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7. Write a short introduction to introduce yourself as a discussant in an intercollege event on entrepreneur skills.
8. Write an application for a vacancy for a sports instructor in a school.
9. Write your CV to apply for a content writer for an online news website.
10. Write a blog for your college's Founder's Day celebration held recently.

(3000)

[This question paper contains 8 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 2444 **G**

Unique Paper Code : 2035001003

Name of the Paper : English Fluency – I

Name of the Course : **Common Prog. Group**

Semester : I/GE Language 3

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This question paper has **two** parts, **A** and **B**. **Both** parts are compulsory.
3. Answer a total of **six** questions, of which **3** are from **Part A** and **3** are from **Part B**.

P.T.O.

PART A

Answer any **three** questions. (3×10=30)

1. Write a diary entry on your recent educational trip organized by your college.
2. Write a dialogue with your friend (minimum of 10 sets of exchange), where you discuss your course and how it would help you achieve your goals.
3. Write a notice for your college notice board informing students about the visit of a well-known alumni to college for a talk on the importance of campus life.
4. Write a short paragraph on safety measures to be taken while travelling by metro during festival season.

(a) Answer the following questions in **100** words.

(3×5=15)

(i) What has changed in seismic activity since 1994?

(ii) Discuss what makes Delhi the most earthquake-prone metro in the country?

(iii) What makes Delhi the least prepared city for earthquakes?

(b) From the passage given above, give the most appropriate synonym to the words given below.

(5×1=5)

(i) Noticeably

(ii) Specification

(iii) Important

(iv) Defenceless

(v) Likely

Moreover, according to analysts, 50 per cent of the houses are built privately, hence there has been an absolute laxity in enforcement of seismic building codes.

According to experts, considerations of the soil where citizens live, the structure of buildings and the settlement pattern, roughly decide the place and the extent of the damage. The depth of the alluvial soil (sediment deposited by flowing water) plays a crucial role in determining risk. For instance, the Naraina-Patel Nagar road section and the Yamuna river-bed section extending till Noida and Faridabad, are more vulnerable to damage even in a moderate quake because they are located on alluvial soil which is up to 200 metre deep. Experts also state central business districts like Connaught Place and high-rise group housing schemes are high-risk areas.

5. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions :

- (i) She was made to feel bad _____ her good performance.
- (ii) The sacks were loaded _____ the truck.
- (iii) The metro station is _____ a distance of few kilometers from my home.
- (iv) The school timing is from 8.30 am to 2pm _____ winter months.
- (v) I have lived in Delhi _____ 2010.
- (vi) The pet dog lay hiding _____ the sofa.
- (vii) The train was slowly moving _____ its destination.
- (viii) She walked _____ the house to enter through the back door.

(ix) The hare is caught _____ the bushes.

(x) He found his school year-book _____ his old clothes.

PART B

Answer any **three** questions. (3×20=60)

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

India falls quite prominently on the global seismic belt which runs in an east-west direction and is called the Alpine-Himalayan belt. Based on seismic data and different geological and geophysical parameters, the country is divided into five seismic zones. Of the five seismic zones, zone five is the most active region and zone one shows least seismic activity.

Delhi is the most earthquake-prone metro in the country. It lies in the seismic zone four. The capital has been rocked by many earthquakes, some even more than six on the Richter scale though there has never been any loss of life or property. The last major quake was more than 30 years ago. In fact, since 1994, there has been a marked cessation of seismic activity. It is shown that stresses, which were being released periodically, are now stored in rocks like a spring. If this continues, these stresses will one day release and will lead to an earthquake.

In spite of the knowledge, Delhi is perhaps the least prepared city for earthquakes. With an over 50 per cent rate of population growth and 85 per cent of people living in high density areas (about 22,399 persons per square kilometre), the availability of space per person is actually less than five square metres—a detail which often decides the final casualty figures.