Code No. : 16118 (J)

VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING *(Autonomous)*, HYDERABAD
B.E. (CBCS) VI-Semester Main Examinations, January-2021
English for Competitive Examination
(Open Elective-V)

Time: **2** hours

Max. Marks: **60**

Note: Answer any NINE questions from Part-A and any THREE from Part-B

Part-A (9 × 2 = 18 Marks)

Q. No.	Stem of the question	M	L	CO	PO
1.	State the Antonym of the word- RELINQUISH a. abdicate b. renounce c. possess d. deny	2	1	1	12
2.	Some proverbs/idioms are given below together with their meanings. Choose the correct meaning of proverb/idiom. To catch a tartar a. To trap wanted criminal with great difficulty b. To catch a dangerous person c. To meet with disaster d. None of the above	2	2	1	12
3.	In question given below out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence. Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool a. imbecility b. senility c. dotage d. superannuation	2	1	1	12
4.	"Early critics of Emily Dickinson's poetry mistook for simple mindedness the surface of artlessness that in fact she constructed with such _____." a. astonishment, cunning b. craft, cunning c. cunning, innocence d. innocence, craft e. naiveté, astonishment	2	2	2	12
5.	Complete the sentences using a word from the options given below, that best suits the sentence- Hawkins is ____ in his field; no other contemporary scientist commands the same respect. a. disparaged b. ignominious c. obsolete d. preeminent	2	3	2	12

Contd... 2

6.	The word 'maudlin' is closest in meaning to: a. sentimental b. understated c. undemonstrative d. unemotional .	2	1	2	12
7.	Elite American colleges are now widely suspected of admitting male applicants with lower grades, to even up the numbers. B. At least in the rich world, that wasteful truth has been triumphantly overcome. C. Stendhal once wrote that all geniuses who were born women were lost to the public good. D. Yet, despite this monumental advance, much ability, both male and female, is wasted because of tenacious stereotypes. a. ABDC b. ADCB c. CBAD d. CDBA	2	2	2	12
8.	*The passage given below is followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage. Key in the number of the option you chose as your answer.* While many national fables' origins are shrouded in myth, Great Britain's King Arthur appears to have been a real historical figure at one point, although the legends surrounding him may be more fantasy than fact. Even today, King Arthur provides for his country through a booming tourist industry. Dozens of attractions claim to be the site of the "real" Camelot, round table, or grave of Arthur and/or his wife Guinevere. Perhaps most famous among these is Glastonbury Abbey, in Western England, where Arthur is supposed to be buried between two stone pyramids, supposedly having died at the hand of his illegitimate son Mordred in the battle of Camlann. Aside from issues of DNA verification with no known living ancestors, many would consider digging in this sacred site a sacrilege, leaving visitors to wonder eternally whether the "Once and Future King" actually rests there. a. Though King Arthur may have been a real person, it has been difficult to substantiate these claims due to lack of evidence. b. Although most people do not believe it, King Arthur was a real person who probably lived near Glastonbury Abbey. c. Mythical figures should not be conflated with mythical figures unless those making the claim can offer evidence. d. Glastonbury Abbey may be the site of King Arthur's court, but there are many other places in Great Britain that could also be the location.	2	3	2	12
9.	Given 4 options, you are asked to choose the one that does not fit in. The other three sentences will make a cogent paragraph. A. Cognitive science, however, tells us that students need to develop these different ways of thinking by means of extended, focused mental effort. B. NO matter what happens in the relatively brief period students spend in the classroom, there is not enough time to develop the long-term memory structures required for subject mastery.	2	4	2	12

	C. A traditional science instructor concentrates on teaching factual knowledge, with the implicit assumption that expert-like ways of thinking about the subject are already present. D. To ensure that the necessary extended effort is made, teachers need to engage students in thinking deeply about the subject at an appropriate level, monitor that thinking and guide it to be more expert-like. a. A b. B c. C d. D				
10.	The Rapa Nui people of the island built a total of 887 of these impressive statues between the 12th and 16th centuries. They were, it is said, symbols of religious and political authority, **embodiments** of powerful chiefs or ancestors which faced inland toward the island's villages, perhaps watching over their creators, keeping them safe. The word 'embodiments' in the paragraph is closest in meaning to: a. creation b. representation c. indictments d. containers	2	2	2	12
11.	The geology department is aware of the problems surrounding of group work, and its unpopularity among students. We realize that in some cases students do not contribute and thus gain marks they do not deserve, while stronger students are frustrated at being held back by weaker students. Similarly, it is very difficult for tutors to award marks for group projects, as it is unclear who is responsible for each part. Summarize the paragraph above in 15- 20 words.	2	4	2	12
12.	In 2012, Carl Lipo of California State University Long Beach and Terry Hunt of the University of Hawaii teamed up with archaeologist Sergio Rapu to refine the upright walking idea. They found that the statues that appeared to be **abandoned** in transit had bases with a curved front edge. This meant they would naturally topple forward and would need to be modified once they reached their destinations. But that curved edge also meant that they could easily be rocked forward using a small team of people and three ropes attached to the head. Indeed, their experiments demonstrated the feasibility of this method, and their theory has gained traction. The word 'abandoned' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to: a. damaged b. tipped c. left d. altered	2	3	2	12

Part-B (3 × 14 = 42 Marks)				
13. a)	In each question below a sentence broken into five or six parts. Join these parts to make a meaningful sentence. The correct order of parts is the answer.	7	3	1	12

1. 1. I   2. immediately   3. salary   4. my   5. want
   a. 43152
   b. 15432
   c. 25143
   d. 42351

2. 1. do   2. today   3. you   4. must   5. it
   A. 34152
   B. 25413
   C. 12543
   D. 51324

3. 1. left   2. the   3. house   4. he   5. suddenly
   a. 12435
   b. 21354
   c. 45123
   d. 52341

4. 1. medicine   2. a   3. Neeta   4. given   5. was
   a. 51423
   b. 25431
   c. 15423
   d. 35421

5. 1. of   2. we   3. heard   4. him   5. had
   a. 25314
   b. 52341
   c. 25341
   d. 25431

6. 1. Tea   2. have   3. that   4. some   5. before
   a. 43251
   b. 24315
   c. 24153
   d. 52431

7. 1. I   2. help   3. not   4. you   5. did
   a. 24351
   b. 15324
   c. 45231
   d. 43152

b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate word from the list of words given below. | 7 | 4 | 1 | 12

1. There is quite tenuous evidence _____ it.
a. with
b. at
c. for
d. must

2. Some people _____ to the officer against him about his mis-deeds.
a. asked
b. complained
c. question
d. informed

3. If she is not interested, we will _____ the proposal
a. vacant
b. abandon
c. impulse
d. remove

4. If everything goes according to _____, work will be complete in December
a. timing
b. time
c. schedule
d. lineup

5. A speed limit is the _____ legal speed that you can travel on the road
a. highest
b. biggest
c. maximum
d. longest

6. He wore multiple bracelets on _____ hand
a. every
b. each
c. either
d. Neither

7. The problem _____ a lot of thought
a. calls for
b. comes across
c. calls on
d. comes into

14. a) Directions: *Answer the questions after reading through the passage. Base your answers on information that is either stated or implied in the passage then click to see the answers.* | 6 | 3 | 2 | 12

In the United States the per capita costs of schooling have risen almost as fast as the cost of medical treatment. But increased treatment by both doctors and teachers has shown steadily declining results. Medical expenses concentrated on those above forty-five have doubled several times over a period of forty years with a resulting 3 percent increase in the life expectancy of men. The increase in

educational expenditures has produced even stranger results; otherwise President Nixon could not have been moved this spring to promise that every child shall soon have the "Right to Read" before leaving school.

In the United States it would take eighty billion dollars per year to provide what educators regard as equal treatment for all in grammar and high school. This is well over twice the $36 billion now being spent. Independent cost projections prepared at HEW and at the University of Florida indicate that by 1974 the comparable figures will be $107 billion as against the $45 billion now projected, and these figures wholly omit the enormous costs of what is called "higher education," for which demand is growing even faster. The United States, which spent nearly eighty billion dollars in 1969 for "defense," including its deployment in Vietnam, is obviously too poor to provide equal schooling. The President's committee for the study of school finance should ask not how to support or how to trim such increasing costs, but how they can be avoided.

Equal obligatory schooling must be recognized as at least economically unfeasible. In Latin America the amount of public money spent on each graduate student is between 350 and 1,500 times the amount spent on the median citizen (that is, the citizen who holds the middle ground between the poorest and the richest). In the United States the discrepancy is smaller, but the discrimination is keener. The richest parents, some 10 percent, can afford private education for their children and help them to benefit from foundation grants. But in addition they obtain ten times the per capita amount of public funds if this is compared with the per capita expenditure made on the children of the 10 percent who are poorest. The principal reasons for this are that rich children stay longer in school, that a year in a university is disproportionately more expensive than a year in high school, and that most private universities depend—at least indirectly—on tax- derived finances.

Obligatory schooling inevitably polarizes a society; it also grades the nations of the world according to an international caste system. Countries are rated like castes whose educational dignity is determined by the average years of schooling of its citizens, a rating which is closely related to per capita gross national product, and much more painful.

1. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
a. The educational shortcomings of the United States, in contrast to those of Latin America, are merely the result of poor allocation of available resources.
b. Both education and medical care are severely underfunded.
c. Defense spending is sapping funds which would be better spent in education.
d. Obligatory education does not and cannot provide equal education.

2. Consider each of the three choices and select all that apply.
The author most likely would agree with which one of the following solutions to the problems presented by obligatory education?
a. Education should not be obligatory at all.
b. Education should not be obligatory for those who cannot afford it.
c. More money should be diverted to education for the poorest.

3. According to the passage, education is like health care in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
a. It has reached a point of diminishing returns, increased spending no longer results in significant improvement.
b. It has an inappropriate "more is better" philosophy.
c. It is unfairly distributed between rich and poor.
d. The amount of money being spent on older students is increasing.

4. Why does the author consider the results from increased educational expenditures to be "even stranger" than those from increased medical expenditures?

a. The aging of the population should have had an impact only on medical care, not on education.

b. The "Right to Read" should be a bare minimum, not a Presidential ideal.

c. Educational spending has shown even poorer results than spending on health care, despite greater increases.

d. Education has become even more discriminatory than health care.

5. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude with respect to obligatory schooling?

a. qualified admiration

b. critical

c. neutral

d. ambivalent

6. The highlighted portions of the passage imply that-

a. equal education is possible in the United States but not in Latin America.

b. equal education for all at the graduate level is an unrealistic ideal.

c. educational spending is more efficient in the United States.

d. higher education is more expensive than lower education both in Latin America and in the United States, but more so in Latin America.

b) Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position. | 8 | 4 | 2 | 12

Unfortunately, in contemporary society, creating an appealing image has become more important than the reality or truth behind that image.

15. In the following questions, arrange the sentences in the correct order so that they form a meaningful paragraph. | 14 | 4 | 1 | 12

1.a. A drop in household consumption due to the rise in private debt was a key driver of the recession in the U.S.

b. Indeed, the lack of regulatory control over the growth in credit as well as the flow of credit into real estate was the issue.

c. A crucial aspect of the 2008 financial crisis was the build-up of debt in households and in non-financial firms.

d. This, however, is not to negate the view that regulatory failure was the principal cause of the crisis.

a. ADCB

b. ACDB

c. CABD

d. CADB

2.a. More recently, the concentration of a few dominant players in many industries, along with the decline of labor unions, has raised the issue of monopsony once again.

b. Monopsony power was a key feature of the company towns that helped define the Industrial Revolution, since everybody served one employer in most of these towns.

c. In the labor market context, this means that negotiating ability is tilted toward corporations, making it difficult for workers to push for higher pay.

d. Monopsony is a situation wherein there are many providers of a product in the market but only one dominant buyer, who holds all the cards and can drive prices down.

a. BACD

b. BADC

c. DCBA

d. DBAC

3.a. Studies reveal that Martian brines today could hold higher concentrations of oxygen than were present on Earth about 2.4 billion years ago, when the first landmass emerged on Earth.

b. Although Mars is today a freeze-dried desert, it possesses abundant reserves of subsurface water ice, as well as some amount of liquid water in the form of brines.

c. These pools of salty liquid can capture even meager amounts of oxygen from the Mars' atmosphere, creating a reservoir that microbes might metabolically utilize.

d. The brines' high salt content lowers the temperature at which they freeze, allowing them to remain liquid even on the Red Planet's frigid surface.

a. BDCA

b. ABDC

c. ADCB

d. BCAD

4.a. In 17th-century Amsterdam, it was highly common for the guilds to commission portraits of themselves wearing their uniforms and holding weapons.

b. It was Rembrandt's riveting interplay of light, motion, texture and expression transformed a commonplace commission into a masterwork.

c. Its status and critical acclaim, though, have little to do with its subject matter: a civic-guard group tasked with keeping watch on the city walls.

d. The painting Militia Company of District II Under the Command of Captain Frans Banninck Cocq, better-known as The Night Watch, is probably Rembrandt's most famous work.

a. ACDB

b. DBAC

c. ADCB

d. DCAB

5.a. When the perceived cost of losing is sufficiently high, politicians may be tempted to abandon forbearance and play constitutional hardball.

b. When parties view one another as mortal enemies, the stakes of political competition heighten dramatically.

c. Such behavior, in turn, might further undermine mutual toleration, reinforcing the false belief that political rivals pose a dangerous threat.

d. Losing ceases to be a routine and accepted part of the political process and instead becomes a full-blown catastrophe.

a. BDAC				
b. DABC				
c. DACB				
d. ADBC				
6.a. The quest to define units of measurement using constants of nature goes back to the creation of the metric system during the French Revolution. b. It was a utopian project, with its creators imagining that a shared system of weights and measures would unite the world, allowing for the free exchange of goods and information. c. The metric system was created with the intention of liberating the common man and woman from the confusing and inconsistent weights and measures of the old regime. d. At this time, the ideology of liberty, equality, fraternity was embraced not just by revolutionaries, but by scientists as well. a. ACDB b. ADCB c. ABDC d. ADBC				
7. For many scientists oceans are the cradle of life. a. But all over the world chemical products and nuclear waste continue to be dumped into them. b. Coral reefs, which are known to be the most beautiful places of the submarine world are fast disappearing. c. The result is that many species of fish die because of this pollution. d. Of course man is the root cause behind these problems. Man has long since ruined the places he visits – continents and oceans alike. a. ACDB b. BACD c. ABCD d. BCAD				
16. a)	The science of sleep We spend a third of our lives doing it. Napoleon, Florence Nightingale and Margaret Thatcher got by on four hours a night. Thomas Edison claimed it was waste of time. So why do we sleep? This is a question that has baffled scientists for centuries and the answer is, no one is really sure. Some believe that sleep gives the body a chance to recuperate from the day's activities but in reality, the amount of energy saved by sleeping for even eight hours is miniscule - about 50 kCal, the same amount of energy in a piece of toast. With continued lack of sufficient sleep, the part of the brain that controls language, memory, planning and sense of time is severely affected, practically shutting down. In fact, 17 hours of sustained wakefulness leads to a decrease in performance equivalent to a blood alcohol level of 0.05% (two glasses of wine). This is the legal drink driving limit in the UK. Research also shows that sleep-deprived individuals often have difficulty in	8	4	2	12

responding to rapidly changing situations and making rational judgements. In real life situations, the consequences are grave and lack of sleep is said to have been be a contributory factor to a number of international disasters such as Exxon Valdez, Chernobyl, Three Mile Island and the Challenger shuttle explosion.

Sleep deprivation not only has a major impact on cognitive functioning but also on emotional and physical health. Disorders such as sleep apnoea which result in excessive daytime sleepiness have been linked to stress and high blood pressure. Research has also suggested that sleep loss may increase the risk of obesity because chemicals and hormones that play a key role in controlling appetite and weight gain are released during sleep.

What happens when we sleep? What happens every time we get a bit of shut eye? Sleep occurs in a recurring cycle of 90 to 110 minutes and is divided into two categories: non-REM (which is further split into four stages) and REM sleep.

Non-REM sleep

- Stage one: Light Sleep

During the first stage of sleep, we're half awake and half asleep. Our muscle activity slows down and slight twitching may occur. This is a period of light sleep, meaning we can be awakened easily at this stage.

- Stage two: True Sleep

Within ten minutes of light sleep, we enter stage two, which lasts around 20 minutes. The breathing pattern and heart rate start to slow down. This period accounts for the largest part of human sleep.

- Stages three and four: Deep Sleep

During stage three, the brain begins to produce delta waves, a type of wave that is large (high amplitude) and slow (low frequency). Breathing and heart rate are at their lowest levels. Stage four is characterised by rhythmic breathing and limited muscle activity. If we are awakened during deep sleep we do not adjust immediately and often feel groggy and disoriented for several minutes after waking up. Some children experience bed-wetting, night terrors, or sleepwalking during this stage.

REM sleep

The first rapid eye movement (REM) period usually begins about 70 to 90 minutes after we fall asleep. We have around three to five REM episodes a night. Although we are not conscious, the brain is very active - often more so than when we are awake. This is the period when most dreams occur. Our eyes dart around (hence the name), our breathing rate and blood pressure rise. However, our bodies are effectively paralysed, said to be nature's way of preventing us from acting out our dreams. After REM sleep, the whole cycle begins again.

How much sleep is required? There is no set amount of time that everyone needs to sleep, since it varies from person to person. Results from the sleep profiler indicate that people like to sleep anywhere between 5 and 11 hours, with the average being 7.75 hours. Jim Horne from Loughborough University's Sleep Research Centre has a simple answer though: "The amount of sleep we require is what we need not to be sleepy in the daytime."

Even animals require varied amounts of sleep:

Species	Average total sleep time/ day
Python	18 hrs
Tiger	15.8 hrs
Cat	12.1 hrs
Chimpanzee	9.7 hrs
Sheep	3.8 hrs
African elephant	3.3 hrs
Giraffe	1.9 hr

The current world record for the longest period without sleep is 11 days, set by Randy Gardner in 1965. Four days into the research, he began hallucinating. This was followed by a delusion where he thought he was a famous footballer. Surprisingly, Randy was actually functioning quite well at the end of his research and he could still beat the scientist at pinball.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage

TRUE   if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE   if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN   if there is no information on this

1. Thomas Edison slept 4 hours a night.

2. Scientists don't have a certain answer for why we have to sleep.

3. Lack of sleep might cause various problems.

4. Sleep-deprivation may be the cause of anorexia.

5. There are four stages of the REM sleep.

6. According to Jim Horne, we need to sleep as much as it takes to not be sleepy during the day.

7. Giraffes require less sleep than dogs.

8. After four sleepless days, Randy had a delusion about him being a football celebrity.

b) Express your opinion, idea, or reason based the topic given in 120- 150 words. 6 6 2 12

The widespread use of the internet has given people access to information on a level never experienced before. How does this increase in the availability of information influence life in today's world?"

17. a) Pick out the most effective word(s) from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete. 7 4 1 12

1. Fate smiles _____ those who untiringly grapple with stark realities of life.

a. with

b. over

c. on

d round

2. The miser gazed _____ at the pile of gold coins in front of him.
   a. avidly
   b. admiringly
   c. thoughtfully
   d. earnestly

3. Catching the earlier train will give us the _____ to do some shopping.
   a. chance
   b. luck
   c. possibility
   d. occasion

4. I saw a _____ of cows in the field.
   a. group
   b. herd
   c. swarm
   d. flock

5. The grapes are now _____ enough to be picked.
   a. ready
   b. mature
   c. ripe
   d. advanced

6. Success in this examination depends _____ hard work alone.
   a. at
   b. over
   c. for
   d. on

7. My uncle decided to take ...... and my sister to the market.
   a. I
   b. mine
   c. me
   d. myself

b)	Claim: In any field — business, politics, education, government — those in power should step down after five years.	7	6	2	12
	Reason: The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership.				
	Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.				
18. a)	From the given 4 options, choose the one that does not fit in. The other three sentences will make a cogent paragraph.	7	5	2	12
	From the given 4 options, choose the one that does not fit in. The other three sentences will make a cogent paragraph.				

1. a. The political nature of the target modifies the standard economic constraints, encouraging local governments to generate whatever additional economic activity is required so that, along with the economic activity of the private and real-estate sectors, the target is reached.

b. The fact is that Chinese GDP will be unaffected by a trade war with the U.S., no matter how severe, because the government will do whatever it takes to meet its growth targets. To see the conflict's true toll, one should look at rising Chinese debt instead.

c. Thus, while GDP numbers may tell us something about the government's priorities, they're a poor measure of the underlying performance of the economy, for, as long as China has debt capacity, and the government is willing to use it, China can achieve any GDP growth target it wants.

d. In China, the government sets the GDP growth rate early in the year at a level thought adequate to accommodate its social and political objectives, among which is to keep unemployment low.

a. A

b. B

c. C

d. D

2. a. Expertise is not an isolated event: rather, it changes when the social context changes.

b. Even exceptional players who find themselves in a different team with many other exceptional players, may find themselves playing below par.

c. In team sports, this includes supporting staff such as physical therapists and managers.

d. A network of high performing athletes and support staff provides a rich social platform for professional excellence.

a. A

b. B

c. C

d. D

3. a. Additionally, many native species are only found in the snag forest habitat of dead and dying trees created by high-severity wildfire.

b. Decades of science have shown that forest fires are an essential part of Western U.S. forest ecosystems and create highly biodiverse wildlife habitat.

c. Despite this steadily accumulating evidence, the government has posited that more active management of forests could help prevent future fires.

d. Many native animals thrive in the years and decades after large intense fires, including deer, bats, woodpeckers, and songbirds as well as spotted owls.

a. A

b. B

c. C

d. D

4. a. Coastal wetlands can even grow in height as sea level rises, protecting communities further inland.

b. Salt marshes and mangrove forests store flood waters and protect coasts from hurricanes and storms.

c. Continuously removing and storing atmospheric carbon, wetlands act as 'carbon sinks' that help mitigate climate change.
d. In addition, wetlands make ecosystems and human communities more resilient in the face of climate change.

a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

5. a. Moreover, as temperatures rise, information technologies will work less efficiently, starting off a vicious cycle.
b. As much of the physical infrastructure that undergirds the internet is right next to the coast, rising seas can seriously imperil the internet.
c. The world's data centers already have roughly the same carbon footprint as the global aviation industry.
d. The internet, the primary vector of information about climate change, is increasingly a vector of the problem itself.

a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

6.a. As every language has evolved in a specific geo-cultural niche, it has different ways of talking of and codifying the world.
b. To learn another language, we must suspend our habit of glossing over differences, which distorts our understanding of others and of ourselves.
c. The work of learning new ways of talking – new sounds, grammars and storytelling techniques – stretches and builds the mind.
d. Therefore, it is not possible to achieve fluency in another language without learning its speakers' perspectives.

a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

7.a. The biggest fallout of NPA accumulation, particularly in the public sector banks, is that industrial credit growth rate has plunged in the last few years.
b. Without doubt, there are cases of bad loans where the debt repayment problems have been caused by diversion of funds.
c. Non-performing assets (NPAs) or bad loans in the Indian banking system have arisen primarily for reasons beyond the control of public sector bank management.
d. But the bulk of the problem has been caused by unexpected changes in the economic environment: timetables, exchange rates, and growth rate assumptions going wrong.

a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

b)	You have the opportunity to visit a foreign country for two weeks. Which country would you like to visit? Use specific reasons and details to explain your choice. (100- 120 words).	7	6	2	12

19. Answer any *two* of the following:

a) As the economic role of multinational, global corporations expands, the international economic environment will be shaped increasingly not by governments or international institutions, but by the interaction between governments and global corporations, especially in the United States, Europe, and Japan. A significant factor in this shifting world economy is the trend toward regional trading blocs of nations, which has a potentially large effect on the evolution of the world trading system. Two examples of this trend are the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement and Europe 1992, the move by the European Community to dismantle impediments to the free flow of goods, services, capital, and labor among member states by the end of 1992. However, although numerous political and economic factors were operative in launching the move to integrate the EC's markets, concern about protectionism within the EC does not appear to have been a major consideration. This is in sharp contrast to the FTA; the overwhelming reason for that bilateral initiative was fear of increasing United States protectionism. Nonetheless, although markedly different in origin and nature, both regional developments are highly significant in that they will foster integration in the two largest and richest markets of the world, as well as provoke questions about the future direction of the world trading system.

    7   3   1   12

1. The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to

a. describe an initiative and propose its continuance

b. chronicle a development and illustrate its inconsistencies

c. identify a trend and suggest its importance

d. summarize a process and question its significance

2. According to the passage, all of the following are elements of the shifting world economy EXCEPT

a. an alteration in the role played by governments

b. an increase in interaction between national governments and international regulatory institutions

c. an increase in the formation of multinational trading alliances

d. an increase in integration in the two richest markets of the world

3. The passage suggests which of the following about global corporations?

a. Their continued growth depends on the existence of a fully integrated international market.

b. Their potential effect on the world market is a matter of ongoing concern to international institutions.

c. They will have to assume quasi-governmental functions if current economic trends continue.

d. Their influence on world economics will continue to increase.

4. According to the passage, one similarity between the FTA and Europe 1992 is that they both

a. overcame concerns about the role of politics in the shifting world economy

b. originated out of concern over unfair trade practices by other nations

c. exemplify a trend toward regionalization of commercial markets

d. place the economic needs of the trading bloc ahead of those of the member nations

5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the European Community prior to the adoption of the Europe 1992 program?

a. There were restrictions on commerce between the member nations.

b. The economic policies of the member nations focused on global trading issues.

c. There were few impediments to trade between the member nations and the United States.

d. Relations between multinational corporations and the governments of the member nations were strained.

6. The author discusses the FTA and Europe 1992 most likely in order to

a. point out the similarities between two seemingly disparate trading alliances

b. illustrate how different economic motivations produce different types of trading blocs

c. provide contrasting examples of a trend that is influencing the world economy

d. trace the history of regional trading blocs

7. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

a. An argument is put forth and evidence for and against it given.

b. An assertion is made and opposing evidence presented.

c. Two hypotheses are described and shown to inconsistent with one another.

d. A phenomenon is identified and illustrations of this phenomenon offered.

| | | 7 | 4 | 2 | 12 |

b) 1. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. He was AMENABLE to the whole situation knowing when it was his mistake.

A. Uncooperative

B. Persuadable

C. Biddable

D. Docile

2. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. The whole town was in Amity after the disaster stuck.

A. Affection

B. MERCY

C. Malevolence

D. Lenity

3. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. After two months of learning the code he has become much Agile with the technology.

A. BRISK

B. Bustling

C. Sluggish

D. Nimble

4. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. Her work in the office increased but she had to carry all the STIGMA

A. Blame

B. Blot

C. Taint

D. Credit

5. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. I really love that movie since it was very DREADFUL to watch and I like such movies.

A. Pleasant

B. Atrocious

C. Awful

D. Beastly

6. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. No one likes him since he has become the Symbol of NEPOTISM

A. Discrimination

B. Inclination

C. Fairness

D. Unfairness

7. Select the option that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word. We have to work on this section and MITIGATE the changes as soon as possible.

A. Abate

B. Intensify

C. Calm

D. Compose

		M	L	CO	PO
c)	Critically assess the ways in which the media can be said to influence or have effects on society. (100- 120 words)	7	6	2	12

M: Marks;   L: Bloom's Taxonomy Level;   CO: Course Outcome;   PO: Programme Outcome

S. No.	Criteria for questions	Percentage
1	Fundamental knowledge (Level-1 & 2)	30%
2	Knowledge on application and analysis (Level-3 & 4)	50%
3	*Critical thinking and ability to design (Level-5 & 6) (*wherever applicable)	20%

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