



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY  
BENGALURU  
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**

**MAKEUP EXAMINATION- JAN 2023**

**Course Code:** ENG1001

**Course Name:** Foundational ENGLISH

**Program** : B. Tech

**Date:** 25-JAN-2023

**Time:** 09.30 AM- 12.30 PM

**Max Marks:** 100

**Weightage:** 50%

**Instructions:**

- (i) Read the question properly and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Question paper consists of 3 parts.
- (iii) Scientific and Non-programmable calculators are permitted.

**Part A**

**Fill the blanks with the right options. Each question carries TWO marks. (15Qx2M=30M)**

1. Some of ..... Metropolitan cities ..... India are Kolkata, New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai. (C.O.1, Knowledge)

- a) the, in      (b) a, on      (c) an, at      (d) the, from

2. The knowledge of ..... art of writing letters is a must ..... every educated person. (C.O.1, Knowledge)

- a) the, for      b) a, from  
c) an, to      d) a, of

3. He sat shivering slightly, with ..... same timid look ..... his face as before. (C.O.1, Knowledge)

- a) a, on      b) the, in  
c) an, under      d) a, of

4. Of late, there ..... a growing concern about environmental degradation. Many organizations ..... to save environment being polluted. (C.O.1, Knowledge)

- a) had, was struggled      b) was, has been struggling  
c) has, struggled      d) is, are struggling

5. My cousin as well as my uncle ..... at the station to meet me. They ..... me in their car. (C.O.1, Knowledge)

- a) was, took      b) is, taken  
c) is, take      d) was taken, has taken

6. Mr. Das ..... the M.P of the constituency for the second consecutive time. He ..... the people for many years. (C.O.1, Knowledge)

- a) has been elected, has been serving      b) is elected, has served  
c) elected, served      d) has elected, has served



## Part C

**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 sharirik-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 thy 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]