	No prefix
	(B)	No suffix
	(C)	Only a suffix
	(D)	Both a prefix and a suffix
		Unit - II
11.	Find	I the synonym of the word 'Dubious'.
	(A)	Skeptical
	(B)	Reliable
	(C)	Unambiguous
	(D)	Clear
12.	Whi	ch of the following is the antonym of the word 'Foremost'.
	(A)	Important
	(B)	Hindmost
	(C)	Mature
	(D)	Disposed
13.	"Oil	your own machine." The word 'oil' in this sentence has been used as
	(A)	Preposition
	(B)	Adjective
	(C)	Verb
	(D)	Adverb

14.	used as		
	(A)	Adjectives	
	(B)	Adverbs	
	(C)	Conjunctions	
	(D)	Nouns	
15.		um unable to bear the pain of the injury inflicted by a bear." The uses of the word 'his sentence is an example of —	bear'
	(A)	Synonym	
	(B)	Antonym	
	(C)	Allophone	
	(D)	Homograph	
16.	"Tel	ll me a tale about a tail." Here, the words 'tale' and 'tail' present an example of	
	(A)	Homology	
	(B)	Homophone	
	(C)	Homograph	
	(D)	Analogy	
17.	'The	e person who hates marriage' is a	
	(A)	Misogamist	
	(B)	Misogynist	
	(C)	Polygamist	
	(D)	Monogamist	
18.	'The	e study of earth and rocks' is called	
	(A)	Geography	
	(B)	Geology	
	(C)	Zoology	
	(D)	Ecology	то 1
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- 19. Which of the following words collocates with 'chocolate'?
 - (A) Short
 - (B) Grey
 - (C) Fair
 - (D) Dark
- 20. Which of the following is a correct collocation?
 - (A) Burst into melancholy
 - (B) Burst into tears
 - (C) Burst into contemplation
 - (D) Burst into deliberation

Unit - III

Read the following passage and answer the questions 21-30:

Sometimes fate is like a small sandstorm that keeps changing directions. You change direction but the sandstorm chases you. You turn again, but the storm adjusts. Over and over you play this out, like some ominous dance with death just before dawn. Why? Because this storm isn't something that blew in from far away, something that has nothing to do with you. This storm is you. Something inside of you. So all you can do is give in to it, step right inside the storm, closing your eyes and plugging up your ears so the sand doesn't get in, and walk through it, step by step. There's no sun there, no moon, no direction, no sense of time. Just fine white sand swirling up into the sky like pulverized bones. That's the kind of sandstorm you need to imagine.

And you really will have to make it through that violent, metaphysical, symbolic storm. No matter how metaphysical or symbolic it might be, make no mistake about it: it will cut through flesh like a thousand razor blades. People will bleed there, and you will bleed too. Hot, red blood. You'll catch that blood in your hands, your own blood and the blood of others.

And once the storm is over you won't remember how you made it through, how you managed to survive. You won't even be sure, in fact, whether the storm is really over. But one thing is certain. When you come out of the storm you won't be the same person who walked in. That's what this storm's all about.

21.	"In	this passage, the storm is not real, but imaginary." This statement is
	(A)	False
	(B)	True
	(C)	Uncertain
	(D)	Neither true nor false
22.	"So	meone is really wounded with a thousand razor blades." This statement is
	(A)	False
	(B)	True
	(C)	Uncertain
	(D)	Neither true nor false
23.		ange the statements chronologically: i. The storm adjusts; ii. You change the direction; You play out this game over and over; iv. The storm chases you; v. You turn again.
	(A)	v, iv, iii, ii, i
	(B)	i, iii, ii, iv, v
	(C)	ii, iv, v, i, iii.
	(D)	iv, i, iii, v, ii.
24.	··	you won't be the same person who walked in." Here the author speaks of one's change
	(A)	from life into a storm
	(B)	from a storm into life
	(C)	from sand to storm
	(D)	from innocence to experience
25.	"Th	is storm is you." — Why does the author say this?
	(A)	Because, one has to struggle and survive in nature
	(B)	Because, one has to dance with death
	(C)	Because, one has to destroy others
	(D)	Because, one has to float like sands [P.T.O.]

26.	The	word 'metaphysical' here means
	(A)	Astrological
	(B)	Astronomical
	(C)	Surreal
	(D)	Transcendental
27.	The	passage is addressed to the
	(A)	First person
	(B)	Second person
	(C)	Third person
	(D)	Mankind
28.	Fino	d out the noun form of the word 'ominous'
	(A)	Omnibus
	(B)	Omnipotent
	(C)	Omen
	(D)	Amnesty
29.	In tl	he phrase 'pulverized bones', the word 'pulverized' is a
	(A)	present participle
	(B)	past participle
	(C)	gerund
	(D)	past tense form
30.	_	at's the kind of sandstorm you need to imagine. "In this sentence, 'you need to imagine'
	(A)	Relative clause
	(B)	Noun clause
	(C)	Adverbial clause
	(D)	Complementary [P.T.O.]

Unit - IV

Read the following passage and answer the questions 31-40

You may write me down in history With your bitter, twisted lies, You may trod me in the very dirt But still, like dust, I'll rise.

You may shoot me with your words, You may cut me with your eyes, You may kill me with your hatefulness, But still, like air, I'll rise.

Out of the huts of history's shame

I rise

Up from a past that's rooted in pain

I rise

I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,

Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

Leaving behind nights of terror and fear

I rise

Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear

I rise

Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,

I am the dream and the hope of the slave.

I rise

I rise

I rise.

31.	"The note in this extracted poem is resilient." This statement is	
	(A)	True
	(B)	False
	(C)	Uncertain
	(D)	Neither true nor false
32.	"Th	e poem represents the voice of the downtrodden people." This statement is
	(A)	False
	(B)	True
	(C)	Uncertain
	(D)	Neither true nor false
33.		ange the statements chronologically: i. But, I'll rise; ii. You may kill me; iii. You may shoot iv. You may cut me.
	(A)	iv, iii, ii, i
	(B)	ii, iv, i, iii.
	(C)	iii, iv, ii, i
	(D)	iv, i, iii, ii
34.	The	theme of the poem is
	(A)	The deep love of the speaker for someone who has betrayed
	(B)	A familial conflict
	(C)	A personal revenge
	(D)	A strong protest of the downtrodden against the oppression
35.		lines "Out of the huts of history's shame/I rise" and "Bringing the gifts that my ancestors e" suggest that the poem raises
	(A)	Racial issues
	(B)	Academic issues
	(C)	Issues relating to beautification
	(D)	Environmental issues [P.T.O.]

36.	The	first line of the poem suggests that
	(A)	History narrates true facts
	(B)	History reveals the real lives of the kings
	(C)	History can be fabricated
	(D)	History always gives us puzzling stories about the past
37.	The	rhetorical repetition of the expression "I rise" gives the whole poem
	(A)	A negative effect
	(B)	An emphatic effect
	(C)	A sad effect
	(D)	A sadistic tone
38.	The	expression "You may trod me" is
	(A)	grammatically correct
	(B)	poetic license
	(C)	an error of judgment
	(D)	a violation of literary rules
39.	"Lea	aving behind nights of terror and fear/I rise." It is a type of
	(A)	simple sentence
	(B)	compound sentence
	(C)	complex sentence
	(D)	relative clause
40.	In tl	ne expression "rooted in pain", the word 'root' can be used both as
	(A)	A preposition and a verb
	(B)	An adverb and a verb
	(C)	A noun and an adjective
	(D)	A noun and a verb