

**BACHELOR IN COMPUTER  
APPLICATIONS**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2007**

**CS-610 © : FOUNDATION COURSE IN  
ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING**

*Time : 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 50*

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**Note :** Attempt **all** the questions.

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1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

NEW DELHI : Japanese technology to track and monitor the behaviour of India's endangered Ganga river dolphins using underwater acoustics will play a vital role in efforts to conserve the freshwater mammals, WWF-India said.

The Gangetic cetaceans are one of only four species of dolphins in the world that inhabit rivers and lakes and are much less common than their marine counterparts, numbering only around 2,000 in India, according to the conservation group.

Over the last 25 years, their numbers have halved — trapped in fishing nets, hunted for oil, dead from pollution or the construction of dams along the Ganga. WWF-India said researchers from the University of Tokyo have developed an underwater acoustic device or hydrophone, which measures the individual sonar pulses or the clicking sounds emitted by the dolphins, which are as unique as fingerprints. From this, they can locate the dolphin from up to a kilometre away and track it.

“The problem in studying the dolphins is that they are under the water and it is very difficult to monitor or identify them,” Sandeep Behara, from WWF-India’s Freshwater and Wetlands Programme told a news conference. — Reuters.

- (i) Why is there so much concern about the dolphins in the Ganga ? 2
- (ii) Pick out another term used for dolphin here. 1
- (iii) What has caused their number to dwindle ? 2
- (iv) What is unique about the sounds made by a dolphin ? 1
- (v) What is the function of an underwater acoustic device ? 2
- (vi) What are the difficulties in studying the behaviour of the dolphins ? 2

2. (a) Change the voice.
- (i) Foul play cannot be ruled out in this case. 1
  - (ii) There was a time when people considered surgery to be dangerous. 1
- (b) Correct the following sentences :
- (i) I prefer using a computer than a typewriter. 1
  - (ii) He doesn't know nothing about this project. 1
- (c) Use the following phrasal verbs in sentences of your own : 2
- palm off, take after
- (d) Use the word 'invalid' in two different senses. 2
- (e) Write the synonyms of 'save' and 'trapped' and use them in sentences of your own. 2
3. (a) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets :
- (i) Did you see me \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in the distance ? 1
  - (ii) Usually, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not mind) him at all. 1
- (b) Combine the following sentences using 'not only' and 'but also' : 2
- Anaesthesia has reduced pain. It has saved many lives.
- (c) Rewrite the following sentence after adding a suitable relative clause : 1
- Tulsidas was a great religious poet.  
He wrote *Ramacharitamanas*.

4. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on any **one** of the following : 5
- (i) Computers for the Common Man
  - (ii) Speed can be a curse
  - (iii) Misuse of Mobile Phones
5. Write an essay of about 300 words on any **one** of the following topics : 10
- (i) Television serials can be addictive
  - (ii) Ragging is a menace
  - (iii) E-mail has wiped out letter writing
6. Read the following passage and summarise it in one-third of its length. Suggest a suitable title also. 10

Cataract does not cause pain. Its only effect is on the quality of vision. The condition comes on almost imperceptibly and nearly always progresses very slowly. Usually the progress of the opacification is steady, but sometimes there are brief accelerations and then longer periods when little change is apparent. Many cataracts alter the way in which different light wavelengths pass through the lens, so that red and yellow light can pass through more easily than blue light. Again, the effect is gradual and may not be readily noticeable, but after cataract surgery it is commonplace for patients to exclaim

with pleasure at the unaccustomed brightness of the sky or of blue objects.

Another effect of increased density in the lens is to increase its power of bending light rays. This is known as an increase in the refractive index of the lens. The effect is that the person affected may become gradually more and more short-sighted. This often allows them, at least for a time, to read without reading glasses, and may even promote the illusion that the vision is improving. The ability to make out near detail is, however, always accompanied by blurring of distant objects. People in this situation sometimes buy a succession of ever-stronger glasses for distance vision and spend a lot of money in an eventually hopeless quest for visual clarity. There is no harm in this, except to the bank balance.

The most important symptom of cataract is progressive loss of visual clarity in the centre of the field of vision. This is very annoying and disabling, especially if the lens opacities cause scattering of the light. Some people first become aware that something is wrong when they find they have to give up driving at night because of the dangerously blinding glare from the headlights of approaching cars. Many, on the other hand, are quite

unaware of such effects and simply recognize that they cannot see so well as they used to. Once the lens protein has become denatured and the fibres disorganized, there is no possible way to restore transparency. The only remedy is to remove the opaque lens completely and replace it with a tiny, optically perfect plastic lens implant of a power calculated to focus the eye correctly.