

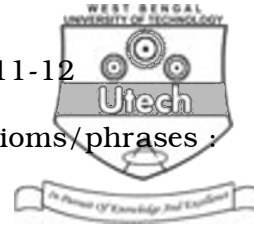


GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly :
 - i) They were commanded to wait till the signal is given.
 - ii) There were no complaints except that the day was so hot.
 - iii) We got into the port before the storm came up.
 - iv) I wish I know his address.
 - v) Though I am poor but I am honest.
3. Fill in the blanks with proper tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.
 - i) He (speak) to you.
 - ii) The train from Delhi (be) late today.
 - iii) He (read) a book when you came in.
 - iv) Sumit (study) since morning.
 - v) Her father (leave) before she came.
4. Rewrite as directed :
 - i) Besides robbing the poor man, he also mudedred him.
(Use 'not only')
 - ii) Shivam was too tired to stand. (Use 'so')
 - iii) The stranger asked Alice where she lived. (Convert Into Direct Speech).
 - iv) Open the window. (End with 'open')
 - v) He could not eat hard food. He was very old. He had lost his teeth. (Join into one sentence)



5. Frame a sentence by using the following idioms/phrases :

- i) Bad blood
- ii) In good books of
- iii) Abide by
- iv) Of one's own accord
- v) Not my cup of tea.

6. Provide one word substitution for the following :

- i) One who journeys to a holy place
- ii) One who never drinks alcohol
- iii) A number of birds or sheep
- iv) A large crowd of people, especially behaving violently
- v) A building or group of buildings where soldiers live.

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow :

DDT (short form for dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane) was first synthesised by a German chemist in 1874 but its properties as an insecticide were not discovered until 1939. Almost immediately DDT was hailed as a means of stamping out insect-borne diseases and winning the farmer's war against crop destroyers overnight. The discoverer Paul Muller of Switzerland, won the Nobel Prize.

DDT is now so universally used that in most minds the product takes on the harmless aspect of the familiar.



Perhaps the myth of the harmlessness of DDT rests on the fact that one of its first uses was wartime dusting of many thousands of soldiers, refugees, prisoners to combat lice. It is widely believed that since so many people came into extremely intimate contact with DDT and suffered no immediate ill effects, the chemical must certainly be innocent of harm.

This understandable misconception arises from the fact that unlike other chlorinated Hydrocarbons, DDT in powder form is not readily absorbed through the skin. Dissolved in oil, as it usually is, DDT is definitely toxic. If swallowed, it is absorbed slowly through the digestive tract; it may also be absorbed through the lungs. Once it has entered the body it is stored largely in organs rich in fatty substances (because DDT is fat-soluble) such as the adrenals, testes or thyroid. Relatively large amounts are deposited in the liver, kidneys and the fat of the large, protective mesenteries that enfold the intestines.

This storage of DDT begins with the smallest conceivable intake of the chemical (which is present as residues in most foodstuffs) and continues until quite high levels are reached. The fatty storage depots act as biological magnifiers, so that an intake of as little as 1/10 of 1 part per million in the diet results in storage of about 10 to

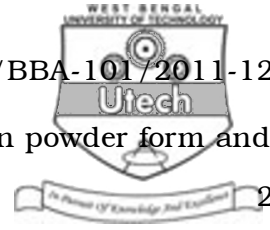
15 parts per million an increase of one hundred fold or more. These terms of reference, so commonplace to the chemist or



the pharmacologist, are unfamiliar to most of us. One part in a million sounds like a very small amount and so it is. But such substances are so potent that a minute quantity can bring about vast changes in the body. In animal experiments, 3 parts per million has been found to inhibit an essential enzyme in heart muscle; only 5 parts per million has brought about necrosis or disintegration of liver cells; and only 2.5 parts per million of the closely related chemicals-dieldrin and chlordane did the same.

This is really not surprising. In the normal chemistry of human body there is just such a disparity between cause and effect. For example a quantity of iodine as small as two ten-thousandths of a gram spells the difference between health and disease. Because these small amounts of pesticides are cumulatively stored and only slowly excreted, the threat of chronic poisoning and degenerate changes of the liver and other organs is very real.

- a) For what purpose has DDT been regarded as particularly beneficial ? 2
- b) Why was DDT so easily regarded as harmless ? 2
- c) Explain the effects of introducing small quantities of DDT into animals. 2
- d) Who was Paul Muller ? Why is the year 1874 important ? 2



- e) What is the difference between DDT in powder form and when dissolved in oil ? 2
- f) Make sentences with : potent, immediate, combat. 3×1
- g) Find synonyms of the following phrases from the passage : $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$
- i) ordinary
 - ii) gradually increasing
 - iii) to pass out waste matter from body or system
 - iv) getting or likely to get worse.
8. A reputed Publishing House has recently published books catering to the WBUT Syllabus for Management Studies. You as the manager, write a sales letter to the Principal of an MBA College requesting him to recommend and implement the books in the Book Bank for students.
9. Write a letter to the editor of a leading newspaper about the misuse of loudspeakers in your locality.
10. You have been working for the last five years and now intend going to Boston University for further studies. Two recommendation letters need to be sent to the University from your last academic institution. Draft two letters for your Professors requesting them to give recommendation letters. One of them has probably forgotten you as your interaction with him lasted for only one year.



11. Assume that you are the President of the Mess Committee in your college and have received several complaints from students concerning quality of food and timings for various meals. The nature of complaints is as follows :

- a) Unhygienic conditions
- b) Overcrowding
- c) Tasteless food
- d) Excessive oil used
- e) Too spicy
- f) No variation.

Write a report for the Director of your Institute on the basis of the data procured and suggest means through which it can be improved.

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