

**The English and Foreign Languages University
Hyderabad - 500605**

BA Honours English Model Paper - 2014

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 2hrs

Admit Pass No.

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Name

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Write your name in CAPITAL LETTERS

Signature of the Candidate

Signature of the Invigilator

General Instructions

1. Write your name and Admit Pass number in the boxes above.
 2. Write your Admit Pass number in the OMR answer sheet without fail.
 3. Read the instructions in the OMR sheet carefully before proceeding.
 4. Answer ALL QUESTIONS in the OMR sheet only.
 5. Shade your answers in pencil first and finally with a blue/black ball point pen. Do not cross out or use white ink to cancel a shaded answer.
 6. This test booklet has 3 parts (1, 2, and 3).
 7. The paper carries a maximum of 100 marks.
 8. You have **two hours** to complete all 3 parts of the test.
 9. You should return this question paper along with the OMR sheet.
 10. You may do rough work on the last sheet of the booklet; no extra sheets will be provided.
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DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

9. The operation was expected ----- by then.

- A. to be completed
- B. to have been completed
- C. to have completed

10. ----- her gaze at once fell on the cradle.

- A. Opening the door,
- B. On opening the door,
- C. As Sharada opened the door,

Section B: Vocabulary

Read the following passage and choose the most suitable word/phrase from those given below, to fill the blanks in the passage. 10 X 1 = 10 marks

Man is a rational animal – so at least I have been told. Throughout a long life, I have looked diligently for evidence in favour of this statement, but so far I have not had the good fortune to come across it, though I have searched in many countries spread over three continents. **11** the contrary, I have seen the world plunging continually further into madness. I have seen great nations, **12** leaders of civilization, led astray by preachers of bombastic nonsense. I have seen cruelty, persecution, and superstition increasing **13**, until we have almost reached the point where praise of rationality is held to mark a man as an old fogey regrettably surviving from a bygone age. All this is depressing, but gloom is a useless emotion. In order to escape from it, I have been driven to study the **14** with more attention than I had formerly given to it, and have found, as Erasmus found, that folly is perennial and yet the human race has survived. The follies of our own times are easier to bear when they are seen against the background of past follies. In what follows I shall mix the sillinesses of our day with those of former **15**. Perhaps the result may help in seeing our own times in perspective, and as not much worse than other ages that our ancestors lived through without ultimate disaster.

In the matter of race, there are different beliefs in different societies. Where monarchy is firmly established, **16** are of a higher race than their subjects. Until very recently, it was universally believed that men are congenitally more intelligent than women; even so enlightened a man **17** Spinoza decides against votes for women on this ground. Among white men, it is held that white men are by nature superior to men of other colours, and especially to black men; in Japan, on the contrary, it is thought that yellow is the **18** colour.

All this is, of course, pure nonsense, known to be such by everyone who has studied the subject. In every national or racial group there are **19** children and stupid children. It is not likely that, in the United States, coloured children will develop as successfully as white children, because of the stigma of social inferiority; but in so far as congenital ability can be detached from environmental influence, there is no clear distinction among different groups. The whole conception of superior races is merely **20** generated by the overweening self-esteem of the holders of power.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 11. | A. At | B. On | C. For |
| 12. | A. respectively | B. future | C. formerly |
| 13. | A. by leaps and
bounds | B. by the same
token | C. by the thousands |
| 14. | A. future | B. present | C. past |
| 15. | A. centuries | B. decades | C. people |
| 16. | A. autocrats | B. ministers | C. kings |
| 17. | A. like | B. as | C. such |
| 18. | A. best | B. worst | C. good |
| 19. | A. imaginative | B. clever | C. dull |
| 20. | A. a myth | B. an idea | C. a reality |

Section C: Reading

Read the following texts (Passage 1 and Passage 2) and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1 5 X 1 = 5 marks

Tawang

Getting There

Nearest airport: **Tezpur** (345km away). There are daily flights from Kolkata to Tezpur. From there you can drive down to Tawang. From other cities, fly to Guwahati which is 413km from Tawang. Pawan Hans operates a daily helicopter service between Guwahati and Tawang. Book ahead because there are only a few seats every day.

Accommodation

GakyiKhang Zhang Hotel (from Rs 1,200) offers stunning views of Tawang monastery. Other budget hotels are **Hotel NEFA** (from Rs 700), **Hotel Buddha** (from Rs 1,000), **The Circuit House** (Rs 300). The **Tourist Lodge** (from Rs 500) offers pretty views of the landscape.

Sightseeing

Natural Attractions: the **Tsachu hot spring**. **Banggajanglelake** is famous for its beauty and for stories of mysterious lights and figures. Visit the **ShongaTseirlake** with bare trees submerged in the water during summer and surrounded by frozen ice during winter.

The Buddhism trail: Visit **Bumla**, the snow-covered Indo-China border at a height of over 16,000 ft above msl, to see the 14th Dalai Lama's route from Tibet to Tawang in 1959. The **Tawang Monastery**, founded

in 1681, is the second-largest Buddhist monastery in Asia.

The patriot's trail: Visit three war memorials: **Jaswantgarh**, on the way to Tawang, and a memorial to the 1962 battle of **Nurongneng**; the **SubedarJoginderSingh War Memorial** on the way to Bumla; and the **Tawang War Memorial** with its 40-foot stupa in memory of the 2,420 soldiers who died in the 1962 Sino-Indian war.

Food

Most restaurants offer a **variation of Assamese cuisine** – rice with lightly spiced fish preparations. The Monpas, unfortunately, still have not found a way to market their simple but nutritious food. Try out the momos and thukpa. Other typical dishes include zan eaten with sir-kyong-pa, a thick fermented cheese fried in butter. These can be found only in **small eateries** outside the town.

Shopping

- * **Sling-bags**, soft handmade **woollen carpets**, blankets, and small tents made from yak hair. Monpa hats made of yak's felt and crushed crab apples.
- * Envelopes and writing pads made from **handmade paper**
- * For the art aficionado, there are **thangka paintings** that are special to the region.

21. You are travelling to Tawang from Chennai. Your flight from Chennai is via Kolkata. To reach Tawang, you will have to take-----
- A. one flight and then travel by helicopter.
 - B. two flights and then travel by road.
 - C. one flight and then travel by road.
22. You can afford to spend between Rs. 500 and Rs. 800 per day for accommodation. You would like a room with a view. Your best choice would be-----
- A. the Circuit House.
 - B. the Hotel NEFA.
 - C. the Tourist Lodge.
23. If you like to visit places that are spooky, then go to-----
- A. Banggajanglake.
 - B. ShongaTseirlake.
 - C. Tsachu hot spring.
24. Traditional Monpa food is-----
- A. popular and easily available in hotels all over Tawang.
 - B. not easily available and is found only in tiny hotels outside Tawang.
 - C. available only in specific hotels in Tawang.
25. If you want to buy things that are typical of the region, you must buy-----
- A. thanka paintings.
 - B. Monpa hats.
 - C. stationery items.

Passage2

5 x 2 = 10 marks

In 1998 one word became unexpectedly chic in Japan - kechi. Earlier, it used to be used in a critical way, but that year it came to be regarded as a compliment, an attribute of the highest virtue. For Japanese housewives, office workers, teenagers and grannies, it was cool to be kechi.

The reason was Japan's prolonged recession which had seen unemployment reach record highs, banks and famous companies collapse and the yen lose its value. But perhaps the most serious effect of the recession in the long-term was that the Japanese people had completely lost confidence in the country's ability to recover. It brought their kechi instincts to the fore. Everyone was frantically saving money. It had always been a national strong point, but in that year it became a high art.

One housewife stood out from the crowd of super savers - Eriko Yamazaki. She spent just \$75 a month to feed her family of four. She had saved so much she would be able pay off her \$150,000 mortgage in just 5 years. The family's only income was her husband's monthly salary of around \$3,800 after tax.

How did she do it? She never bought vegetables but grew everything at home. She went shopping by bicycle to save on bus fares. She shopped in the evening when many shops sold food at discounted rates, made her own ice cream, dried her own fish, and saved rainwater to wash the car. In winter they only heated one room in their apartment. She never bought washing powder because she got that as a thank you gift from the newspaper she bought. But according to Eriko she was not a miser, she was just frugal.

The government was desperate for the public to start spending again. The following year, it decided to give families with children and the elderly about \$150-worth of shopping vouchers in the hope that it would spark a consumer boom. But most people said they would simply save their own money and use the coupons for daily necessities.

But the miserly mania could not be bought off so easily. My favourite money saving method came from Nagoya, the capital of consumption in Japan. Nagoya had the most expensive subway system in the country, but pensioners got free passes. So families sent granny to the shops by subway to get the evening bargains, and thereby saved at least \$3 a day in fares. Now that's what I call *kechi*.

26. It was desirable to be '*kechi*' because it was-----
- A. fashionable to be so.
 - B. the need of the hour.
 - C. a part of their culture.
27. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A. Eriko Yamazaki had perfected the art of saving money.
 - B. The period of recession in Japan lasted longer than expected.
 - C. People were optimistic that the country's economy would revive soon.
28. The word *it* in the phrase '*...it would spark a consumer boom,*' refers to-----
- A. the incentive provided by the government.
 - B. the tendency of families to spend money.
 - C. the desire to buy things without spending money.

29. When the author says, *Now that's what I call kechi*, he is being-----

- A. sarcastic.
- B. playful.
- C. humorous.

30. A suitable title for this passage is-----

- A. Kechi – the in thing.
- B. Fighting the miserly mania.
- C. The Queen of Kechi.

Section D: Writing

The first (S1) and last (S4) sentences of a paragraph are given. Decide which among P, Q and R can be the second (S2) and third (S3) sentences. Choose their order of occurrence from the choices given. 5 X 2 = 10 marks

31.

S1: Bhadaru from Juggar, a village near Shimla, is 127 years old.

S2:

S3:

S4: On the contrary, he is still committed to democracy and has not missed a single poll so far; he has been voting since 1952.

P: Though there is no proof regarding his age, the EC's roll counts Bhadaru as the oldest voter not just in Himachal Pradesh, but in the entire country.

Q: You would think that having seen so much of the world would have left him disillusioned.

R: He has seen it all – the rise and fall of the British, the growth of Indian democracy, arrival of computers, globalization... you name it and the man has been witness to it.

- A. PR
- B. RQ
- C. QP

32.

S1: For children of Narela Hanumanth Village in Bhopal, river crossing is no sport; it is their everyday route to school.

S2:

S3:

S4: Though this is highly risky, the children have no choice as the local administration is yet to give them a safer option.

P: The children walk on one rope while holding onto the other rope which is tied at a height of one metre above the other rope.

Q: Since there is no boat or bridge to cross the river that separates the village school from the village, they have to use two ropes that are tied across the river.

R: They perform this acrobatic, dangerous act every day to get to school.

A. QP

B. RQ

C. PR

33.

S1: Opera has traditionally been considered a high art form since it first came into existence in the late 16th century in Venice.

S2:

S3:

S4: The art form once considered elitist and highbrow, thus became available to more people.

P: In the mid-19th century, however, popular stories from Greek mythology to Shakespeare found their way into operatic compositions and opera came to be accessible to what was the rising middle class.

Q: It is an art form in which singers and musicians perform a dramatic work combining text and musical score, usually in a theatrical setting.

R: But Opera truly became contemporary only in the 20th century when it travelled out of Europe to countries as far as the US and China.

A. PR

B. QP

C. RP

34.

S1: The monsoon is a typical tropical phenomenon in the Indian subcontinent.

S2:

S3:

S4: Then around October, these winds change direction and begin to blow in the northeasterly direction.

P: When they touch the southernmost tip of the Indian peninsula, they split into two branches – the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.

Q: Rain-bearing winds blow in the south west direction from the Indian Ocean towards the Indian land mass from June to September.

R: This is now a land to sea flow – from the subcontinent to the India Ocean, at which point they carry less moisture and bring rain to only certain parts of the subcontinent.

- A. PR
- B. QR
- C. QP

35.

S1: A throwback to the time of dinosaurs, the alligator and its relative, the crocodile have changed little in the last 65 million years.

S2:

S3:

S4: They eat a variety of small prey like fish and turtles, which they snap up and devour whole, while larger prey like wild boars and antelope are dragged below the water's surface and held until they drown and then devoured piece by piece.

P: Both species prefer freshwater lakes, marshes, and swamps, where they are commonly seen floating at the water's surface in anticipation of a fresh meal.

Q: Seriously endangered in the 1950s due to the fashionable coveting its hide, the Chinese alligator has staged a comeback after being placed under legal protection.

R: The Chinese alligator of Eastern Asia and the American crocodile of the South-Eastern US are the only two species to have survived evolution.

- A. QP
- B. PQ
- C. RP

PART 2

Section E: General Knowledge

Choose the correct answer.

10 X 1 = 10 marks

36. The capital city of the Republic of the Sudan is -----
A. Juba.
B. Mogadishu.
C. Khartoum.
37. Who among the following sprinters won the gold medal for 400 metres in London Olympics 2012?
A. James Kirani
B. Usain Bolt
C. Rudisha David
38. Puerto Princesa subterranean river (popularly called the underground river) flows through -----
A. Puerto Rico.
B. Philippines.
C. Venezuela.
39. Which of the following movies won the Oscar for the Best Foreign Language Film in the ceremony held on February 24, 2013?
A. Amour
B. Kon-Tiki
C. Rebelle
40. Who won the Nobel Prize for Economics in 2012?
A. Alvin E. Roth and Lloyd Shapley
B. Michael Spence and George Arkelof
C. Peter A. Diamond and Dale T. Mortensen
41. Who won the Hindu Literary Prize 2012 for the book *Em and the Big Hoom*?
A. KiranNagarkar
B. Jerry Pinto
C. JeetThayil
42. Which of the following is a famous painting by Michael Angelo?
A. The Last supper
B. Creation of Adam
C. The Holy Trinity

43. Who among the following is the architect of New Delhi?
A. Rosa Luxemburg
B. Douglas MacArthur
C. Edwin Lutyens
44. The botanist who coined the term 'gene' is -----
A. Wilhelm Johanssen.
B. Jeff Schell.
C. MarcVan Montagu.
45. 'IAEA' stands for-----
A. Indian Airlines Enforcement Directorate Authority.
B. International Atomic Energy Agency.
C. International Acids and Effervescent (non-biodegradable) Elimination Authority.

Section F: Reasoning

10 X 2 = 20 marks

Choose the correct answer.

46. Which one is the same as Coal, Ebony and Soot?
A. Ash
B. Rust
C. Raven
47. Which one is the same as Daisy, Marigold and Rose?
A. Orange
B. Red
C. Violet
48. Spot the odd one out.
A. Undervalued
B. Understood
C. Underpaid

49. A lady pointing to a woman in a photograph says, "She is the only daughter of my father-in-law". How is the woman related to the lady?

- A. Mother
- B. Aunt
- C. Neither of the above

50. Fruitful : Barren :: Erroneous : -----

- A. Productive
- B. Correct
- C. Pleasant

51. Nation : Antino :: Hungry : -----

- A. Hnugry
- B. Uhngyr
- C. Unhgyr

52. Look at this series: 14, 28, 20, 40, 32, 64, ... What number should come next?

- A. 52
- B. 56
- C. 96

53. Since all swans that I have encountered have been white, it follows that the swans I see when I visit the Bronx Zoo will also be white.

Which of the following most closely parallels the reasoning of the preceding argument?

- A. Some birds are incapable of flight; therefore swans are probably incapable of flight.
- B. Because every society has a word for justice, the concept of fair play must be inherent in the biological makeup of the human species.
- C. Since no medicine I have tried for my allergy has ever helped, this new product will probably not work either.

54. Study the following series: 2, 6, 18, 54, ... What number should come next?

- A. 108
- B. 148
- C. 162

55. Spot the odd one out

- A. Rugged
- B. Ragged
- C. Bagged

PART 3

Section G: Literature

Choose the correct answer.

10 X 1 = 10 marks

56. From which poem are the following lines taken? :

*“For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever”*

- A. A.K. Ramanujan’s ‘A River’
- B. James Reeves’ ‘The Sea’
- C. Alfred Tennyson’s ‘The Brook’

57. Name the Shakespearean play that features a Jewish money-lender Shylock as the villain.

- A. *The Merchant of Venice*
- B. *The Jew of Malta*
- C. *The Taming of the Shrew*

58. “Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.” (Francis Bacon). This sentence is an example of-----

- A. a simile.
- B. a metaphor.
- C. personification.

59. A story in which characters and situations stand for actual historical or political characters and situations or abstract ideas so as to make a point about them is called-----

- A. an allegory.
- B. a parable.
- C. an epic.

60. Name the famous novel by an Indian writer in which Indian political figures are portrayed as characters from the Indian epic *Mahabharata*.

- A. *Midnight’s Children* by Salman Rushdie
- B. *The Great Indian Novel* by ShashiTharoor
- C. *The God of Small Things* by Arundhati Roy

61. Which Indian novelist is popularly known as the Indian Chekov?
- A. R. K. Narayan
 - B. Amitav Ghosh
 - C. Mulk Raj Anand
62. Which of the following is an allegorical novel that criticizes Russian communism?
- a. *War and Peace*
 - b. *Animal Farm*
 - c. *Gulliver's Travels*
63. Which of the following novels features the American Civil War and slavery as its backdrop?
- A. *Catch-22*
 - B. *A Farewell to Arms*
 - C. *Gone With the Wind*
64. Name the first Indian citizen to win the prestigious literary award the Booker Prize.
- A. Salman Rushdie
 - B. Arundhati Roy
 - C. V.S. Naipaul
65. Eric Arthur Blair is a famous writer who wrote under the pseudonym (pen name) -----
- A. George Orwell.
 - B. George Eliot.
 - C. George Bernard Shaw.

5 X 2 = 10 marks

66. A poem of 14 lines that follows a strict rhyme scheme is called a/an-----
- A. ode.
 - B. lyric.
 - C. sonnet.
67. The protagonist of a novel is-----
- A. the main character.
 - B. the narrator.
 - C. the villain.
68. Which of the following is a novel about the partition of India and Pakistan by a Pakistani writer?
- A. *Train to Pakistan*

- B. *Ice Candy Man*
- C. *Waiting for the Mahatma*

69. "His designs were strictly honourable as the saying is: that is, to rob a lady of her fortune by marriage." (Henry Fielding, *Tom Jones*)

The above line is an example of-----

- A. irony.
- B. allusion.
- C. symbolism.

70. The term 'utopian fiction' is used to refer to novels that depict-----

- A. the creation of an imaginary society.
 - B. the creation of a degraded society.
 - C. the creation of an ideal society .
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