

S-1/FNDC1/01/21

**TDP/TDPH 1st Semester Exam., 2021
(Held in 2022)**

FOUNDATION—I

FIRST PAPER

(English)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Answer all questions

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their
own words as far as practicable*

UNIT—I

Answer the following (Q. Nos. 1-10) : 2×10=20

- 1. What are the instruments played by the musicians in the bazaars of Hyderabad?**
- 2. Why did the magic mirror of the Lady of Shallot break into pieces?**
- 3. How many times did the traveller knock on the door and call out in *The Listeners* and what response did he receive?**

4. Why does the speaker in the poem, *The Solitary Reaper* tell others either to stop or to gently pass?
5. Why would the poet be telling the story of his choosing the road with a sigh?
6. How did Sir Ralph, the Rover plan to plague the Abbot of Aberbrothok?
7. How was Sir Lancelot dressed?
8. What are the sweet sounds with which the song of the reaper-girl has been compared?
9. What is the theme of the poem, *The Road Not Taken*?
10. Why did Sir Ralph, the Rover curse himself in despair at the end of the poem, *Inchcape Rock*?

UNIT—II

Answer the following (Q. Nos. 11–20) : 2×10=20

11. When did Maanji in the short story, *The Refugee* decide to leave Rawalpindi?
12. What are, according to Maanji, the differences between Bombay and Rawalpindi?

13. Why did the narrator kill the elephant in the story, *Shooting an Elephant*?
14. What was the opinion of the writer about imperialism in the story, *Shooting an Elephant*?
15. Why was the father in the story, *Ghosts* bent upon disinheriting his son?
16. What is the message of the story, *How Much Land Does a Man Require*?
17. Who are the two brothers in Tagore's story, *Punishment* and which caste do they belong to?
18. Why does Chandara take the blame of murdering Radha on herself?
19. Who was the last client of the astrologer in reality?
20. What did the astrologer's professional equipment consist of?

UNIT—III

Answer the following (Q. Nos. 21-30) : 2×10=20

21. Choose the correct verb form from those in bracket :

He _____ here for the last five years.

(worked, is working,
has been working)

22. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

(a) This is a matter _____ little importance.

(b) The burglar jumped _____ the compound wall.

23. Why did he defraud you of your earnings?

(Change the voice)

24. Choose the correct modal :

(a) I was afraid that if I asked him again he (can, may, might) refuse.

(b) (Should, Would, Shall) you like another cup of coffee?

25. Change the degree of comparison, without changing the meaning :

Ooty is as healthy as any resort in India.

26. Anju said to Neil, "Which shirt did you send to the laundry?"

(Change into indirect speech)

27. Name the verbs in the following sentences and tell in each case whether the verb is transitive or intransitive :

(a) The birds sing in the green trees.

(b) A light rain fell last night.

28. Complete the following sentences by filling in 'a', 'an' or 'the' as may be suitable :

(a) Varanasi is _____ holy city.

(b) Let us discuss _____ matter seriously.

29. Rewrite the sentence correctly :

You need a piece of paper and any pencils for the test.

30. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate form of the verb in the bracket :

Nisha _____ (arrive) by the time you reach home.

UNIT—IV

Read the passage given below and answer the
Question Nos. 31–35 that follow : 2×5=10

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.

Questions :

- 31.** Who was Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray?
- 32.** What made Ray to postpone his studies?

33. When did Ray pass the Entrance Examination and what did he do after that?
34. What was the name of the scholarship that Prafulla Chandra got after an All-India Competitive Examination? Name a book written by Prafulla Chandra.
35. Where did Prafulla Chandra obtain his B.Sc degree? When did he complete his Doctorate and from where?

Answer the following (Q. Nos. 36-40) : 2×5=10

36. In the body of a business letter, what should be the content of the first few lines?
37. Write the format of a formal letter.
38. How would you address the recipient of an informal letter?
39. How do you end the main body of a formal letter?
40. What are the key elements of report writing?
