

*Maj (1st Sm.)-AECC-1-Communicative Eng./CBCS
(For B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. Major Candidates)*



Question Booklet Code – B

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AECC-1

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

Full Marks : 80

For B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. Major Candidates

Group - A

Correct the given sentences by choosing the right alternative.

2×15

1. He is a businessman dealing across rice.
(A) He is a businessman dealing over rice. (B) He is a businessman dealing in rice.
(C) He is a businessman dealing with rice. (D) He is a businessman dealing through rice.
2. Bread and butter are a popular food for breakfast.
(A) Bread and butter are popular foods for breakfast.
(B) Breads and butter are popular foods for breakfast.
(C) Bread and butter is popular foods in breakfast.
(D) Bread and butter is popular food for breakfast.
3. A more beautifuller flower I have not seen.
(A) I have not scen a more beautifuller flower. (B) I have not seen a beautifuller flower.
(C) I have not seen a more beauty-full flower. (D) I have not seen a more beautiful flower.
4. Last night you returned lately.
(A) Last night you have returned lately. (B) Last night you lately returned.
(C) Last night you were returned late. (D) Last night you returned late.
5. A bouquet of flowers were given to the guest.
(A) A bouquet of flowers were given to the guests.
(B) A bouquet of flowers was given to the guest.
(C) A bouquet of flowers was given to guest.
(D) A bouquet of flower was given to the guest.
6. She asked me that when she could come to see me.
(A) She asked me that when she could come to watch me.
(B) She asked me that she could come to see me.
(C) She asked me when she could come to see me.
(D) She asked me that when she would come to see me.
7. Ten kilometers are a long distance.
(A) Ten kilometers are long distances. (B) Ten kilometers is long distance.
(C) Ten kilometers is a long distance. (D) Ten kilometer is a long distance.

8. I will wait here until you do not go.
(A) I will wait here until you go. (B) I will wait here until you do go.
(C) I shall wait here until you do not go. (D) I will wait here until you not go.
9. There is not anybody in this house.
(A) There are not anybody in this house. (B) There is nobody in this house.
(C) There are not anybody in these houses. (D) There are nobodies in this house.
10. He is a M.P. with an university education.
(A) He is a M.P. with a university education. (B) He is an M.P. with an university education.
(C) He is an M.P. with a university education. (D) He is M.P. with university education.
11. None want a change in the schedule.
(A) None wants a change in the schedule. (B) No one want a change in the schedule.
(C) None want changes in schedules. (D) Anyone want a change in the schedule.
12. So many advices are difficult to follow.
(A) So much advices are difficult to follow. (B) So much advice is difficult to follow.
(C) So many advice is difficult to follow. (D) So many advices is difficult to follow.
13. Your name precedes before mine.
(A) Your name succeeds before mine. (B) Your name precedes before my name.
(C) Your name precedes mine. (D) Your name succeeds before my name.
14. Give me a cold glass of water.
(A) Give me a cold glass water. (B) Give me a glass of cold water.
(C) Give me a cold water-glass. (D) Give a glass of water cold.
15. She is desirous to go to England.
(A) She is desirous of going to England. (B) She is desirc of going to England.
(C) She is desirous to going to England. (D) She is desirc to go to England.

Please Turn Over

Group - B

Transform the following sentences as per instructions without changing meaning : 2×15

16. Not many people would be cruel to a child. (Change into affirmative sentence)
- (A) Not many people would not be cruel to a child.
 - (B) Few people would not be cruel to a child.
 - (C) Few people would be cruel to a child.
 - (D) Few people would be cruel but not to a child.
17. "This is the almirah where she keeps her ornaments". (Change into a simple sentence)
- (A) In this almirah she keeps her ornaments.
 - (B) She has an almirah and she keeps her ornaments there.
 - (C) Doesn't she have an almirah where she keeps her ornaments?
 - (D) It is this almirah where she keeps her ornaments.
18. He saw the danger and paused. (Convert into a complex sentence)
- (A) Having seen the danger, he paused. (B) Having paused, he saw the danger.
 - (C) He paused, but saw the danger. (D) When he saw the danger, he paused.
19. He is the best student in the class. (Change to positive degree)
- (A) He is the good student in the class.
 - (B) No student in the class is as good as he.
 - (C) No student in the class is more good than he.
 - (D) No student in the class is gooder than he.
20. Treachery is the worst evil in a soldier. (Change to comparative degree)
- (A) No other evil in a soldier is badder than treachery.
 - (B) No other evil in a soldier is more bad than treachery.
 - (C) No other evil in a soldier is worse than treachery.
 - (D) No other evil in a soldier is more badder than treachery.
21. The student finished his assignment. He left for home. (Combine into a compound sentence)
- (A) Having finished his assignment, the student left for home.
 - (B) The student finished his assignment so he left for home.
 - (C) The student finishing his assignment left for home.
 - (D) The student finished his assignment and left for home.

22. He leads an unhappy life. (Change into exclamatory sentence)
- (A) What an unhappy life he leads! (B) What a happy life he leads!
(C) Alas he leads an unhappy life! (D) It is sad that he leads an unhappy life!
23. Was he not a criminal to do such a deed? (Change into assertive sentence)
- (A) He was not a criminal to do such a deed.
(B) He was a criminal not to do such a deed.
(C) He was a criminal to do such a deed.
(D) He was not a criminal not to do such a deed.
24. There is nothing better than a busy life. (Change into interrogative sentence)
- (A) Is there anything as good as a busy life?
(B) Is there nothing as good as a busy life?
(C) Are there anything better than a busy life?
(D) Is there anything better than a busy life?
25. He jumped up. He ran away. (Combine into a simple sentence)
- (A) He ran away by jumped up. (B) Since he jumped up, he ran away.
(C) He ran away because he jumped up. (D) Jumping up he ran away.
26. Everybody is present today. (Change into negative sentence)
- (A) Everybody is not present today. (B) Everybody is present not today.
(C) Nobody is present today. (D) Nobody is absent today.
27. What would I not give to see you happy! (Change into assertive sentence)
- (A) I would give everything to see you happy.
(B) I would not give anything to see you happy.
(C) I would give everything to see you not happy.
(D) I would not give anything to see you not happy.
28. The patient was too tired to stand. (Change into complex sentence)
- (A) The patient was too tired standing.
(B) The patient was so tired not to stand.
(C) The patient was so tired that he could not stand.
(D) The patient was too tired that he could not stand.

Please Turn Over

29. He confessed that he was guilty. (Change into simple sentence)
- (A) He confessed his guilt. (B) He confessed that he had a guilt.
(C) Having been guilty, he confessed. (D) His being guilty was his confession.
30. We must eat to live. (Change into compound sentence)
- (A) We must eat and live. (B) We must live and eat.
(C) We must eat so that we may live. (D) We must eat or we cannot live.

Group - C

Read the following two passages and choose the correct option from the alternatives given in each of the following questions :

Passage - I

Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work. 2×5

31. Which of the following is *true*?
- (A) Technology has given us powers fit for the gods.
(B) Arts have given us powers fit for the gods.
(C) Commerce has given us powers fit for the gods.
(D) Science has given us powers fit for the gods.
32. Which of the following is *false*?
- (A) Machines sulk when they do not get their food.
(B) Machines were constructed to be man's servants.
(C) Temperature is not important for machines.
(D) We lack the knowledge of managing machines.
33. Which of the following statements is *true* ?
- (A) Machines need oil to be fed with.
(B) Machines need oil to drink.
(C) Machines need oil to wash with.
(D) Machines need oil to maintain the right temperature.

34. Which of the following statements is *false* ?
- (A) We use science like small children.
 - (B) We use science like adults.
 - (C) Science has given us powers that make us like gods.
 - (D) We do not know how to manage our machines.
35. Which of the following statements is *false* ?
- (A) Humans are dependent on machines.
 - (B) Machines are like servants actually.
 - (C) Machines can work even without meals.
 - (D) Coal and petrol are a machine's food.

Passage - II

In the mythic person of Apollo, the Greeks achieved their first and loftiest idealization of the art of music. Apollo's genealogical history is complex, but can be traced through his paternal line to Ouranos, god of the heavens, and from that point back through a succession of primordial deities to Chaos, the dark amorphous void existing before the cosmos itself came into being. This is highly significant, for Apollo, also the god of light, is the luminous opposite of his earliest ancestor Saturn. It is equally significant that Apollo is the son of the first principal Greek male deity Zeus. The authority of Zeus, though tested, was never undermined by Apollo or any of his brothers.

2×5

36. Which of the following is *false* ?
- (A) None of Apollo's brothers could overthrow Zeus.
 - (B) Ouranos is a paternal ancestor of Apollo.
 - (C) Apollo is the ancestor of Saturn.
 - (D) Zeus is a Greek God.
37. Which of the following is *true*?
- (A) The first idealization of music was obtained through Zeus.
 - (B) The first idealization of music was obtained through Ouranos.
 - (C) The first idealization of music was obtained through Saturn.
 - (D) The first idealization of music was obtained through Apollo.
38. Which of the following is *true*?
- (A) Apollo is not luminous.
 - (B) Ouranos is the dark amorphous void.
 - (C) The first principal Greek female deity is Zeus.
 - (D) Apollo is the son of Zeus.

Please Turn Over

39. Which of the following statements is *true* ?
- (A) Apollo is the god only of light.
 - (B) Apollo is the god only of music.
 - (C) Apollo is the god of both light and music.
 - (D) Apollo is the god neither of light nor of music.
40. Which of the following is *false* ?
- (A) Apollo overthrew Zeus.
 - (B) Apollo is the son of Zeus.
 - (C) The idealization of music was achieved through Apollo.
 - (D) Apollo's genealogical history is complicated.
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