

B.A. Semester – 1 (NEP-2020) Examination**January-2024****English for Competitive Exams (SEC-1)****Time: 1:00 Hours****Marks: 25****Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

Que-1 (A) Multiple Choice Questions (Any five) (05)

- 1) I live in a house. _____ house is small.
(A) A (B) An (C) The
- 2) This is _____ excellent idea.
(A) A (B) An (C) The
- 3) I need _____ car.
(A) A (B) An (C) The
- 4) Sameer has _____ unique idea.
(A) A (B) An (C) The
- 5) 'Call in' means _____
(A) To visit (B) To invite (C) To ask
- 6) 'Hold on' means _____
(A) To stop (B) To continue (C) To catch
- 7) 'Look for' means _____
(A) To take care (B) To search (C) To examine

(B) Identify the error and Underline it. (Any five) (05)

- (1) How much eggs are in this basket?
- (2) How many time do you spend on homework?
- (3) Would you like a few milk in your coffee?
- (4) My aunt or my uncle are arriving today.
- (5) Here is the keys.
- (6) A third of the people is unemployed.
- (7) She drive a car.

Que-2 Write the correct option from the bracket. (Any Ten) (10)

- (1) He _____ regularly. (exercise, exercises, is exercising)
- (2) She _____ for Mumbai yesterday. (left, is leaving, has been leaving)
- (3) Rahul _____ in this college for 3 years. (teaches, teaching, has been teaching)
- (4) What time _____ you _____ home in the evening? (do & reach, does & reach, have, reached)
- (5) The earth _____ around the sun. (moves, moved, has moved)
- (6) At the moment, the child _____ in the garden. (is plays, is playing, has been playing)
- (7) _____ I come in? (Should, Would, May)
- (8) We _____ help the poor. (should, dare, might)
- (9) I _____ like to have tea. (should, would, can)
- (10) We _____ not tell lies (can, could, must)
- (11) She _____ dance well at the age of nine.
- (12) The sky is dark. It _____ rain today. (need, may, dare)

Que-3 Read the passage and answer the questions.

(05)

India's philosophical traditions, including Vedanta, Nyaya, and Yoga, have explored fundamental questions about existence, consciousness, and the nature of reality. These philosophies, encapsulated in ancient texts like the Vedas and Upanishads, continue to inspire scholars and thinkers worldwide.

In the realm of science and mathematics, ancient Indian scholars made noteworthy contributions. Aryabhata, an ancient mathematician and astronomer, devised the concept of zero and the decimal numeral system. The Indian mathematician Brahmagupta introduced rules for arithmetic operations, laying the groundwork for modern mathematics.

Ayurveda, the traditional system of medicine, has roots in ancient Indian knowledge. The Ayurvedic texts, such as Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita, provide detailed insights into herbal medicine, surgery, and holistic well-being. Yoga, another ancient practice originating from India, combines physical postures, breath control, and meditation for physical and mental harmony.

The Indian knowledge system also encompasses the arts, with classical dance, music, and literature playing a significant role. The Natya Shastra, an ancient treatise on performing arts, provides guidelines for dance, music, and drama.

While celebrating this rich heritage, it's essential to recognize the dynamic nature of the Indian knowledge system, which has adapted and expanded over time.

Questions:

- 1) What are some of the philosophical traditions mentioned in the passage?**
 - a) Confucianism and Taoism
 - b) Vedanta, Nyaya, and Yoga
 - c) Greek philosophy
 - d) Existentialism and Nihilism

- 2) Who is credited with introducing the concept of zero and the decimal numeral system in ancient India?**
 - a) Brahmagupta
 - b) Sushruta
 - c) Aryabhata
 - d) Charaka

- 3) Which traditional system of medicine has its roots in ancient Indian knowledge?**
 - a) Traditional Chinese Medicine
 - b) Ayurveda
 - c) Homeopathy
 - d) Allopathy

- 4) What is Yoga, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - a) A form of martial arts
 - b) A system of physical exercises only
 - c) A practice that combines physical postures, breath control, and meditation.
 - d) A type of Indian classical dance

- 5) Which ancient treatise provides guidelines for dance, music, and drama in the Indian knowledge system?**
 - a) Arthashastra
 - b) Manusmriti
 - c) Natya Shastra
 - d) Kamasutra
