

**BA ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE
THIRD SEMESTER
COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH - III
BAAG - 307**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 1.30 hrs.

Full Marks: 35

Time: 15 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 10

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 10 = 10

1. To cool one's heels :
 - a. To rest for sometime
 - b. To give no importance to someone
 - c. To remain in a comfortable position
 - d. To be kept waiting for sometime

2. A fool's errand :
 - a. A blunder
 - b. An impossible task
 - c. A useless undertaking
 - d. None of these

3. Swan-song :
 - a. Music as sweet as a song of birds
 - b. A melodious song in praise of someone
 - c. Praise of a woman by her lover
 - d. Last work of a poet or musician before death

4. The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of the sentences from amongst the given choices so as to form a coherent paragraph.
P: The computer took 45 hours of non-stop computation.
Q: The computer was not allowed to learn from experience.
R: This is not really surprising, because with eleven items of clothing the number of possible combinations is given by multiplying 11,10,9,8 and so on, which gives over 39 million combinations.
S: Someone once used the IBM computer to work out the number of ways of getting dressed with eleven items of clothing.
 - a. QSPR
 - b. SRPQ
 - c. SQRP
 - d. SPRQ

5. P: In his first inaugural address he concluded with an eloquent plea: "Ask not what your country can do for you-ask what you can do for your country".
Q: John F. Kennedy, Democratic victor in the election of 1960, was at 43, the youngest man ever to win the presidency.
R: On television, in a series of debates- with opponent Richard Nixon, he appeared able, articulate and energetic.
S: In the campaign, he spoke of moving aggressively into the new decade, for "the New Frontier is here whether we seek it or not".

- a. SPQR
c. RPQS
- b. QRSP
d. QPRS
6. Wily (synonym)
a. Angry
c. Stupid
- b. Wise
d. Cunning
7. Temerity (synonym)
a. Paucity
c. Audacity
- b. Verity
d. Simplicity
8. In each of these questions, a sentence has been divided into four parts and marked a, b, c and d. One of these parts contains a mistake in grammar Idiom or syntax. Identify that part and mark it as the answer.
- a. The only persons in the theatre
c. were the staff of the theatre
- b. on that stormy night
d. and me
9. In each of these questions, a sentence has been divided into four parts and marked a, b, c and d. One of these parts contains a mistake in grammar Idiom or syntax. Identify that part and mark it as the answer.
- a. Sunita is more talkative than
c. he is not afraid of the teacher
- b. anybody in the class because
d. who is his own brother
10. In each of these questions, a sentence has been divided into four parts and marked a, b, c and d. One of these parts contains a mistake in grammar Idiom or syntax. Identify that part and mark it as the answer.
- a. There is only the banana
c. so let us go to the market
- b. and one apple in the refrigerator
d. and buy some more fruits

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(Descriptive)

Time : 1 Hr. 15 Mins.

Marks : 25

[Answer question no.1 & any two (2) from the rest]

1. You are a resident of Sunrise Apartments, Six Mile, Guwahati. Your residential area is flooded with roadside dwellers who are deprived of the basic civic amenities like light, public toilets and bathrooms. Write a letter to the Editor of The Hindu, highlighting the problems of these roadside dwellers, and also the problems posed by them to the public. Give suggestions for improvement. 5

2. Make a Précis of the following passage in about one-third of its length. Do not give a title to it. The Précis should be written in your own words. 10

The relationship between religion and science has long been a subject of contemplation and debate. The dichotomy often presented is that "Religion is a culture of faith, and Science is a culture of doubt." This statement encapsulates the perceived distinctions in epistemological approaches between these two realms of human understanding.

Religion, traditionally characterized as a culture of faith, relies on belief systems grounded in sacred texts, divine revelations, and the authority of religious leaders. The faithful accept these doctrines as truth, guided by a profound trust in the wisdom and sanctity of their religious traditions. The strength of religious convictions often lies in the unwavering faith that transcends empirical evidence, providing a moral compass and a sense of purpose.

Contrastingly, science operates within a culture of doubt. The scientific method emphasizes skepticism, experimentation, and the continuous questioning of hypotheses. Scientific knowledge evolves through the rigorous examination of empirical evidence, subjecting theories to relentless scrutiny. Scientists embrace doubt as a tool for refining understanding, recognizing that no theory is immune to revision in the face of new data. This dynamic process has fueled the incredible progress of human knowledge and technological advancement.

While this dichotomy is useful for conceptual clarity, the relationship between faith and doubt is more nuanced in practice. Increasingly, individuals are exploring ways to reconcile their religious beliefs with scientific principles, finding harmony rather than conflict. Some argue that science and religion address different aspects of human experience: science providing explanations for the 'how' of the natural world, while religion addresses the 'why' and the moral dimensions of human existence.

However, the intersection of faith and doubt is not without tension. Instances where religious dogma conflicts with established scientific facts can create cognitive dissonance for individuals navigating both realms. The challenge lies in fostering a dialogue that encourages mutual respect and understanding between these seemingly disparate cultures.

In conclusion, the dichotomy between faith in religion and doubt in science serves as a useful framework for understanding the epistemological differences between these two realms. While each has its distinct methodologies and ways of knowing, the evolving discourse suggests that a rigid separation is not the only option. The dialogue between faith and doubt can lead to a richer understanding of the complexities of human existence, offering the potential for a more nuanced and integrated world-view. As humanity continues to explore the frontiers of knowledge, the synthesis of faith and doubt may pave the way for a more harmonious coexistence of these essential facets of the human experience. *(word count:418)*

3. Write a paragraph on the following topic: *(200-250 words)* 10
"Thinking Is Like A game. It does not begin unless there is an opposition team."
4. Write a paragraph on the following topic: *(200-250 words)* 10
"The enemy of stability is complacency."
5. Write a paragraph on the following topic:*(200-250 words)* 10
"In India Agriculture and the Farmer are both the victims of Narrow Political Vision."

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