



SB-0301

First Year B. Com. Examination
March / April – 2011
English Compulsory
(English Medium)
(New Course)

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks :

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दर्शाविए निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवडी पर अवश्य लपवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="F. Y. B. Com."/>	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="English Compulsory (English Medium) (New)"/>	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text"/>
Section No. (1, 2,.....) : <input type="text" value="Nil"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Student's Signature

- (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(3) Indicate clearly the options you attempt.

- 1 Develop short dialogues on the following situations : **30**
(any six)
- (i) Vineeta seeks permission from her parents for a two day adventure trip to Mount Abu, Rajasthan and her parents agree to her request.
- (ii) Lucy calls the fire station and asks for help, giving her address and telephone number clearly.
- (iii) Arya gives his personal introduction to his teacher and the class on the first day of his college.
- (iv) Mr. Jamnadas makes a railway inquiry on the phone.
- (v) Ananya asks a passerby where she could find a gift shop.

- (vi) Nilesh apologises to his teacher for not submitting the assignment on time. Also write the response.
- (vii) Sunita has stood first in the T.Y.B.com. examination and her aunt Mrs. Bajaj congratulates her.
- (viii) Arunita thanks her friend for giving her a surprise birthday party.
- (ix) Nidhi introduces her teacher, Dr. Krishnan, to her father.

2 Summarize the passage : (any **one**)

5

- (a) Vitamin A is found only in yellow animal fats, in egg yolk, milk and cheese. It is particularly plentiful in fish-liver oils. In a well-fed, healthy human being, the liver can store up sufficient vitamin A to meet the body's requirements for six months. Although vitamin A itself is not present in plants, many plants produce a substance called carotene. formed from leaf-green which our bodies can convert into vitamin A. Carotene is the yellowish-red colouring matter in carrots. The greener a leaf is, the more carotene it usually contains. Hence the importance of green, leafy vegetables in the diet as a source of carotene is much more. Tomatoes, papayas, mangoes and bananas contain more carotene than most other fruits. Vitamin A and carotene are insoluble in water and they are not destroyed by heat unless oxygen is present. Boiling in water, therefore, does not destroy much vitamin A or carotene. Vitamin A encourages healthy growth and physical fitness.

This vitamin keeps the moist surfaces lining the digestive canal, the lungs and air passages healthy. It also helps keep the ducts of the various glands, the tissue that lines the eyelids and covers the front of the eyeball functional. This vitamin is often called the anti-infective vitamin. Deficiency of vitamin A causes serious eye diseases, followed by infection of the air passages. The skin may also become flaky and rough. Another defect caused by, shortage of vitamin A is 'night-blindness'. As the body cannot produce vitamin A, it has to come from external sources. Thus a well-balanced diet is required and is usually sufficient to provide the necessary amount.

OR

- (b) We are bombarded by many advertisements everyday. Vendors try all means and ways to gain our attention and sell us their products or services. Advertisements appear everywhere; on television programmes, radio, in the papers, magazines, pamphlets and so on. Advertisements are actually very useful though we sometimes feel annoyed when they interrupt our favourite television programmes. They provide us with free information on the products and services. There are two types of advertisements. The informative advertisements are the ones which provide us with the details of the products or services.

This information is especially useful if the product or service is new. For instance, when we need to buy a computer, advertisements describing the latest models and their different functions would be extremely helpful. Many of them belong to the second category-the persuasive kind. These advertisements not only tell us more about the products, at the same time, they persuade customers to buy them by claiming that their products are superior to the rivalry ones. These claims may sometimes be untrue. Besides being informative and persuasive, advertisement also help to subsidize the prices of magazines and newspapers. Newspapers are sold at a low price owing to the advertisements in the papers while advertisements can be good helpers for shopping, they do have their shortcomings. Sometimes, we feel deceived if the product or service we bought does not turn out the way the advertisement claim to be. We cannot live without advertisements but we must be careful how we live with them.

- 3** Make notes of the given passage : (any **one**) **5**
- (a) Indian Railway, abbreviated as IR, is a department owned and controlled by the Government of India, Via the Ministry of Railways. Indian Railways has more than 64,015 km of track and 6,909 stations. It has the world's fourth largest railway network after that of the United States, Russia and China.

The railways traverse the length and breadth of the country and carry over 20 million passengers and 2 million tons of freight daily. It is one of the world's largest commercial vehicle that carries more than 1.6 million employees. As to rolling stock, IR owns over 200,000 wagons, 50,000 coaches and 8,000 locomotives. Railways were first introduced to India in 1853. By 1947, the year of India's independence, there were 42 rail systems. In 1951 the systems were nationalised as one unit, becoming one of the largest networks in the world.

IR operates both long distance and suburban rail systems on a multi-gauge network of broad, metre and narrow gauges. Indian Railways is divided into zones, which are further sub-divided into divisions. IR operates about 9,000 passenger trains and transports 20 million passengers daily across states. Sikkim and Meghalaya are the only states not connected by rail.

OR

- (b) Ice cream is a favourite with one and all. The Prevention of Food Adulteration(PFA) Rules, 1955 define ice creams as “a frozen product that contains not less than 10% milk fat,3.5% protein, 36.0% total solids, and 0.5% permitted stabilizer and emulsifier.” Players who deviate from these norms tactfully call their product “Frozen dessert.” However, it is illegal to sell

“icecream” which have contents below these specific standards. The basic steps in the manufacturing of ice-cream are generally first blending the ingredients, pasteurization, homogenization, ageing the mix, freezing and hardening. Now, during the hardening process, the ice-cream mixture is incorporated with air. This is done to make the product ‘light’ and ‘creamy’. In India summers are Synonymous with ice creams. The Indian ice cream industry is currently estimated to be worth Rs. 2000 crores, growing at a rate of 12%. The ice cream market in India can be divided into the branded market and the grey market. The branded market at present is 100 million liters per annum valued at Rs. 800 crores. The grey market consists of small local players and cottage industry players. In 2008-09, in the branded ice cream market, Amul held the number one spot, with a market share of 38%, followed by Kwality Walls at 14%, Vadilal at 12% and Mother Dairy at 8%.

4 (a) Attempt a character sketch of the astrologer. 8

OR

(b) What, according to Nehru, are the challenges to be faced in the future? 8

5 (a) Critically evaluate the poem, "The Felling of the Banyan Tree." 8

OR

- (b) What, according to Grenville Kleiser, are the benefits of staying calm. 8
- 6 Write an essay on (any **one**) of the following : 8
- (i) Salesmanship and business
 - (ii) Banking in modern times
 - (iii) Indian Economy.
- 7 Transcribe the following words : (any **six**) 6
- (i) Doubt (ii) Knee (iii) Balm
 - (iv) Sign (v) Who (vi) Seat
 - (vii) Cool (viii) Coin (ix) air.
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