



AECEN22

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II Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, May/June - 2026

LANGUAGE ENGLISH

Embolden - II

(SEP Scheme)



Maximum Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions to Candidates:

- 1) Answer all the Sections.
- 2) Mention the question numbers correctly.

SECTION - A

(Literary Components)

- I. Answer any Five of the following in a sentence or two each: (5×2=10)**
1. What did the speaker dream of after sowing in the poem Fruits of the earth?
 2. What does the word 'roads' refer to in the poem Blowing in the Wind?
 3. *Phuphee* had seen _____ tree in the garden.
 4. How does Aarti react after hearing her mother's painful past in 'My Beloved Charioteer'?
 5. How does the colour black scare the mother in Sweetness?
 6. What kind of stories and characters did Adichie write initially?
 7. What do people do when captivated by love?
- II. Answer any Four of the following in about a page each. (4×5=20)**
1. Write a note on the growth of bean plants as described in the poem Fruits of the Earth.
 2. Do you agree Phuphee's husband did not believe in gender roles? Explain.
 3. Why does Ajji prioritise Preeti's happiness over her own needs in 'My Beloved Charioteer'?
 4. How does the daughter rebel against the mother for the denial of love in Sweetness?
 5. Explain the concept of the 'Danger of a Single Story' as described by Adichie.
 6. If love is an art, how do we proceed to learn that art?
- III. Answer any Two of the following in about two pages each: (2×10=20)**
1. 'The happiness we get from nature is better than the happiness we get from buying expensive things'. Explain with reference to the poem 'Fruits of The Earth'.
 2. How did the two women in the story 'Marriage is like a Tonga' win their small battles? Explain.
 3. How does racism impact parenthood in 'Sweetness'? Elaborate.

[P.T.O.]



SECTION - B

(Language Components)

IV. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: (5×1=5)

Marie Curie was a world-famous scientist known for her ground breaking work in the field of radioactivity. She was born on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland, at a time when women had very limited opportunities for higher education. Despite many challenges, she was determined to learn and moved to Paris to continue her studies at the University of Paris. Marie Curie worked closely with her husband, Pierre Curie, in their scientific research. Together, they discovered two new elements, polonium and radium. Her research helped scientists understand radioactivity, a term she herself coined. This discovery later contributed to important developments in medicine, especially in the treatment of cancer.

She became the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and remains the only person to win Nobel Prizes in two different scientific fields-Physics and Chemistry. Even after the death of her husband, she continued her research with great dedication and courage. Marie Curie also contributed during World War I by developing mobile X-ray units to help doctors treat injured soldiers. Her work saved many lives and showed her commitment to humanity. She passed away in 1934 due to prolonged exposure to radiation, but her legacy lives on. Marie Curie is remembered not only for her scientific achievements but also for her determination, hard work, and courage. She continues to inspire scientists and students all over the world.

Questions:

1. Where and when was Marie Curie born?
2. What two elements did Marie Curie discover?
3. Why is Marie Curie important in the field of medicine?
4. What special achievement did she accomplish regarding Nobel Prizes?
5. How did she help people during World War I?

V. Do as directed:**A. Choose the appropriate idioms from the bracket and fill in the blanks: (3×1=3)**

(break the ice, at a crossroads, fish out of water, call it a day)

1. At the start of the first class, the teacher told a funny story to _____ and make the students feel comfortable.
2. After finishing his degree, the student was _____ because he had to choose between getting a job or continuing his studies.
3. When the village boy moved to the big, noisy city for the first time, he felt like a _____.

B. Use each of the phrasal verbs in your own sentence:**(2×1=2)**

1. Log in
2. Log out





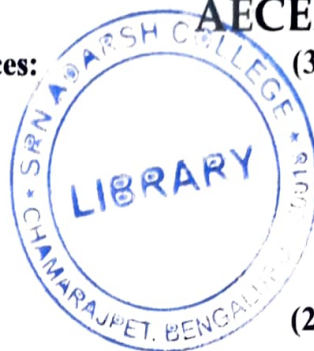
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VI. Identify the errors and correct the following sentences:

(3×1=3)

1. She go to school every day.
2. He is angry on me.
3. Wheres your brother.

**VII. Identify the correct word given in the bracket:**

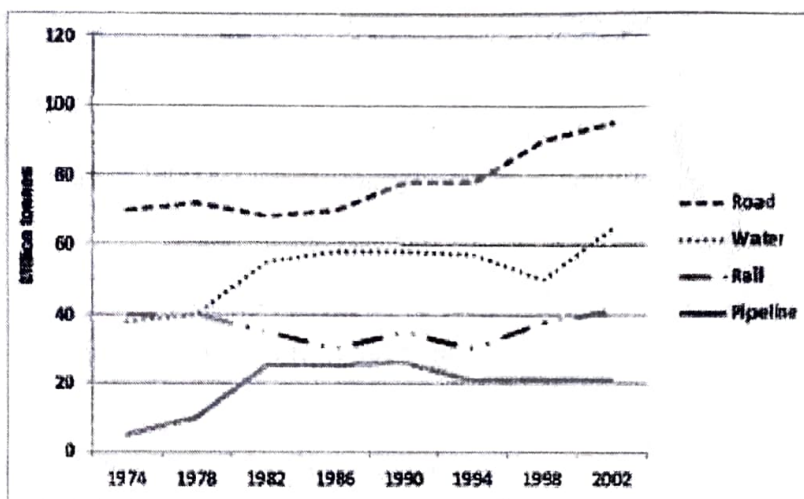
(2×1=2)

1. There was (many/much) debate regarding the new policy during the meeting.
2. It is (to/too) late to change the reservations for the dinner.

VIII. The graph below provides information regarding the quantities of goods transported in the United Kingdom via four different modes of transportation between 1974 and 2002. Answer the questions set on it:

(5×1=5)

Goods transported in the UK (1974-2002)



1. Between 1974 and 2002, the amount of goods transported by Road has _____ over the period.
 - a) significantly decreased
 - b) remained completely flat
 - c) shown an overall upward trend

[P.T.O.]



2. The transport of goods by Pipeline saw its most rapid increase between the years 1978 and 1982. True/False?
3. Which two modes of transport ended the period (in 2002) at a higher level than they started in 1974?

Answer: i) _____ ii) _____

4. The use of Rail transport shows a _____ trend throughout the majority of the graph.
 - a) steady and sharp rise
 - b) fluctuating but generally stagnant
 - c) consistent decline to zero
5. In the year 1998, which mode of transport was used the least for moving goods?
 - a) Rail
 - b) Pipeline
 - c) Water

IX. Change the following sentences into reported speech:

(5×1=5)

1. The mother said to her son, "Do not play with fire".
2. She asked me, "Can you help me with this heavy bag?"
3. The scientist said, "The earth revolves around the sun".
4. He said to her, "I will call you as soon as I reach home".
5. The children said, "We want to go to the park today".



X. Write a paragraph on any One of the topics using the given hints:

(5)

Protecting Wildlife and Our Environment

Global warming causing higher temperatures-melting ice in the arctic-animals losing their natural homes-change in rainfall and weather-why we must protect endangered species-planting more trees to help the earth-reducing plastic and pollution-our duty to the next generation-why taking action now is very important.

(OR)

The Lion and the Mouse

A huge lion sleeping in the forest-a little mouse accidentally waking him up-the lion caught the mouse in his paw-the mouse begged for mercy-promised to help the lion one day-the lion laughed but let him go-later the lion was caught in a hunter's net-he roared for help-the little mouse heard him and gnawed the ropes-the lion was set free-kindness is never wasted-even a small friend can be a great help.