

4(M)

UG-II/Comm. Eng.-IV(M)/21

2021

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

[MAJOR]

Paper : IV

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer all the questions.

1. Write an imaginary conversation based on the following situation (any **one**): $10 \times 1 = 10$
 - a) You are at a coffee-bar with your friend discussing the recent Bengal meat scandal.
 - b) You are seeing off a guest at a railway station.
2. Write a short dialogue based on any **two** of the following situations: $6 \times 2 = 12$
 - a) Apologizing to your teacher for arriving late in the classroom.
 - b) Asking the time to your fellow passenger inside the train compartment.
 - c) Booking a room at a hotel.

3. Answer any **two** of the following: $6 \times 2 = 12$
 - a) Comment on some major communicative functions of English. 6
 - b) Discuss the reasons for dialect variation. How do you distinguish between a dialect and a register? 6
 - c) On June 30, 1947, some three weeks after the Partition Plan had been announced, the Governor General of India constituted the Boundary Commissions for Punjab and Bengal. Each had four members, two Hindu and two Muslim, and both came to be chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a lawyer from England, said to be a man of 'great legal abilities, right personality and wide administrative experience'. The task of the Boundary Commissions was to demarcate the boundaries of India and Pakistan on 'the basis of ascertaining the contiguous majority areas of Muslims and non-Muslims', and in doing so, to take into account 'other factors' - it was never clear quite what this last meant. With a bare five weeks in which to decide Radcliffe got down to the momentous task of deciding a boundary that would divide a province of more than 35 million people,

[Turn over]

4(M)

[2]

thousands of villagers, towns and cities, a unified and integrated system of canals and communication networks, and 16 million muslims, 15 million Hindus and 5 million sikhs, who despite their religious differences, shared a common culture, language and history'. Predictably, there were irreconcilable differences between the members, and the different political organizations each had their own interpretation of where the boundary should be laid. While the Muslims made their claim on the basis of demography, outlining the districts that they saw as contiguous for Muslims and non-Muslims, the Hindus asked their claim on the basis of 'other factors' – they wanted Lahore to become part of east Punjab because of its 'historical associations with Hindu and Sikh history', and because much of its commerce and industry was owned by non-Muslims.

- i) What were the claims of the Muslims and Hindus regarding Partition? 2
- ii) What was the task of the Boundary Commissions? 2

iii) Why is Radcliffe's task described as 'momentous'? 2

4. Answer any **two** of the following: 1×2=2
 - a) Write two interrogative sentences in English.
 - b) Give example of a semi-vowel in English.
 - c) Write two exclamatory sentences in English.
 - d) What kind of expression would you use to make an apology?
5. Answer any **two** of the following: 2×2=4
 - a) What do you mean by nasal sound? Give example.
 - b) Give example of a formal situation where interpersonal communication takes place.
 - c) Define intonation.
 - d) What is discourse?
