Roll No.													
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(C.O.1, Knowledge)

b) is elected, has served

d) has elected, has served



..... the people for many years.

c) elected, served

a) has been elected, has been serving

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY **BENGALURU** SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

MAKEUP EXAMINATION- JAN 2023

Course Code: ENG1001	Date : 25-JAN-2023
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Time: 09.30 AM- 12.30 PM Course Name: Foundational ENGLISH

Max Marks: 100 **Program**: B. Tech Weightage: 50%

Instructions:

	· •	D 1.1	, •	1	1		7	•	1	
1	i) Read the d	านคริกกท	nroneriv	and	answer	accord	ıng.	w	
- 1	٠,	i itema ine	question	property	cirici	CITIBITE	accora	1115	vy.	•

- Question paper consists of 3 parts. (ii)
- Scientific and Non-programmable calculators are permitted. (iii)

			Part A			
Fill th	e blanks with	the right optio	ns. Each quest	tion carries TWO man	rks. (15Qx2M=30M))
1. Son		Metropolitar	cities	India are Kolkata, Ne	ew Delhi, Mumbai and C.O.1, Knowledge)	
	a) the, in	(b) a, on	(c) an, at	(d) the, from		
2. The persor	-	art of	writing letters i	s a must e	every educated (C.O.1, Knowledge)	
	a) the, forc) an, to		b) a, from d) a, of			
3. He	sat shivering sli	ightly, with	same timid l	ookhis face as	s before. (C.O.1, Knowledge)	
	a) a, on c) an, under		b) the, d) a, of	in	(ererr, ranomeage,	
	zations	to save env	rironment being		ation. Many (C.O.1, Knowledge)	
	a) had, was st c) has, strugg	led	b) was, has be d) is, are struc			
5. My car.	cousin as well a	as my uncle	at the sta	ation to meet me. They	me in their (C.O.1, Knowledge)	
	a) was, took c) is, take		b) is, taken d) was taken,	has taken		
6. Mr.	Das	the M.P of the	e constituency	for the second consecu	utive time. He	

a) are, has scored c) has, scored	b) is, score d) were, has scored	(C.O.1, Knowledge)					
8. The boy's mind is diseased and only good herbalist can bring him back his right senses. (C.O.1, Knowledge)							
a) a, to c) the, to	b) the, from d) an, of						
9. Children must learn to stress.	This will prepare them to	challenges. (C.O.1, Knowledge)					
a) cope up with, facec) cope in, undergo	b) cope with, overcome d) cope in with, to face	, 5,					
10. A camera tracks characters like woodcutter leafy forests, across bridges, and up hills and mountains. (C.O.1, Knowledge) a) in, a a) into, an							
c) on, of d) into, the 11. Outlining is a for our writing that can help us to get words down in							
a) framework, an organized fashion	b) activity, creatively						
12. The headings are the of e	each section of the						
a) topic sentence, paragraph c) supporting sentence, passage							
13 from the previous paragraph to the present paragraph.							
a) topic sentence, statement b) transition sentence, smooth bridge							
14 helps us to identify main ideas and topics, and them in a brief and concise manner.							
a) topic, comprehend b) outline, orga	anize						
15. The supporting sentences can contain either or							
a) examples, facts b) word, phrase	Э						
Part B							
Answer all the Questions. Each question	carries EIGHT marks.	(5Qx8M=40 M)					
16. Distinguish between Extensive reading	and Intensive reading.	(C.O.2) [Comprehension]					
17. Explain the process of Listening?	17. Explain the process of Listening? (C.O.2) [Comprehension						
18. What is the difference between Formal and Informal speaking skills? (C.O.2) [Comprehension]							
19. Define Summarizing. What are the steps involved in summarizing? (C.O.2) [Comprehension]							

20. Discuss the skills required to be good at a group discussion.

(C.O.2) [Comprehension]

21. Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions. Each question carries TWO marks. (5x2=10M)

(C.O.2) [Comprehension]

Earn Your Bread By Your Own Physical Labour

Gandhiji prescribed 11 vows for the physical, spiritual and moral upliftment of inhabitants of Sabarmati Ashram. These vows though specifically formulated for the Ashramites, are equally applicable to all. One of the 11 vows was shariririk-shram, physical labour or bread labour. The notion of bread labour emphasises that a man must earn his bread by his own physical labour.

Bread labour does not mean that one has to produce one's own food. It means that everyone has to engage in some kind of physical labour to earn his food. Gandhiji included spinning or weaving, or taking up carpentry or smithery, as part of bread labour. Following him, we may extend the connotation of bread labour to include simple everyday activities like cutting of vegetables, kneading the flour for making chapatis, cooking, cleaning and mopping floors, washing dishes, cleaning the washrooms, washing clothes or any other household work involving physical activity.

Gandhiji was first introduced to the idea of bread labour by Leo Tolstoy. Tolstoy had borrowed it from the Russian writer TM Bondaref. The idea was explained by John Ruskin in his book Unto This Last. According to him, the law of bread labour is based on the Biblical saying, "Earn thy bread by the sweat of they brow." He goes on to say that just as we put our heart and soul into doing any work, we must take delight in pursuing bread labour strenuously. Bread labour as well as other work are not "to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all."

Following him, Gandhiji upheld that, "God created man to work for his food and said that those who ate without physical work were thieves." He compared bread labour with the notion of yajna-sacrifice taught by Krishna to Arjun in the Bhagwad Gita. Gandhi also justifies bread labour on the ground that doctors advise the rich as well as the poor to do physical and breathing exercise daily in one form or the other to keep fit. Bread labour is a kind of physical activity. It is a productive activity which contributes to one's labouring enough for his food. If everyone takes to bread labour, the world would become a much "happier, healthier and more peaceful" place.

Glorifying bread labour does not imply denigrating intellectual work. Gandhiji upholds that the intellectual labour, "often is, infinitely superior to bodily labour, but it never is, or can be a substitute for it, even as intellectual food, though far superior to the grains we eat, never can be a substitute for them Bread labour complements intellectual labour, rather "it improves the quality of the intellectual output."

It is easy for an intellectual worker who is used to working on the table to engage himself in physical work, while it is almost impossible for a physical labourer to "sit at the table and write". In fact, Gandhiji interprets the slogan "Return to the villages" not in what connotes its literal sense, rather by it he means "a definite, voluntary recognition of the duty of bread labour".

- a) Mention one of the 11 vows Gandhiji prescribed to his ashramites. What will enhance in them?
- b) What is extended connotation of bread labour as prescribed by Gandhiji?
- c) Who introduced the concept of bread labour to Gandhiji? Who was the original introducer? Also mention the writer who also referred in his book?
- d) What did Gandhiji compare those who ate without physical work? What does he also compare bread labour with based on the holy book?
- e) "Glorifying bread labour does not imply denigrating intellectual work". How does Gandhiji substantiate this?

22. Prepare an outline on the given topic.

(1Qx10M=10 M)

"Effects of social networking site"

23. Write a paragraph for the following topics. Each paragraph carries FIVE marks.

(2Qx5M=10 M)

- A) Memories of School to College
- B) Books as our Friends

(C.O.2) [Comprehension]