

[This question paper contains 8 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....



Sr. No. of Question Paper : 725

Unique Paper Code : 52031902

Name of the Paper : English Fluency

Name of the Course : **B.Com. (Programme)**

Semester : IV

Duration : 3 Hours and 30 minutes Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This paper has **two** parts, **A** and **B**, **both** of which are compulsory. Students will attempt any **THREE** questions from each **Part A** and **Part B**.

PART A

*Attempt any **Three**. (3×15=45 marks)*

1. Comprehension Passage

Read the passage given below to answer the questions that follow :

P.T.O.

Money came into existence to answer a need of mankind, but this need did not arise until civilization had grown beyond its earliest stages. Primitive man lived by hunting, each hunting only for himself and his family or tribe. At a stage when strangers were avoided or driven away, money and even trade were unnecessary. Later, when he had learnt to domesticate wild animals, man lived a nomadic and pastoral life, constantly wandering as he drove his flocks and herds to new pastures. As the road to wealth was then the possession of beasts, money in its modern form was still not necessary, although the beasts themselves were a form of money. It would suit what few craftsmen there were to be paid for their wares in cattle and farmers and herdsmen to pay in that way.

When human communities began to settle down and cultivate the land, instead of wandering over it with their flocks and herds, the division of labour increased and people specialised in crafts and trades. Most men specialised in growing or producing something of which only a very small portion was necessary for their own wants. So they had to get rid of their surplus. In

exchange for it, they wanted something which would give them the power to choose what they wanted from the surpluses of other people. A few transactions might take place in straightforward exchange or barter, but only certain things could be treated in this way. It was unlikely, for instance, that a shoe-maker needing supplies of corn for his family from time-to-time would always find that the farmer would take shoes in exchange. It would be more convenient, if there were some other object that would always be useful to both the shoe-maker and the farmer.

Once the people agreed to what this other object was and were prepared to accept it or offer it in payment, then we have money in its primitive form. It is the go-between in all business transactions or as the economists say, 'a medium of exchange'. We have seen that in the pastoral stage of human history, cattle themselves were this generally acceptable commodity; it is therefore not strange that the Latin word for money, 'pecunia' comes from a similar Latin word, 'pecuniary' meaning cattle. In modern English we still

use the adjectives, 'pecuniary' meaning, concerned with money, and 'impecunious' meaning having no money.

The trouble about the cattle is that they may become diseased or easily driven away while their owners are asleep. They also require a lot of land on which to graze and cannot easily be subdivided without being killed and so losing their value. The precious metals such as gold and silver do not suffer from any of these disadvantages, it can be buried and hidden away easily, it does not rust or lose weight through storage; it can be weighed out into quite small quantities without loss of value.

There are, however, disadvantages in using weighed quantities of these metals. Dishonest persons may mix them with less valuable metals of the same appearance and weight. In time, so many mixtures might then be passing from hand to hand that every businessman would need to be accompanied by an assayer to test and weigh every piece presented to him. The obvious way out of this difficulty is for the state to make

coins of a standard shape, weight and fineness which are then called currency.

- (a) Why did the primitive man not feel the need for money? (3)
- (b) What came to be treated as wealth when people began to live a nomadic and pastoral life? (2)
- (c) What factors lead to the emergence of money in its most primitive form as a common medium of exchange? (3)
- (d) What is the origin of the English word 'pecuniary'? Explain its association with money. (2)
- (e) What advantages do precious metals such as gold and silver have as means of exchange in comparison to cattle? (3)
- (f) Why did the state feel the need for a standard currency? (2)

2. Write a debate on the given topic as per the points that follow. You can write in favour of or against the following statement :

Money is the biggest motivator in life.

- (i) Write an overview of the topic and opening sentence. (5)
 - (ii) Give two facts/anecdotes in support of your opinion. (5)
 - (iii) Write two questions which you think those with the opposite point of view might ask you. (5)
3. You are Apoorv/Apoorva. You have seen an advertisement in *The Times of India* for the post of Marketing Manager in a reputed firm. Write a letter in 125-150 words to the Human Resource Manager of the company applying for the job. Enclose a brief resume to support your application. (15)
 4. Write a dialogue between you and your friend discussing various career opportunities in your field. (15)
 5. Write a paragraph on the topic: Time management is life management. (15)

PART B

Attempt any **Three**. (3×10=30 marks)

6. Write a summary of the comprehension passage given in Section A Q1. (10)
7. Write a letter inviting your sibling to come to Delhi for shopping. Mention some of the famous markets in Delhi and talk about the amazing shopping experiences you can have there together. (10)
8. Write a letter to your younger sister advising her on how to prepare for the Class X Board examinations. (10)
9. Edit and rewrite the following using appropriate punctuation marks : (10)

Our solar system includes the sun and all the planets (1) moons (2) dwarf planets and asteroids that orbit around it (3) the (4) four planets closest to the sun include mercury (5) venus (6) earth (7) and mars (8) these (9) inner planets are made of rock and metals (10)

10. Edit and rewrite the following using appropriate punctuation marks : (10)

(a) you (1) cant (2) eat your cake and have it at the same time (3) can you (4)

(b) your (5) father has five items in his bathroom (6) a toothbrush (7) shaving cream (8) a razor (9) a bar of soap and a towel (10)