

This booklet contains 15 printed pages. Question Booklet No. :

**Question Booklet for TDP (General)/(Honours) 1st Semester
Exam., 2018**

**FOUNDATION—I
(ENGLISH)**

Full Marks : 80]

[Time : 3 Hours

Question Booklet SET No. : A

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Read the following INSTRUCTIONS carefully :

1. Use black/blue dot pen only.
2. Fill in the particulars given below in this page.
3. Fill in the particulars (on the Side 1) of the OMR Answer Sheet as per Instructions contained in the OMR Answer Sheet.
4. The SET No. of this Question Booklet is A. Write the SET No. at the specific space provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. There are 80 (eighty) questions in this Question Booklet, each carrying 1 (one) mark.
6. Each question or incomplete statement is followed by 4 (four) suggestive answers—[A], [B], [C] and [D] of which only one is correct. Mark the correct answer by darkening the appropriate circle.
7. Marking of more than one answer against any question will be treated as incorrect response and no mark shall be awarded.
8. Any change in answer made or erased by using solid or liquid eraser will damage the OMR Answer Sheet resulting in rejection of the whole Answer Sheet by the computer. Therefore, do not change or erase once the answer is marked.
9. No part of the Question Booklet shall be detached or defaced under any circumstances.
10. Use of mobile phone, calculator, log table, compass, scale and any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited in the Examination Hall.
11. Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet must be returned to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.
12. Adoption of unfair means in any form or violation of instruction as mentioned in Point No. 10 shall result into expulsion from the entire examination.
13. The candidate must ensure that the Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are signed by the Invigilator.
14. After opening the Question Booklet, check the total number of printed pages and report to the Invigilator in case of any discrepancy.

Roll Number :

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OMR Answer
Sheet No. :

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(As printed in the OMR Answer Sheet)

	Verified and found correct
Full Signature of the Candidate	Signature of the Invigilator with date

Read the passage given below and answer the questions 1 to 10 that follow :

Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray was an eminent Bengali Chemist, Academician and Entrepreneur, and the Father of Chemistry in Modern India. The Royal Society of Chemistry honoured his life and work with the first ever Chemical Landmark Plaque outside Europe. He was the founder of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, India's first pharmaceutical company. He is the author of *A History of Hindu Chemistry from the Earliest Times to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century* (1902).

Ray was born in Raruli-Katipara, a village in the Khulna District of the present day Bangladesh. His father Harish Chandra Ray was a land proprietor. Up to the age of nine, Prafulla Chandra studied in a school in the village. In 1870, his family migrated to Calcutta and Ray and his elder brother were admitted to Hare School. In 1874, while Ray was in the fourth standard, he suffered from a severe attack of dysentery, which hampered his health throughout his life. Due to the severity of the attack, Ray had to postpone his studies for couple of years and return to his ancestral home in the village. However, Ray himself considered this disruption in his studies as a blessing in disguise as it allowed him to read much more widely than what would have been possible within the constraints of school curricula. After recovering from his illness, Ray returned to Calcutta and took admission in Albert School.

In 1879, he passed the Entrance Examination and took admission into the Metropolitan Institution which was established by Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. At that time the Metropolitan Institution had no science classes or laboratories and Ray attended lectures on Physics and Chemistry in the Presidency College as an external student. Here he was specially attracted by the

Chemistry courses of Professor Alexander Pedler. While studying for his BA Examination, he applied for and was awarded in 1882 one of the two Gilchrist Prize Scholarships after an All-India Competitive Examination. Without completing the course for his degree, Prafulla Chandra proceeded to Britain and enrolled in the B.Sc. Programme of Edinburgh University where he studied Physics, Chemistry and Biology amongst other subjects. But Ray did not confine his studies to only natural sciences. He also developed a strong interest in History. After obtaining his B.Sc. degree from Edinburgh University, Ray embarked on his Doctoral Thesis (D.Sc.) in the same University and completed his doctorate in 1887. He was awarded the Hope Prize which allowed him to work on his research for a further period of one year after completion of his doctorate.

Choose the correct answer of the following questions with information from the above text :

1. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray was an eminent
 - [A] Bengali Chemist
 - [B] English Chemist
 - [C] Marathi Chemist
 - [D] Tamil Chemist
2. What happened to him in his fourth standard that made him postponed his studies?
 - [A] He could not pass his annual examination
 - [B] He was inattentive
 - [C] He suffered from a severe attack of dysentery
 - [D] None of the above

3. Where was Prafulla Chandra admitted when he came to Calcutta in 1870?
- [A] Hare School
[B] South Point School
[C] Albert High School
[D] None of the above
4. What is the antonym of eminent?
- [A] Prominent
[B] Imminent
[C] Unknown
[D] Gorgeous
5. Whose 150th Birth Centenary was celebrated along with Rabindranath Tagore in 2010-2011?
- [A] Swami Vivekananda
[B] Acharya Prafulla Chandra
[C] Sri Ramakrishna
[D] None of them
6. The passage is about
- [A] Sarat Chandra Chatterjee
[B] Bankim Chandra
[C] Acharya Prafulla Chandra
[D] Bipin Chandra
7. In the Presidency College, as an external student, he was specially attracted by the Chemistry courses of
- [A] Prof. Alexander Pedler
[B] Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
[C] Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee
[D] Rabindranath Tagore
8. What was the name of the scholarship that Prafulla Chandra got after an All-India Competitive Examination?
- [A] Gilchrist Prize Scholarship
[B] National Talent Search Scholarship
[C] Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar Memorial Scholarship
[D] None of the above
9. Where did Prafulla Chandra obtain his B.Sc. degree?
- [A] Calcutta University
[B] Delhi University
[C] Edinburgh University
[D] None of the above
10. When did he complete his Ph.D.?
- [A] In 1887
[B] In 1878
[C] In 1787
[D] In 1987

Choose the correct option from the following :

11. The goldsmiths in the bazaars of Hyderabad make

- [A] bracelet, amulet and pendant
- [B] wristlet, anklet and ring
- [C] locket, bangles and chain
- [D] rings, bangles and wristband

12. The tunics displayed by the merchants are made of

- [A] white silk
- [B] purple brocade
- [C] crimson velvet
- [D] red chiffon

13. On either side of the river, there are

- [A] hills and mountains
- [B] arid lands
- [C] fields of barley and rye
- [D] fields of paddy

14. Sir Lancelot was a

- [A] squire
- [B] knight
- [C] king
- [D] None of the above

15. The poem, *The Lady of Shalott* is

- [A] an epic
- [B] a lyric
- [C] a ballad
- [D] an ode

16. The lady of Shalott wrote name on the

- [A] lamp
- [B] tree
- [C] car
- [D] boat

17. The poem, *The Road Not Taken* is a reflection on

- [A] dreams of life
- [B] horrors of life
- [C] choice of life
- [D] None of the above

18. In the poem, *The Road Not Taken*, the poet feels that the choices of our life impact our

- [A] present
- [B] past
- [C] future
- [D] None of the above

19. 'Yellow wood' refers to

- [A] a forest of yellow trees
- [B] trees with yellow flowers
- [C] forest in summer season
- [D] autumnal forest

20. Who fixed the bell of Inchcape Rock?

- [A] Abbot of Aberbrothock
- [B] The villagers of the coastal area
- [C] A rich man called Sir Rover
- [D] The King of Scotland

21. The bell on the Inchcape Rock was

- [A] a church bell
- [B] a tourist attraction
- [C] a warning bell for mariners
- [D] a watchtower

22. Sir Ralph the Rover was

- [A] a monk
- [B] a trader
- [C] a pirate
- [D] a wrestler

23. The traveller knocked on the door and called out in *The Listeners* for

- [A] three times
- [B] umpteen times
- [C] twice
- [D] None of the above

24. The traveller in *The Listeners* is said to have

- [A] dark eyes
- [B] eyes covered with dark glasses
- [C] grey eyes
- [D] None of the above

25. In the lone house, there dwelt

- [A] a host of phantom listeners
- [B] a band of weary travellers
- [C] a gang of robbers
- [D] a group of old citizens

26. Who wrote the short story, *The Refugee*?

- [A] K. A. Abbas
- [B] R. K. Narayan
- [C] Rabindranath Tagore
- [D] None of them

27. Where did 'Maanji' live before 1947?

- [A] In Lahore
- [B] In Calcutta
- [C] In Rawalpindi
- [D] In Panipat

28. K. A. Abbas called his mother

- [A] Maa
- [B] Ammaan
- [C] Maanji
- [D] Ai

29. Maanji was

- [A] a Sikh woman
- [B] a teacher
- [C] a doctor
- [D] a Hindu Sikh refugee

30. In Bombay, Maanji would live in a house with
- [A] a single room
 - [B] two rooms and a verandah
 - [C] three rooms
 - [D] None of the above
31. In *Shooting an Elephant*, the writer was the police officer of the town
- [A] Rangoon
 - [B] Moulmein
 - [C] Calcutta
 - [D] Bombay
32. The man killed by the elephant in the Burmese quarter, was a/an
- [A] Dravidian coolie
 - [B] Burmese peasant
 - [C] Buddhist monk
 - [D] Indian trader
33. The vehicle damaged by the elephant was
- [A] a lorry carrying food grains
 - [B] the municipal water tanker
 - [C] the municipal rubbish van
 - [D] a car parked with fruits and vegetables
34. Which of the Burmese people did the author hate the most?
- [A] Burmese footballers
 - [B] Buddhist priests
 - [C] Convicts
 - [D] Officers
35. The name of the dead woman in Maupassant's story was
- [A] Anna Maria
 - [B] Anna Baselove
 - [C] Marie Sheldon
 - [D] Clara Heslop

36. A Latitudinarian is

- [A] a narrow-minded man
- [B] a believer in God
- [C] a carefree person
- [D] a broad-minded and tolerant person

37. The young man's mother's name was

- [A] Jane Eyre
- [B] Monalisa
- [C] Anna Maria
- [D] None of them

38. An atheist is

- [A] who believes that there is no God
- [B] who believes in God
- [C] who has little faith in Church
- [D] who trusts humanity

39. In reality, the ghost was

- [A] the young man's dead mother
- [B] the sexton
- [C] the Jesuit Priest
- [D] the young man's father

40. The lady landowner in Tolstoy's story who often persecuted the peasants with fine was

- [A] Olivia
- [B] Feina
- [C] Barina
- [D] Maria

41. A neighbour of Pahom was buying

- [A] twenty acres of land
- [B] thirty acres of land
- [C] fifty acres of land
- [D] ten acres of land

42. The Chief of the Bashkirs wore

[A] a large fox-fur cup

[B] a large shield

[C] a long woollen cloth

[D] a massive robe

43. In Tolstoy's story, people in the country of Bashkirs lived in

[A] tents

[B] mudhouses

[C] coaches

[D] wagons

44. The court sentenced Chandara to

[A] life imprisonment

[B] 10 years of imprisonment

[C] death by hanging

[D] None of the above

45. The elder wife was named as

[A] Radhika

[B] Radha

[C] Radhya

[D] Rodhila

46. The village's chief source of advice on legal matters was

[A] Dukhiram Rui

[B] Ramlochan Chakraborti

[C] Chidam Rui

[D] Chandara

47. Dukhiram and Chidam belonged to

[A] Kuri caste

[B] Nama caste

[C] Tanner caste

[D] Chamar caste

48. Chandara is the wife of

[A] Nidhiram

[B] Chidam

[C] Dukhiram

[D] Sukhiram

49. What was the name of the strange client that the astrologer met with?

- [A] Guru Saran
- [B] Guru Shiva
- [C] Guru Nayak
- [D] Harit

50. The astrologer begins his work

- [A] in the morning
- [B] in the evening
- [C] at mid-day
- [D] during the late evening

51. How much did Guru Nayak actually pay the astrologer?

- [A] One rupee
- [B] Two rupees
- [C] Twelve annas
- [D] Twelve and a half annas

52. The astrologer could predict things by dint of

- [A] study, practice and guesswork
- [B] his in-born genius
- [C] strange capacity of telling fortune
- [D] scientific tools and experiments

Choose the appropriate alternative to fill in the blanks :

53. Vatsala _____ letter since morning.

- [A] has been writing
- [B] wrote
- [C] was writing
- [D] None of the above

54. I _____ Mr. Lal for five years.

- [A] have known
- [B] have been knowing
- [C] am knowing
- [D] None of the above

55. Kalidas _____ (be) a great poet.

- [A] is
- [B] was
- [C] am
- [D] are

56. _____ not healthier than tea.

[A] Coffee is

[B] Coffees are

[C] Coffee was

[D] None of the above

57. There was no _____ in the remote cottage.

[A] electricity

[B] electricities

[C] school

[D] None of the above

58. An apple _____ day keeps the doctor away.

[A] a

[B] an

[C] some

[D] our

59. _____ able man does not always have a distinguished look.

[A] A

[B] An

[C] The

[D] None of the above

60. The guide knows _____ way.

[A] a

[B] an

[C] the

[D] None of the above

61. I am quite at home _____ this field of study.

[A] into

[B] with

[C] to

[D] in

62. Let me first acquaint you _____ the facts.

[A] with

[B] to

[C] by

[D] at

63. This is the boy _____ saved the life of my brother.

[A] that

[B] who

[C] which

[D] whom

64. I met the professor _____ lecture on Swami Vivekananda was full of rare information.

[A] which

[B] whose

[C] that

[D] who

65. *The Ramayana* _____ by Valmiki.

[A] wrote

[B] is writing

[C] was written

[D] written

66. Next month our college building is going to _____.

[A] be whitewashed

[B] whitewash

[C] will whitewash

[D] whitewashed

67. Tea and coffee _____ on the hills.

[A] have grown

[B] grew

[C] are grown

[D] will grow

68. I _____ apply for a work permit here.

[A] need to

[B] ought to

[C] dare

[D] None of the above

69. Tiger is the _____ ferocious of all animals.

[A] most

[B] more

[C] more than

[D] None of the above

72. Nobody but _____ was present.

[A] I

[B] me

[C] our

[D] my

70. Comparative degree of dense is _____.

[A] denser

[B] densest

[C] more denser

[D] None of the above

73. I asked my friend when _____.

[A] he has arrived

[B] he had arrived

[C] did he arrive

[D] None of the above

71. Learning French is essential for us. _____ we do not have any scope to learn the language.

[A] Unfortunately

[B] Frankly

[C] Personally

[D] None of the above

74. I am _____ grammar through games.

[A] trying to teach

[B] try to teaching

[C] trying to taught

[D] None of the above

75. In a letter, the salutation is : Respected Sir/Madam. What would you write at the end of such a letter?

[A] Yours obediently

[B] Yours truly

[C] Yours only

[D] Both [A] and [C]

76. In the body of a business letter, what should be content of the first few lines?

[A] Summary of the letter

[B] Introduction and reason for writing

[C] Detailed explanation

[D] None of the above

77. In the body of a business letter, the second paragraph should contain

[A] summary of the letter

[B] introduction and reason for writing

[C] detailed explanation of the purpose of the letter

[D] None of the above

78. An application for the post of Executive Manager belongs to

[A] informal letter

[B] formal letter

[C] formal letter and informal letter

[D] None of the above

79. Where is the subject line placed in a formal letter?

[A] After the recipient's address and before the salutation

[B] After the salutation and first line of the body of the letter

[C] Should be the first line in the letter

[D] Should never be put in a formal letter

80. For a business letter, arrange the following in the correct sequence :

a. Subject, b. Sender's Address, c. Body of the Letter, d. Salutation

[A] b-a-c-d

[B] b-d-c-a

[C] b-a-d-c

[D] b-c-a-d

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
