

2021

**AECC — 1.1 Chg
COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH**

Full Marks : 80

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

For B.Com Honours and General Candidates

[For Candidates of 2018-2019 batch and onward Vide CSR/10/18 dated 30.05.2018]

Group - A

Correct the following sentences by choosing the correct alternatives.

2×10

1. Keep aloof bad companies.
(A) Keep aloof in bad companies. (B) Keep aloof from bad companies.
(C) Keep aloof about bad companies. (D) Keep aloof on bad companies.
2. He is angry on me.
(A) He is angry with me. (B) He is angry in me.
(C) He is angry me. (D) He is not happy me.
3. He was attacked flu.
(A) He was attacked with flu. (B) He was not well.
(C) He was attacking flu. (D) He was not attacking flu.
4. Take caution in dengue.
(A) Take caution against dengue. (B) Take caution of dengue.
(C) Take caution on dengue. (D) Take caution upon dengue.
5. They live close by the village.
(A) They live close to the village. (B) They live close from the village.
(C) They live close in the village. (D) They live on the village.
6. The boy is deaf about my advice.
(A) The boy is deaf in my advice. (B) The boy is deaf.
(C) The boy is deaf to my advice. (D) The boy is deaf against advice.

Please Turn Over

7. She glory in her son's success.
(A) She takes glory in son success. (B) She glory in son's success.
(C) She glories in her son's success. (D) She glories in her success.
8. You should be faithful by your friend.
(A) You should be faithful to your friend. (B) You should not be faithful to your friend.
(C) You should be faithful in your friend. (D) You should be faithful from your friend.
9. She is tired on walking.
(A) She is tired in walking. (B) She is tired of walking.
(C) She is tired from walking. (D) She is tired upon walking.
10. We wondered his remark.
(A) We wondered by his remark. (B) We wondered in his remark.
(C) We wondered at his remark. (D) We wondered from his remark.

Group - B

Choose the correctly transformed sentences according to the given instruction.

2×10

11. He is more sly than a fox. (*Turn into a negative sentence*)
(A) He was not sly than a fox. (B) Even a fox is not as sly as him.
(C) Fox is more sly than him. (D) Fox is not sly.
12. There is no lightning without any thunder. (*Turn into an affirmative sentence*)
(A) Whenever there is lightning, there is thunder.
(B) There is thunder whenever there is not lightning.
(C) Thunder causes lightning.
(D) Thunder and lightning do not happen at the same time.
13. Do we live simply to eat? (*Turn into an assertive sentence*)
(A) We live, we eat. (B) We eat to live.
(C) We do not live simply to eat. (D) We simply eat.
14. The moon is very beautiful. (*Turn into an exclamatory sentence*)
(A) The moon is beautiful! (B) How beautiful is the moon!
(C) What a moon! (D) Is the moon beautiful?
15. How dark is the night! (*Turn into an assertive sentence*)
(A) The night is dark. (B) Is the night dark?
(C) The night is not dark. (D) The night is without moon.

16. You have a lot of work and must do it now. (*Turn into a simple sentence*)
(A) You have a lot of work to do now. (B) You must do the work.
(C) You have a lot of work and should do. (D) No work must be completed.
17. Alladin bought the genie's palace. (*Turn into a complex sentence*)
(A) Alladin bought the palace of genie.
(B) Alladin bought that palace of genie.
(C) Alladin bought the palace which belonged to the genie.
(D) No palace was bought by Alladin.
18. He was tired, but he marched on. (*Turn into a complex sentence*)
(A) Although he was tired, he marched on. (B) He was marching on as he was not tired.
(C) He did not march and he was tired. (D) He being tired did not march.
19. Owing to heavy rains, there was flood. (*Turn into a compound sentence*)
(A) There was flood for rains.
(B) Heavy rains caused flood.
(C) The rains were heavy and that caused the flood.
(D) No flood was there from rain.
20. Man is a great piece of work. (*Turn into an exclamatory sentence*)
(A) What a piece of work is man! (B) Is man a piece of work?
(C) What is a man? (D) Man is a great work!

Group - C

Choose the true statement from each of the two passages.

Passage - 1

Do birds know how to come back home after a long flight? Bird scientists, known as ornithologists, say that birds know exactly where they are and where their nests are. Even the young ones can fly hundreds of nautical miles without losing their way. How do they do it? God has given them a tremendous sense of direction; possibly they have a compass of sorts in their brain. Every year, we can see birds from North India fly to the South. In India we have several bird sanctuaries where birds from both parts of the globe come, spend a few months and return when the climatic situations in their homeland are more favourable.

4×5

21. Choose the true statement :
- (A) Bird scientists are called bird lovers.
(B) Bird scientists kill birds.
(C) Bird scientists are known as ornithologists.
(D) Ornithologists are known as haters of birds.

Please Turn Over

22. Choose the true statement :

- (A) Birds know where their nests are. (B) Birds forget their nests.
(C) Birds do not return homes. (D) Birds do not fly from one place to other place.

23. Choose the true statement :

- (A) In India we do not have bird sanctuaries.
(B) In India we have several bird sanctuaries.
(C) In India bird sanctuaries are without birds.
(D) In several bird sanctuaries birds from both parts of the globe do not come.

24. Choose the true statement :

- (A) Birds are without tremendous sense of direction.
(B) Birds have a tremendous sense of direction.
(C) Birds lose their ways.
(D) Birds are not given tremendous sense of direction.

25. Choose the true statement :

- (A) Migratory birds return when the climatic situations in their homeland are more favourable.
(B) Migratory birds do not return when the climatic situations in their homeland are more favourable.
(C) Migratory birds do not migrate.
(D) Birds do not migrate at all.

Passage - 2

A blind reverence for the past is bad and so also is a contempt for it, for no future can be founded on either of these. The present and the future inevitably grow out of the past and bear its stamp, and to forget this is to build without foundations and to cut off the roots of national growth. It is to ignore one of the most powerful forces that influences people. Nationalism is essentially the memory of past achievements, traditions, and experiences; and nationalism is stronger today than it has ever been. Many people thought that nationalism had its day and must inevitably give place to ever-growing international tendencies of the modern world. Yet whenever a crisis has arisen, nationalism has emerged again, and dominated the scene, and people have sought comfort and strength in their old traditions. 4×5

26. Choose the true statement :

- (A) The present and the future grow out of the past.
(B) The future does not grow out of the past.
(C) The present does not respect the past achievements.
(D) Past should be ignored to build present and future.

- 27.** Choose the true statement :
- (A) A blind reverence for the past is good.
 - (B) A blind reverence for the past is bad.
 - (C) Past does not teach us anything.
 - (D) Knowledge of the past does not help in nation-building.
- 28.** Choose the true statement :
- (A) Nationalism is the knowledge of the present.
 - (B) Nationalism is the knowledge of the future experiences.
 - (C) Nationalism is the memory of past achievements, traditions and experiences.
 - (D) Nationalism has nothing to do with the past.
- 29.** Choose the true statement :
- (A) During crisis nationalism has never arisen.
 - (B) During crisis nationalism has emerged and dominated the scene.
 - (C) International tendencies have completely destroyed nationalism.
 - (D) Nationalism has never dominated.
- 30.** Choose the true statement :
- (A) Nationalism is one of the powerless forces that influence people.
 - (B) Nationalism is one of the powerful forces that influence people.
 - (C) Nationalism is one of the forces that ignore people.
 - (D) Nationalism does not influence people.
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