



FEG - 01

(BDP)

સ્નાતક પદવી અભ્યાસક્રમ

(Bachelor's Degree programme)

D

સ્વાધ્યાય કાર્ય

ઓગષ્ટ -2008

પાઠ્યક્રમ : **FEG - 01**

O

શીર્ષક : FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENGLISH

A

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ નિયત સમય મર્યાદામાં બધા જ સ્વાધ્યાયકાર્ય અભ્યાસકેન્દ્ર પર જમા કરાવવા તેમજ મુલ્યાંકન થયા બાદ TMA (સ્વા-1 અને સ્વા-2) મુલ્યાંકન પત્રક સાથે અભ્યાસકેન્દ્ર પરથી અવશ્ય પરત લેવું.

ડૉ. બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી

આર. સી. ટેકનિકલ ઈન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ કેમ્પસ, ગુજરાત હાઈકોર્ટ સામે,
સરખેજ- ગાંધીનગર હાઈવે રોડ, સોલા, અમદાવાદ-380060.

B

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સ્વાધ્યાયકાર્ય :- 1

અભ્યાસક્રમ કોડ :- FEG

પાઠ્યક્રમ કોડ :- FEG - 01

સ્વાધ્યાય કાર્ય :- FEG-01/AST-01/TMA-1/2008

કુલ ગુણ :- 100

- 1 Read the passage below, and answer the questions that follow.

My father died when I was ten, for the next few years books became a scarce commodity in my life, for my mother and stepfather were not great readers. In my rather lonely early. I was to discover that books could be good friends, reliable companions, and I seized upon almost any printed matter that came my way, whether it was a girl's classic like Little Women or a Hotspur or Champion comic. or a detective story, or The Naturalist on the River Amazon by Henry Walter Bates. The only books I balked at reading were collections of (amazing how often they turned up on thus early years) and self-improvement books, since I hadn't the slightest desire to improve myself in any way.

I think it all began in that forest rest-house in the Swanlike Hills, a sub-tropical range cradling the Don valley in northern India. Here my stepfather and his gun-toting friends were given to hunting birds and animals that roamed those forests. He was a poor shot. So he cannot really be blamed for the absence of wild-life today; but he did his best to exterminate every creature that came within his sights.

On one of these shaker trips, we were staying in a rest-house near the Tamil Pass. My stepfather and his friends were 'after tiger' (you were out of fashion if you weren't acerbic game) and set out every mornning with an army of paid villagers to 'beat' the jungle, that is, make enough noise with drums, whistles, tin trampers and empty kerosene tins, to disturb the tiger and drive the unwilling beast into the open where he could conveniently be dispatched. Truly bored by this form of sport, I stayed behind in the rest-house, and in the course of a morning's exploration of the bungalow, discovered a dusty but crowded bookshelf half-hidden in a corner of the back veranda.

Who had left them there? A literary forest officer? A memsahib who had been bored by her husband's camp-fire boasting? Or someone like me who had no enthusiasm for the 'manly' sport of slaughtering wild animals, and brought his library along to pass the time ?

Possibly the poor fellow had gone into the jungle one day, as a gesture towards his more blood-thirsty companions, and been trampled by an elephant or gored

by a wild boar, or (more likely) accidentally shot by one of his companions – and they had taken his remains away and left his books behind. Anyway, there were – a shelf of some fifty volumes, obviously untouched for several years. I wiped the dust off the covers and examined the titles. As my reading taste had not yet formed, I was ready to try anything the bookshelf was varied in its contents – and my own interests have remained equally wide-ranging.

On that fateful bay in the forest rest-house, I discovered two very funny books. One was P.G. Warehouse’s Love among the Chickens, an early Oakridge story and still one of my favorites. The other was The Diary of a Nobody by George and Weldon Ironsmith, who spent more time on the stage than in the study but are now remembered mainly for this hilarious book. It isn’t everyone’s cup of tea. Recently I lent my copy to a Swiss friend, who could see nothing funny about it. Must have it a dozen times; I pick it up whenever I’m feeling low, and on one occasion it even cured me of a peptic ulcer !

1. What does the writer feel about “books”? Why did he feel deprived of books in his early years? (3)
2. From the passage, give one example each of (i) a comic book, (ii) a girl’s classic (iii) a book on natural history (iv) a book of ghost stories, (v) a humorous book (5)
3. Why did many people go “on shaker” when the author was young? (1)
4. What did the writer feel about this of sport? Which words tell you so? (3)
5. Can the writer’s stepfather be blamed for the absence of wildlife in the jungles? Which words tell you so? (2)
6. Describe in about 50 words how the hunters would get the tiger in the open? (3)
7. Why was the writer surprised to find books in the test house? (1)
8. Why does he say the owner of the books must have been “accidentally shot by one of his companions”? Is he serious? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

II Match the phrases in column A with their meanings in Column B (5)

A	B
Reliable	vast variety
Balked	unwilling to do something
Wide ranging	very funny
Eliminate	can be depended upon
Hilarious	to remove

III Fill in the blanks in the following passage using the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets. (8)

Madam was the strong man of the University. He had won his collars in many games and _____ (play) cricket for his province. His performance against a visiting English side _____ (make) him a local hero. He _____ (bring) the other boys with him and would have been the leader of the band except; that he _____ (know) little politics.

And it was Sheer Singh, and not he, who _____ (arrange) the smuggling of rifles and hand grenades from across the frontier. Although Sheer Singh _____ (assumes) the leadership of the group Madam was its backbone. He _____ (be) both Sheer Singh's chief supporter and rival: one whose presence _____ (be) an encouragement and a challenge at the same time.

IV Fill in the blanks with a, an and the (6)
I went for _____ walk, past a small shopping center yesterday evening. On my way, I passed _____ government school and _____ Punjab National Bank _____ orange seller went by with his basket of oranges. I found it _____ interesting little market place. I bought myself samaras and an orange, but by the time I went home, I had _____ stomach ache. Too many samaras, I think.

V Complete the sentences with following modals: must, could, will, Would. Might. (6)

- i _____ I sit down, ma'am ?
- ii He _____ be thirty next month.
- iii You _____ stop at the red sigil.
- iv He said he _____ come next month
- V I _____ climb that tree if I tried
- vi He hasn't worked at all hard, but his luck is such he _____ pass

VI Make column B. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences below with the correct Compound word. (10)

A	B
Governor	father
Grand	man
Land	net
Mesquite	lady
Milk	general

1. You can protect yourself from malaria if you use a _____

2. C. Rajagopalachari was the first _____ of India.
3. My _____ is over seventy five years of age, but he still walks six kilometers a day
4. Mona's _____ is very kind and considerate.
5. Our _____ does not mix water with the milk.
- 6.

VII Write in about 200 words on any one of the topics (20)

- i A living person I admire the most.
- ii The computer revolution its advantages and disadvantages.
- iii Positive thinking often makes the impossible happen.
- iv An encounter with an alike from another plant.

VII In about 200 words, write a conversation between (20)

1. You sister who want to go on a trick and your mother who is Anxious and does not want her to go.

OR

2. Two of your friends who have had a quarrel and are now making up
3. A door to door salesman who is trying to scull some plastic goods, and a housewife.

IX Write a phonetic transcription of the following words and mark the Stressed syllables Atmosphere, environment, destroy, destroy, Acid, polllution. (5)

Assignment-2

I Reds the passage below, and answer the questions that follow.

Many of the people who live in the Oriental region believe that even the lowliest living creature has a soul. This belief, which is shared by Hindus and Buddhists alike, means that in many parts of the region all animals are treated with great respect. In fact, certain animals such as the monkey, the cow, and the peacock are considered sacred in various places, which has led to their careful and strict preservation. All this worked to the advantage of wildlife until recent times Then came the introduction of western technology and population explosion, both of which brought drastic changes.

Modern means of transportation such as the train and the car has meant the destruction of animal environments to make way for tracks and roads. Modern firearms hunting safer and faster and, when used in warfare, caused the slaughter of animals as well as humans. The pressure of increasing numbers of mouths to feed put more and more land under cultivation, destroying the homes of many animals and forest dwellers in particular.

Today, the Oriental region is the worst in the world as far as endangered and nearly extinct animals are concerned. Of the 25 most seriously animals on earth, 10 of them are in southern or Southeast Asia. These include the Indian, Sumatran, and Java rhinoceros, the tiger, the Indian lion, the cooery, and the Tamara.

The cheetah is more than endangered: it is extinct locally, the last three having been killed on the same night in 1948 these sleek, speedy predators, had long been on the decrease, however. Their decimation started eighth their use by the nobility of India to antelopes in packs in the same way that dogs are still loosed today in Britain to hunt foxes and hares. Some princes had packs of several hundred cheetahs which, because they would not breed in captivity, had to be replaced constantly with newly captured ones. The fewer and fewer that remained in the wild had less and less food to live on because their main prey, the blackbuck antelope was also being hunted to the point of extinction.

The Oriental region's three species of rhinoceros were the victims of an enduring popular belief that the use of their horns and other parts of the body could give special powers to people. The horns were and still are thought of as a sexual tonic. In addition, Chinese pharmacists use every part of the rhino in their medicines, including the hide, the meat, various organs, the blood, the bones, and even the urine. A market for the rhinoceros has existed in China for many hundreds of years and arose in other countries as well-at one time in Europe too. Trade reached its peak just before World War all when a rhino was worth almost its weight in gold. The small Sumatran species was easiest to hunt and disappeared the fastest, after having once been widespread throughout Borneo, Sumatra, Burma, Thailand and the Malay peninsula.

The cooery was the last large mammal to be discovered in the world, having come to light only in 1937. Relatively rare to start with, it was found only in two areas of northern Concordia, in eastern Cambodia and in western Vietnam. Much hunted by soldiers who were forced to live off the land during the long guerilla war in the region, the true wild ox is now on the endangered list.

Animals of the Philippines have suffered heavily since the end of World War II mostly because it has proved difficult to enforce the prewar game hunting laws. The Tamara or anuran, a buffalo living only on the inland of Indoor, is one of the most endangered. Although it has become nocturnal in order to escape the many hunters who stalk in for food or sport its numbers have dwindled to about 100. The monkey – eating eagle is still worse off, being near extinction. For some reason, a stuffed specimen of this bird has become a status symbol in the Philippines and it is killed wantonly to supply the demand.

Tow animals that are on the threatened species list partly because of their popularity in zoos are gibbons and orangutans. Unfortunately for both of these members of ape family, hunters have found that the best way to capture a baby is to kill its mother. Without proper care and deprived of their mother’s milk, many babies die before the zoos get them. It has been estimated that, in the case of gibbons, perhaps 100 animals die for every one baby delivered. Now getting rare for another reason connected with human demand is the big-headed tortoise of Thailand and Laos. It is captured in large numbers for sale as pets. The giant frog of Thailand owes its precarious position to still another aspect of human greed: people want its flesh as a delicacy for the dinner table.

1. Why was wildlife preserved in ancient times? (2)
2. Mention three reasons which the writer feels have led to the extinction of many species of animals. (3)
3. Give a brief description of the Cheetah. What has led to its near extinction in India? (5)
4. Where are the following animals found – the coopery, the Tamara, the Monkey Eating Eagle the big-Headed Tortoise? (2)
5. Why is the Oriental Rhinovirus endangered? Give two reasons.
6. State heather the following are true or false.

- I The giant frog is captured because it is sold as a pet.
- Ii The best way to capture a baby gibbon is to kill its mother.
- Iii The Rhino has termed into a night animal to save itself
From the hunters.
- IV The royalty has been involved with the extinction of the cheetah.
- V The Coopery is the last large animal to be discovered on this planet.
- VI The last three Tamara were killed no the same night.

II Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B (10)

A	B
Sacred	no longer existing
Drastic	of the night
Slaughter	varieties
Endangered	lasting
Predator	denied something
Extinct	animal the kills other animals
Enduring	killing
Species	holy
Nocturnal	put in danger
Deprived	strong or violent.

III Use the phrases blow to make Yes-No questions (5)

1. going to school tomorrow (you)
2. meet your brother Vick in Capital restaurant. (we)
3. Mohan and Ajar still fighting.
4. this novel interesting.
5. go to the cinema tomorrow. (you)

IV Us the following phrasal verbs, and fill in the blanks in the passage below. (5)

Done up, work for, lay down, jump at. (Make necessary changes.) in the sentences.

Adjani----- a big multinational company. One day, the his managing Director.

Asked him, "We are going to play a cricket match against Eureka Forbes next Sunday. Would you like to ----- our team?"

Adjani ----- the suggestion it was a good match. Manumit batted and fielded. Well, and by the end of the day, was quite ----- The others in the team went out to dinner, but he went home and -----

V Change the following sentences into indirect speech. (5)

1. He said to me, "Can you speak more slowly?"
2. He Sid to me, "I have not been walking for a month."
3. I said to my father, "Buy me an ice-cream, please."
4. Mother said, "Ana, do your homework."
5. "What a foolish man he is !"She said.

VI Replace the underlined words in the passage below, with one from the given List. Make the required changes in the sentences. – Surgeon, author, architect, Smuggler. Detective. (10)

Amite comes from a large family. His elder sister is a writer of books, while the elder brother is a designer of buildings. Another brother works in a firm where he is an investigator of crime. In fact he became famous lately, by catching a person who had brought things into the country without paying taxes. Amite himself is a doctor who specializes in doing operations.

VII In about 200 words, write a conversation between (20)

1. Mohan who supports capital punishment and Seem who does not.

Or

2. Vive, who thinks money, is the most important thing in life, and Asia who does not agree.

Or

3. Your sister, who wants to join the police service, and your father who does not like the idea,

VIII Write a letter of about 200 words to an Australian friend who is planning to visit you in June – July, for a period of 10 days. Tell him/her what to expect when he/she lands in India, what clothes he/she should carry, and which places he/she should plan on visiting. (20)

IX Mark the stressed syllables in the following passage. (5)

In the latter half of the 20th century, we saw the first concerted effort to explore space. But before this quest is completed, the earth itself may burn away.