



Term End Examination 2024-2025
Programme – B.Sc. Nursing-2024
Course Name – Communicative English
Course Code - ENGL 101
(Semester I)

Full Marks : 50

Time : 2:0 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A
(Multiple Choice Type Question)

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- [illegible]

(viii) How many vowel sounds are there in English?

- a) 12
- c) 24

- b) 8
- d) 20

Group-B
(Long Answer Type Questions)

1 x 10=10

2. Write a character sketch of the narrator in The Night Train at Deoli by Ruskin Bond. (10)

OR

Write a formal letter complaining to your municipality about the condition of the roads and asking for repair. (10)

Group-C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 x 5=20

3. Explain your ideas about the character of the narrator "In The Night Train to Deoli" . (5)

4. Discuss the main themes of the story The Black Cat. (5)

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions: (5)

1) I saw the plane go _____ the hill.

2) She ran _____ the street.

3) Look _____ you leap.

4) I was following _____ her.

5) The cat was hiding _____ the bed.

6. Change the narration of the following: (5)

(i) He said, "I want Mango".

(ii) She said, "What are you doing here?"

iii) They said, "Enough is enough".

(iv) Raj said, "Come over here".

(v) Rita said, "I will go to the market today".

OR

State the meaning and make sentences with the following proverbs: (5)

1) Make hay while the sun shines.

2) Grass is always greener on the other side.

3) Early bird catches the worm.

4) Better late than never.

5) Slow and steady wins the race.

Group-D
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

6 x 2=12

7. Differentiate between Informal and Formal communication. (2)

8. How the narrator treated his wife in the story "The Black Cat" ? (2)

9. Discuss the appearance of the girl in the story Night Train at Deoli. (2)

10. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: I Have a Dream" is a (2)

public speech delivered by American civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963, in which he calls for an end to racism in the United States and calls for civil and economic rights. Delivered to over 250,000 civil rights supporters from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., the speech was a defining moment of the civil rights movement. Beginning with a reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed millions of slaves in 1863, King observes that: "one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free". Toward the end of the speech, King departed from his prepared text for a partly improvised peroration on the

theme "I have a dream", prompted by Mahalia Jackson's cry: "Tell them about the dream, Martin!" In this part of the speech, which most excited the listeners and has now become its most famous, King described his dreams of freedom and equality arising from a land of slavery and hatred. Jon Meacham writes that, "With a single phrase, Martin Luther King Jr. joined Jefferson and Lincoln in the ranks of men who've shaped modern America". The speech was ranked the top American speech of the 20th century in a 1999 poll of scholars of public address. Read the comprehension above and answer: When was the "I have a dream" speech delivered and on what occasion?

11. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: "I Have a Dream" is a (2) public speech delivered by American civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963, in which he calls for an end to racism in the United States and calls for civil and economic rights. Delivered to over 250,000 civil rights supporters from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., the speech was a defining moment of the civil rights movement. Beginning with a reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed millions of slaves in 1863, King observes that: "one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free". Toward the end of the speech, King departed from his prepared text for a partly improvised peroration on the theme "I have a dream", prompted by Mahalia Jackson's cry: "Tell them about the dream, Martin!" In this part of the speech, which most excited the listeners and has now become its most famous, King described his dreams of freedom and equality arising from a land of slavery and hatred. Jon Meacham writes that, "With a single phrase, Martin Luther King Jr. joined Jefferson and Lincoln in the ranks of men who've shaped modern America". The speech was ranked the top American speech of the 20th century in a 1999 poll of scholars of public address. Read the comprehension above and answer: What did Martin Luther King demand through this speech.

12. State any two types of non-verbal communication. (2)

OR

- Define Diagonal Communication. (2)
