



Learn DU

MAKE IT BIG!

*All The Best
For Your Exams*



30

Your Roll No.

2010

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 3336
Unique Paper Code : 62031105
Name of the Paper : English Language Through Literature
Name of the Course : B.A. Programme
Semester : I
Duration : 3 Hours



All questions are compulsory

Q I. Read the given passage and answer the questions below: (15 marks)

A new twist on extreme weight loss is catching on in many parts of the world. It's called the "keto diet." The "keto" diet is any extremely low- or no-carbohydrate diet that forces the body into a state of ketosis. Ketosis occurs when people eat a low or no-carb diet and molecules called ketones build up in their bloodstream. Low carbohydrate levels cause blood sugar levels to drop and the body begins breaking down fat to use as energy. People promoting the diet say it uses the body's own fat burning system to help people lose significant weight in as little as 10 days.

The keto diet was created by Dr. Gianfranco Cappello, an associate professor of surgery at the Sapienza University in Rome, Italy. Bette Klein, a registered dietitian at Cleveland Clinic Children's Hospital, has used the keto diet for years to help ease the symptoms of children with epilepsy although experts are not quite sure why it works. Proponents say the diet can produce quick weight loss and provide a person with more energy.

However, the picture is far from clear. Critics say the diet is an unhealthy way to lose weight and in some instances it can be downright dangerous. Some clinical reviews point out that patients on low-carbohydrate diets regain some of their lost weight within a year.

However, some practitioners like Rudy Mawer, a sports nutritionist, have also found success with the keto type of diet. He said he uses this low-carb approach with some people who have trouble losing weight. He also has high performing athletes on the plan.

Mawer concedes there are some drawbacks. He said the diet would not necessarily improve athletic performance, a fact that may discourage some athletes. He added people need to adhere closely to the program or it will not work. "It is a very strict diet," said Mawer, "You have to do everything right."

Every individual, he notes, is different and will react differently to such a program.

Melinda Hemmelgarn, a registered dietitian in Columbia, Missouri, and host of the Food Sleuth radio show, is somewhat cautious in her approach. She advised anyone thinking of going on a fad diet to "keep food in perspective. It's a gift. It's how we nourish ourselves and stay well."

Marketing this diet to brides just plays into our weight-obsessed society, according to Hemmelgarn. Instead, anyone preparing for marriage should nourish herself well, engage in plenty of physical activity like walking, jogging, or bike riding, and be good to herself by eating fresh, whole, minimally processed organic foods.

There is no magic bullet for long-term weight loss, said Francine Blinten, a certified clinical nutritionist and public health consultant in Connecticut. She believes that keto diet has worked successfully on some cancer patients in conjunction with chemotherapy to shrink tumors and to reduce seizures among people suffering from epilepsy.”But when it comes to long-term weight control, a Mediterranean style diet focused on fruit, vegetables, whole grains, beans, fish, and olive oil, is one that can be healthy for life.

“We fall prey to wacko diets, but the truth is there’s no quick fix,” Blinten said. “Cutting refined carbs and replacing them with fresh fruits, vegetables, and lean protein, cutting processed foods, and avoiding too many additives will keep you healthy in the long term.”

Lisa Cimperman, a clinical dietitian in Cleveland, Ohio, and a spokesperson for the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, USA, argues that the healthiest approach to weight loss is to set realistic goals and ask yourself if your diet plan is: 1: good for the long term 2: includes exercise 3: meets your long-term health goals.

Hemmelgarn adds, “Stay away from fashion magazines. They make us feel inadequate. If you are even considering this insane approach to weight loss, go for a walk ... right now! It’ll clear your head.”

- i. What is a ‘Keto’ diet? (1 m)
- ii. What are the benefits of a keto diet as claimed by its proponents? (2m)
- iii. What is the advice for brides? (2 m)
- iv. Who tells us to stay away from fashion magazines? Why? (5 m)
- v. A weight-obsessed society creates problems for itself. Comment. (5 m)

Q II.

A. Fill in the blanks with the given options.

(5 m)

Summer ---1---(was/ is/ have) at its peak across the country when I was ---2--- (travelled/ travelling/ had travelled) through Meghalaya on a research project. Fatigue ---3---(remain/ remained/ remaining) at bay in this abode of clouds, as the name of the state literally ---4---(meant/ means). At one point, the weather and the vegetation suddenly ---5---(started/ starts/ start) changing and we were greeted by an overcast sky and a short drizzle. The driver declared that we were at Duwan Sing Syiem, a tiny hamlet that marks the entrance to Cherrapunjee, still famous for being the wettest place on Earth.

The town, locally referred to as Sohra, sits on a plateau. Its gorges remain ---6--- (covering/ covered/ covers) with lush green forests and waterfalls. While admiring the picturesque view, my sight ---7---(fallen/ fell/ felled) on baskets neatly arranged with tennis-ball-sized fruits. They were of different hues, from greenish-red to dark red and even purple. The women selling the fruit referred to them as sohpie.

I ---8---(bend/ bent) down to take a closer look at the fruit when one of the sellers warned me that the greenish-red ones taste sour. I later came to ---9---(knew/ know/ knows) that sohpie, which belongs to the Myricaceae family, grows

throughout the Indian Himalayan region at an altitude of 1,300-2,000 metres. Its variants ---10---(are/is/were) called keifang in Mizo, nagatenga in Assamese and kaphal in Hindi.

B. There is an error in each of the five parts of the passage. Edit and rewrite the passage to remove errors. (5 m)

a) The planet's average surface temperature has rise about 1.62 degrees Fahrenheit (0.9 degrees Celsius) since the late 19th century. b) This change has been drive largely by increased carbon dioxide and other human-made emissions into the atmosphere. c) Most of the warming occurs in the past 35 years, with the five warmest years on record taking place since 2010. d) Not only was 2016 the warm year on record, but eight of the 12 months that make up the year — from January through September, with the exception of June — were the warmest on record for those respective months. e) An evidence for rapid climate change is compelling.

Q III. Read the given poem and answer the questions below: (15 m)

It's Friday night. The unfettered city
Resounds with hedonistic glee.
John feels a cold cast of self-pity
Envelop him. No family
Cushions his solitude, or rather,
His mother's dead, his English father,
Retired in his native Kent,
Rarely responds to letters sent
(If rarely) by his transatlantic
Offspring. In letters to The Times
He rails against the nameless crimes
Of the post office. Waxing frantic
About delays from coast to coast,
He hones his wit and damns the post.

A linkless node, no spouse or sibling,
No children - John wanders alone
Into an ice cream parlor. Nibbling
The edges of a sugar cone
By turns, a pair of high school lovers
Stand giggling. John, uncharmed, discovers
His favorite flavors, Pumpkin Pie
And Bubble Gum, decides to buy
A double scoop; sits down; but when
His eyes fall on a knot of three
Schoolgirls, a clamorous family,
Or, munching cheerfully together,
A hippie and a Castro clone,
It hurts that only he's alone.

He thinks back to his day at college,
To Phil, to Berkeley friends, to nights

When the pursuit of grades and knowledge
 Foundered in beery jokes and fights.
 Eheu fugaces... Silicon Valley
 Lures to ambition's ulcer alley
 Young graduates with siren screams
 Of power and wealth beyond their dreams,
 Ejects the lax, and drives the driven,
 Burning their candles at both ends.
 Thus files take precedence over friends,
 Labor is lauded, leisure riven.
 John kneels bareheaded and unshod
 Before the Chip, a jealous God.

- a) The character described in stanza 1 is feeling: (1 m)
 i) happy ii) sad iii) angry iv) disgusted
- b) Who is being described in the following line: "He hones his wit and damns the post." (1 m)
 i) John ii) John's father iii) John's transatlantic offspring
- c) Where does John's father live? (1 m)
- d) Comment on the use of contrast in the opening lines of stanza 1. (4 m)
- e) Describe John's experience in the ice cream parlour. (4 m)
- f) What promise does 'Silicon Valley' hold for young graduates? (4 m)

Q IV. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. (15 m)

Most of us learnt basic arithmetic at school, and we all remember that some students were better at it than others – the bright girl who could do sums twice as fast as the rest of us, or the boy who could prove theorems in a trice. Of course all subjects attract a range of skills, but almost unique to mathematics are a handful of extreme outliers who are so good it seems they are deploying some form of magic. The best-known genius of this type was Srinivasa Ramanujan.

Born in 1887, Ramanujan was an eccentric young Indian student who lived in obscurity in the town of Kumbakonam in the state of Tamil Nadu. Bestowed with remarkable analytical skills, by the age of 13 he had devised his own scheme for computing the digits of pi that is still in use today. He spent much of his spare time scribbling formulae in notebooks or on a small blackboard.

By the age of 23 Ramanujan was convinced he was making important new discoveries in mathematics, and was enterprising enough to write a letter to the eminent Cambridge Professor of Mathematics G.H. Hardy. "I beg to introduce myself to you as a clerk in the accounts department of the Port of Madras," he began. "I have had no university education." Ramanujan then set out some of his remarkable results.

It is easy to imagine a distinguished professor such as Hardy shrugging aside this letter arriving out of the blue from an unknown amateur in faraway Madras. But to his great credit, Hardy recognised a touch of pure genius in Ramanujan's theorems, many of which were highly unusual in their form and betrayed an extraordinary originality. And this although most of Ramanujan's theorems were merely stated as fact, with no formal proof accompanying them. It was almost as if the young Indian had plucked

the results ready-made from some abstract realm of mathematical forms and relationships. When Hardy replied asking about proofs, Ramanujan was coy, saying he had his own unusual methods and that, without proper explanation, “you will at once point me to the lunatic asylum”.

Recognising that genius and eccentricity often go hand-in-hand, especially in mathematics, Hardy arranged to bring Ramanujan to England. But there were serious obstacles. As a devout Hindu and an orthodox Brahmin, travelling to a foreign land presented many cultural difficulties, not least in regard to his strict diet. After months of deliberation and consultation, Ramanujan finally decided to accept Hardy’s offer, and on 17 March, 1914 he set out by ship with some trepidation.

Once in Cambridge, the young Indian set about working on hundreds of new theorems, dazzling his peers who were baffled as to the source of his extraordinary abilities. Hardy said: “I have never met Ramanujan’s equal.”

Although he was now ensconced in the world centre of pure mathematics and was at last receiving the recognition he deserved, Ramanujan did not fare so well in his private life. His sensitive and unusual personality and strict dietary requirements proved deeply problematic. He had trouble obtaining the correct ingredients for his meals and his religion forbade him from eating with others in his Cambridge college. He became homesick and began to lose weight. He even became suicidal. Eventually Ramanujan was confined to a nursing home to await his return to India. Hardy paid frequent visits to his friend and colleague.

Sadly, Ramanujan never regained his health. He died on 20 April, 1920 in a care home near Madras (now Chennai). He continued working on new theorems even on his death bed. To this day nobody can say how Ramanujan came to have this incredible ability, but it is fascinating to speculate that there may be other Ramanujans out there, awaiting an enlightened mentor such as Hardy.

1. What is a story, such as the one above, based on someone’s life, called? (1 m)
2. “out of the blue” is an example of a/ani.... and it meansii..... (1 + 1 m)
 - a) i - simile ; ii - sky
 - b) i - idiom ; ii - happy
 - c) i - idiom ; ii -unexpectedly
 - d) i - simile ; ii- feeling sad
3. How do we know that Ramanujan was enterprising? (2 m)
4. Who was G.H. Hardy? What was his contribution to Ramanujan’s life? (5 m)
5. Comment on the problems in Ramanujan’s private life? (5m)

Q V. Attempt any two composition questions (in 400-450 words) from the three choices provided below. Each question is linked to comprehension pieces in Qs. I/III/IV. (2 x 10 m =20 m)

- a. Imagine yourself in the role of a nutritionist and plan a diet for your parents by taking into consideration their food preferences.
- b. Rewrite the poem in prose from the point of view of John’s father.
- c. Imagine you are G.H. Hardy. Write a letter inviting Ramanujan to Cambridge University to study mathematics.

Join Us For University Updates



learndu.in



learndu.in



Learn_DU



Learn DU

