

(b) What did Giovanni dei Medici invent?  
What was Galileo's opinion on his  
invention and what was the result? 3

(c) What was the Professors' reaction when  
Galileo invited them to look at Jupiter's  
moons through his telescope? 2

(d) What is the law of falling bodies? 1

**Or**

Fill the blanks in the following sentences  
with after, back, in, out or up : 1×8=8

(a) As it was so difficult he gave \_\_\_\_\_ trying.

(b) Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ my book.

(c) I've given \_\_\_\_\_ eating meat.

(d) She takes \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.

(e) Have you given \_\_\_\_\_ your homework.

(f) You should take the empty bottles \_\_\_\_\_.

(g) She was giving \_\_\_\_\_ leaflets.

(h) He's decided to take \_\_\_\_\_ golf.

\_\_\_\_\_

Total number of printed pages-8

**3 (Sem-1) ENG (Sc)**

**2021**

**( Held in 2022 )**

**ENGLISH**

( Science )

**( Functional English-I )**

Full Marks : 40

Time : Two hours

**The figures in the margin indicate  
full marks for the questions.**

1. Write the sentences to illustrate the  
differences in meaning between each of the  
following pairs of words : **(any four)** 1×4=4
  - (a) Sympathetic, Likeable
  - (b) Complement, Compliment
  - (c) Noise, Sound
  - (d) Rob, Steal
  - (e) Momentary, Momentous
2. Write down the full forms of the following  
abbreviations : **(any six)** ½×6=3  
e.g.; ed ; N.B. ; intro ; pp ; fig ; ch ; cf

Contd.

3. Identify the mistakes in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly :

**(any three)** 1×3=3

- (a) We can take a picnic but what will we be doing if it starts to rain.
- (b) He is in the hospital having operation.
- (c) He arrived late because he had forgot what time the train will be leaving.
- (d) If you should not arrive in time they won't let you into the concert.

4. Choose the correct expression from the list given below to replace the italicised phrases in the sentences and rewrite the sentences :

**(any four)** 1×4=4

- (a) I don't want to stand too near the edge in case I *start to fall*.
- (b) It's high time the government *abolished* nuclear weapons.
- (c) *Good quality audio* equipment is on sale in every main shopping street.
- (d) Leave a message and I'll *return your call*.
- (e) Even the best of friends don't always *agree on everything*.  
[ hi-fi ; see eye to eye ; lose one's balance ; get back to someone ; do away with ]

5. Look at the following conversations and suggest how the people should have spoken, given the situations below : **(any two)**

2×2=4

- (a) Your boss : Yes, come in.  
You : I'm going to come to work half an hour late tomorrow.
- (b) Waiter : Was your meal any good ?  
Customer : Yes, it was.
- (c) Assistant : Can I help you ?  
Customer : No, that's not necessary.

**Or**

Rewrite the following sentences replacing the word 'get' with words from the list given below : **(any four)** 1×4=4

- (a) Did you get my letter ?
- (b) His attitude really gets me.
- (c) We all get old eventually.
- (d) She didn't get the joke.
- (e) How much does she get a week ?

[ become ; receive ; earn ; understand ; annoy ]

6. Write a letter to the Editor of an English daily arguing either for or against the impact of demonetization in India. 5

**Or**

Write a 'keeping in touch' letter to someone you haven't written to for a year. 5

7. Rewrite the following paragraph in simpler, shorter and clearer sentences : 3

The reason why language provides such a fascinating object of study is perhaps because of its unique role in capturing the breadth of human thought and endeavour looking around us we are awed by the variety of several thousand languages and dialects, expressing a multiplicity of world views, literatures and ways of life looking back at the thoughts of our predecessors we find we can see only as far as language lets us see, looking forward in time, we find we can plan only through language, and looking outward in space we send symbols of communication along with our spacecraft, to explain who we are in case there is anyone there who wants to know.

8. Fill in blanks in the following passage using the verbs given below in their correct forms :

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6$$

When Queen Victoria \_\_\_\_\_ in 1901 she \_\_\_\_\_ for 63 years. During her reign many great scientific discoveries \_\_\_\_\_ and the population of Britain \_\_\_\_\_ from 18 million to 40 million. The British Empire \_\_\_\_\_ to become the largest empire the world had ever \_\_\_\_\_ and by then it \_\_\_\_\_ a quarter of the world's people. During her reign Britain \_\_\_\_\_ a time of peace and prosperity and had not \_\_\_\_\_ in any major war since the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. No one \_\_\_\_\_ that the First World War, in which so many young men \_\_\_\_\_ some 13 years later.

[die ; reign ; make ; rise ; grow ; know ; include ; enjoy ; fight ; suspect ; kill ; break out]

9. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Galileo, it must be confessed, was something of a gamin, when still very young he became Professor of Mathematics of Pisa, but as the salary was only 7½ d a day, he does not seem to have thought that a very dignified bearing could be expected of him. He began by writing a treatise against the wearing of cap and gown in the university, which may

perhaps have been popular with undergraduates, but was viewed with grave disfavour by his fellow professors. He would amuse himself by arranging occasions which would make his colleagues look silly. They asserted, for example, on the basis of Aristotle's physics, that a body weighing ten pounds would fall through a given distance in one-tenth of the time that would be taken by a body weighing one pound. So he went up to the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa one morning with a ten-pound shot, and a one-pound shot, and just as the Professors were proceeding with leisurely dignity to their respective lecture-rooms in the presence of their pupils, he attracted their attention and dropped the two weights from the top of the tower to their feet. The two weights arrived practically simultaneously. The Professors, however, maintained that their eyes must have deceived them, since it was impossible that Aristotle could be in error.

On another occasion he was even more rash. Giovanni dei Medici, who was the Governor of Leghorn, invented a dredging machine of which he was very proud. Galileo pointed out that whatever else it might do it would not dredge which proved to be a fact. This caused Giovanni to become an ardent Aristotelian.

Galileo became unpopular and hissed at his lectures—a fate which has at times also befallen Einstein in Berlin. Then he made a telescope and invited the Professors to look through it at Jupiter's moons. They refused on the ground that Aristotle had not mentioned these satellites and therefore anybody who thought he saw them must be mistaken. The experiment from the Leaning Tower of Pisa illustrated Galileo's first important piece of work, namely, the establishment of the Law of Falling Bodies, according to which all bodies fall at the same rate in a vacuum and at the end of a given time have a velocity proportional to the time in which they have been falling and have traversed a distance proportional to the square of that time. Aristotle had maintained otherwise, but neither he nor any of his successors throughout nearly two thousand years had taken the trouble to find out whether what he said was true. The idea of doing so was a novelty and Galileo's disrespect for authority was considered abominable. He had, of course, many friends, men to whom the spectacle of intelligence was delightful in itself. Few such men, however, held academic posts and university opinion was bitterly hostile to his discoveries.

*Questions :*

- (a) What did Galileo do from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa and why? 2