

I/BCA/101

2015

(1st Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Paper No. : BCA-101

(English Language and Communication Skills)

(New Course)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer any *two* of the following : 10×2=20
- (a) Describe the process of communication indicating clearly the role of each constituent element.
 - (b) What do you understand by barriers to communication? Discuss the methods of overcoming barriers to communication.
 - (c) "Nonverbal communication is more important than verbal communication." Discuss.
 - (d) Comment on the importance of English language in modern India.

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(Turn Over)

2. Change the voice in the following sentences :

1×5=5

- (a) We thought over the plan.
- (b) Where did you hide your purse?
- (c) Always speak the truth.
- (d) We are being treated equally.
- (e) You must show your homework.

3. Fill in the blanks with the verbs given in brackets so that the verb agrees with the subject :

1×5=5

- (a) Everybody — (is/are) entitled to one month's bonus.
- (b) She no less than you — (is/are) responsible for it.
- (c) The room with all its goods — (was/were) set on fire.
- (d) I as well as you — (is/are) to be punished.
- (e) Each of her friends — (has/have) a university degree.

4. Change the form of speech in the following sentences : 1×5=5

- (a) She said, "What a beautiful flower it is!"
- (b) Mark exclaimed sorrowfully that he had lost his watch.
- (c) The teacher said to the student, "Do your work at once."
- (d) George said to Tom, "Where are you going?"
- (e) The boy said to his mother, "I shall not trouble you anymore."

5. Mention what kind of phrases and clauses the underlined group of words are in the following sentences : 1×5=5

- (a) He died in the village where he was born.
- (b) From all parts of the world travellers came to the city of the emperor.
- (c) No one knows who he is.
- (d) I met a girl whose eyes are blue.
- (e) He ran as fast as he could.

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets : 1×5=5

(a) I — (watched, was watching, watch) TV when she called.

(b) She — (study, studies, is studying) to become a doctor.

(c) Last year, I — (travelled, had travelled) to Australia.

(d) Recently, he — (feel, was feeling, has been feeling) really tired.

(e) Shhh! Be quiet! The baby — (sleeps, was sleeping, is sleeping).

7. State which of the following sentences are Compound, Simple or Complex : 1×5=5

(a) He climbed up the tree and plucked some mangoes.

(b) Being innocent, he never thought of running away.

(c) He was driven by rain and took shelter under a tree.

(d) His friends forsook him when he became poor.

(e) He left the room soon after my arrival.

8. Write a paragraph in about 10 sentences on any *one* of the following : 5

(a) Honesty

(b) Perfect holiday

9. Write a précis of the following passage in about one-third of its original length : 10

A great part of Arabia is desert. Here there is nothing but sand and rock. The sand is so hot that you cannot walk over it with your bare feet in the daytime. Here there in the desert are springs of water that come from deep down under the ground—so deep that the sun cannot dry them up. These springs are few and far apart, but wherever there is one, trees grow tall and graceful, making a cool, green, shady place around the spring. Such a place is called an oasis.

The Arabs who are not in the cities live in the desert all the year round. They live in tents that can be put up and taken down very easily and quickly so that they can move from one oasis to another, seeking grass and water for their sheep, goats, camels and horses. These desert Arabs eat ripe, sweet figs, and also the dates that grow upon the palm trees; they dry them, too, and use them as food all the

year round. These Arabs have the finest horses in the world. An Arab is very proud of his riding horse, and loves him almost as much as he loves his wife and children. He never puts heavy loads upon his horse, and often lets him stay in the tent with his family.

The camel is much more useful to the Arab than his beautiful horse, however, for he is much larger and stronger. One camel can carry as much as or more than two horses. The Arab loads the camel with goods and rides him too, for miles and miles across the desert—just as if he were really the 'Ship of the Desert', which is often called.

10. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

- (a) Types of reading
- (b) Role of body language in oral presentation
- (c) Importance of voice and quality in vocal communication technique
- (d) Factors of communication
