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**Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**AEN - 1023**

**B.A. (I Semester) Examination, Dec- 2018**

**ENGLISH (BACK PAPER)**

**Functional Skills in English**

[*Time Allowed: Three Hours Maximum Marks: 70*]

**Note: -** Answer **all** questions.

**Q.1.** Attempt any **six** of the following: **5x6= 30**

1. Write a short note on metaphor with five suitable examples.
2. What is an adverb? Give its different types .
3. Define sonnet and mention its different types.
4. Briefly explain the procedure of report writing .
5. Write a short note on dialogue writing.
6. Define Oxymoron with five suitable examples.
7. What is intonation.?
8. Explain the term ‘Prosody’

**Q.2.** What is an adjective? Discuss its different types in detail. **10**

**OR**

Correct the following sentences:-

1. All students must show his admit card.
2. King Asoka was the wisest of all other man.
3. She live nearby.
4. Sitting in the chair, a scorpion stung him.
5. They discussed the matter on a cup of tea.
6. I have been waiting for you from 5 O’ clock.
7. Cat jumped on the table
8. I loves to eat ice cream.
9. The perfume is for your sister and yourself.
10. Neither Peter or James can sing.

**Q.3.** Define the following with suitable examples:  **10**

1. Simile
2. Alliteration

**OR**

Explain the following with help of suitable examples:-

1. Synecdoche
2. Iambic Pentameter

**Q.4.** Write an essay on any one of the following topics.( 300 words) **10**

1. Demonization
2. Women’s Empowerment
3. Social Media

**OR**

Write a report on the youth festival held in your University.

**Q.5.** Write a Practical Criticism of any one of the following **10**

Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer

To stop without a farmhouse near

Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake

To ask if there is some mistake.

The only other sound’s the sweep

Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,

But I have promises to keep,

And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.

**OR**

When I look through my own recipe for the perfect cup of tea, I find no fewer than eleven outstanding points. On perhaps two of them there would be pretty general agreement, but at least four others areacutely controversial. Here are my own eleven rules, every one of which I regard as golden:

First of all, one should use Indian or Ceylonese tea. China tea has virtues which are not to be despised nowadays — it is economical, and one can drink it without milk — but there is not much stimulation in it. One does not feel wiser, braver or more optimistic after drinking it. Anyone who has used that comforting phrase ‘a nice cup of tea’ invariably means Indian tea. Secondly, tea should be made in small quantities — that is, in a teapot. Tea out of an urn is always tasteless, while army tea, made in a cauldron, tastes of grease and whitewash. The teapot should be made of china or earthenware. Silver or Britanniaware teapots produce inferior tea and enamel pots are worse; though curiously enough a pewter teapot (a rarity nowadays) is not so bad. Thirdly, the pot should be warmed beforehand. This is better done by placing it on the hob than by the usual method of swilling it outwith hot water. Fourthly, the tea should be strong. For a pot holding a quart, if you are going to fill it nearly to the brim, six heaped teaspoons would be about right. In a time of rationing, this is not an idea that can be realized on every day of the week, but I maintain that one strong cup of tea is better than twenty weak ones. All true tea lovers not only like their tea strong, but like it a little stronger with each year that passes — a fact which is recognized in the extra ration issued to old-age pensioners. Fifthly, the tea should be put straight into the pot. No strainers, muslin bags or other devices to imprison the tea. In some countries teapots are fitted with little dangling baskets under the spout to catch the stray leaves, which are supposed to be harmful. Actually one can swallow tea-leaves in considerable quantities without ill effect, and if the tea is not loose in the potit never infuses properly. Sixthly, one should take the teapot to the kettle and not the other way about. The water should be actually boiling at the moment of impact, which means that one should keep it on the flame while one pours. Some people add that one should only use water that has been freshly brought to the boil, but I have never noticed that it makes any difference. Seventhly, after making the tea, one should stir it, or better, give the pot a good shake, afterwards allowing the leaves to settle. Eighthly, one should drink out of a good breakfast cup — that is, the cylindrical type of cup, not the flat, shallow type. The breakfast cup holds more, and with the other kind one’s tea is always half coldbefore one has well started on it. Ninthly, one should pour the cream off the milk before using it for tea. Milk that is too creamy always gives tea a sickly taste. Tenthly, one should pour tea into the cup first.