

3 (Sem-1) ENG (SC)

Bijni College Library  
P.O. Bijni, Dist. Chirang  
(B.T.A.D) Assam

2016

ENGLISH (Science)

( Functional English—I )

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 hours

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

1. Form adjectives from the nouns and verbs  
given below (any seven) : 1×7=7
- (a) apology
  - (b) coward
  - (c) mountain
  - (d) society
  - (e) appal
  - (f) contradict
  - (g) destroy
  - (h) provoke

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Of all tropical diseases the most common is malarial fever. It causes roughly one-third of all the attendances at hospitals in the tropics, and about one-third of the entire population in many hot countries suffer from it every year. Although only about one case in several hundreds proves fatal, yet the disease is so prevalent that the total number of deaths due to it is colossal. It has been officially estimated that in India alone something like 1,300,000 deaths are caused by it in an average year. It has affected Europe as far North as Holland and England. In Greece and around Rome the disease was until recently a curse. Over a vast part of the earth's surface malaria remains a plague which threatens at every turn all who live within the region affected.

For years scientists and doctors sought the secret of how it was spread. Some declared it to be caused by the night air, others that it came from infected water. Both theories were to be disproved.

In demonstrating to the world how malaria was spread, and thus how it could be fought, Manson and Ross defeated the tiny flying insect which until the beginning of the twentieth century was the most dreaded

enemy of the British Empire—an enemy before which army, navy, and doctors were powerless.

Sir Patrick Manson was a Scottish doctor, born near Aberdeen, who in 1866 went out to become medical officer at a Chinese hospital in Formosa. There he studied elephantiasis, the strange disease which causes legs and arms, or other parts of the body, to assume monstrous proportions. And there he was first brought into contact with malaria at close quarters.

A theory then generally held was that elephantiasis, a tropical disease like malaria, was caused by the night air of marshes. Manson began his investigations, and came to the conclusion that the presence in human blood of a parasite called the filaria worm probably had some connexion with the disease. But the discovery only raised a greater problem. How did the filaria worm get into the blood? The worm could neither walk nor fly. A possibility was that it was sucked up by something that fed upon human blood, then released again into the bodies of previously uninfected persons.

The evidence pointed to the mosquito, which in biting a person infected with the germs of elephantiasis and then passing on to uninfected persons might well spread the

disease. To test this theory, Manson examined the blood of some of his native helpers at the hospital. Finding one who was heavily infected, he induced him to sleep in a room containing mosquitoes and to let them bite him.

The next morning Manson collected the insects, gorged with the blood of the infected boy. He dissected them and examined them under a microscope. They were all infected with live filaria worms. Thus was it discovered that the mosquito was the carrier of the germ which caused elephantiasis.

*Questions :*

- (a) Who was Sir Patrick Manson? Where did he go in 1866 and why? 1+1+1=3
- (b) Why is malaria called a 'plague'? 2
- (c) What is elephantiasis? 1
- (d) What was the generally held theory about the cause of elephantiasis? 1
- (e) How did Manson come to the conclusion that mosquito was the carrier of the germ which caused elephantiasis? 3

3. Here is a short paragraph for note-making. Read through it quickly to find its topic and its main ideas.

There are several kinds of crossword puzzles. One kind is the prize competition in which the person who finds the correct answers gets a big prize. But the answers are very hard to find, since several words appear equally appropriate : *bad*, *mad* or *sad*, for example, in the clue sentence, '... people are seldom popular'. Such competitions attract people who are fond of gambling, because by paying a small entry fee, they can win big prizes. The second type of crossword puzzle is one in which there is only one possible answer to every clue. But this answer is elusive and calls for some detective work on our part. The clue gives only hints about the word. A clue like "Mate changes to flesh for food" will elude you till you realise that by changing the spelling of *mate* you get *meat*. Your comprehension and your general knowledge are put to the test. The effort to solve such crosswords is an intellectual exercise. The third type of crossword is a straightforward exercise in which words matching the definitions given in the clues have to be found and written in the appropriate place in the crossword square. There are no catches or tricks. This type is

useful in the study of vocabulary. As simple exercises in problem-solving, they provide some entertainment too.

1		2		3	
		4			5
6				7	
		8			
9					
		10			

Now make notes on the passage.

4. Write a thank-you letter to the managing director of a company, praising the excellent service and helpfulness of his or her staff.

5. Find the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them (any four) :

1×4=4

- (a) What a wonderful news about Pritam getting a scholarship!
- (b) It's ten years since he has left his native village.
- (c) Who does the dictionary that's lying on the table belong?
- (d) If I were born rich I wouldn't have needed to work hard.
- (e) The young scholar used to study Indian philosophy for five years.

6. Rewrite the following sentences replacing the phrases in italics with the expressions given below (any four) : 1×4=4

- (a) Everyone was *feeling elated* before the weekend.
- (b) They had a big row, but later they *became reconciled*.
- (c) They were *completely exhausted* after running the marathon.
- (d) The winners are selected *without any plan* by a computer.
- (e) We know she *felt humiliated* when she had to apologise.

all in	at random	in high spirits
lose face	make it up	

7. Five language functions are given in Column A. Write the corresponding appropriate expressions in Column B : 5

Column A	Column B
) Asking for opinion	----
) Avoiding giving an opinion	----
) Excitement	----
) Offering help	----
) Relief	----

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