



ST. FRANCIS DE SALES COLLEGE

A FRANSALIAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION **AUTONOMOUS**

NAAC A GRADE • AFFILIATED TO BANGALORE UNIVERSITY • AICTE APPROVED • 2(F) & 12 (B) RECOGNITION OF UGC • ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED
Electronics City P.O., Bengaluru - 560 100, Karnataka, INDIA ☎ (+91) 8088140679 ✉ pro@sfscollege.in 🌐 www.sfscollege.in

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION – NOV/ DEC 2025

ENGLISH - I SEMESTER BCA (F+R)

24BCA12G: GENERAL ENGLISH I

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Instruction: Answer all the questions

SECTION A (Prose & Poetry)

I. Answer ANY FIVE of the following questions in one or two sentences: (5x2=10)

1. Who is Draupadi and what community does she belong to in the story *Draupadi*?
2. Why did the narrator shoot the elephant in the story *Shooting an Elephant*?
3. Why did the poet choose the road less travelled in the poem *Road Not Taken*?
4. How did the banker's financial situation change over the years in the story *The Bet*?
5. What two attributes does Lord Rosebery associate with greatness in the essay *Who can be called a Great Man*?
6. What request does Meena make to her mother before leaving in the poem *At the Railway Station*?
7. Who did Pachaiamma invite for the engagement despite her claims about caste in the story *Corpse*?
8. What does the phrase 'that good night' refer to in the poem *Do not go Gentle into that Good Night*?

II. Answer ANY FOUR of the following questions in about a page:

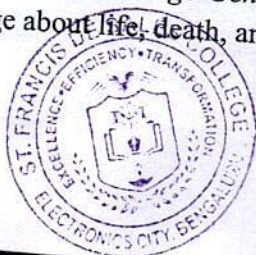
(4x5=20)

1. Describe the context of the murder of Surja Sahu in the story *Draupadi*.
2. What was the attitude of the people in lower Burma towards the Europeans in the essay *Shooting an Elephant*?
3. Describe the dilemma faced by the speaker in the poem *The Road Not Taken*.
4. What three tests of greatness does Ambedkar deliberate in the essay *Who can be called a Great Man*?
5. Examine Pachaiamma's character, her motivations, and values, and explain how they reflect issues of caste, class, and social status in the story *Corpse*.
6. Explain how the poem *Do not go Gentle into that Good Night* shows both defiance against death and recognition of its inevitability.

III. Answer ANY TWO questions in about two to three pages:

(2x10=20)

1. Discuss the theme of imperialism and inner conflict in the essay *Shooting an Elephant*.
2. Compare and contrast the character of banker and lawyer in the story *The Bet*.
3. Describe the mother's love and concern as portrayed in the poem *At the Railway Station*.
4. Analyze the central theme of the poem *Do not go Gentle into that Good Night* and explain how the poet conveys his message about life, death, and human resistance through examples from the poem.

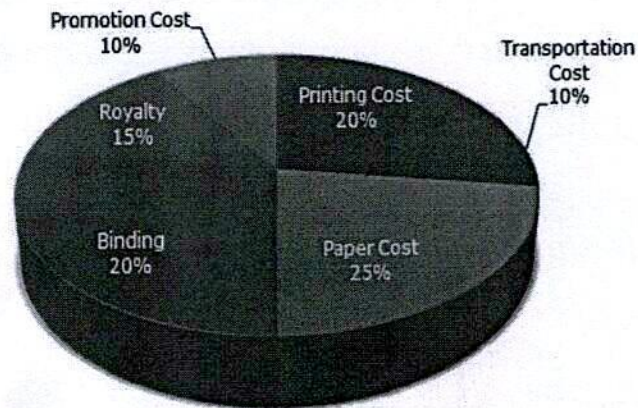


Section B

(Language Components)

IV. Study the pie-chart and write an analysis in a paragraph.

(1x5=5)



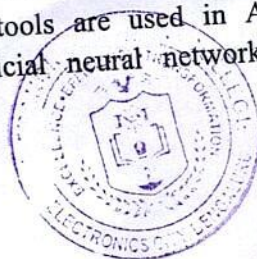
V. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(5x1=5)

Artificial intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is the ability of machines to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence. It contrasts with the natural intelligence shown by humans and animals. In computer science, AI is defined as the study of “intelligent agents”- systems that can perceive their environment and take actions to achieve specific goals. The term artificial intelligence is often used when machines mimic human cognitive functions such as learning and problem-solving.

The scope of AI is disputed: as machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered as requiring ‘intelligence’ are often removed from the definition, a phenomenon known as the AI effect, leading to the quip, ‘AI is whatever hasn’t been done yet’. For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from ‘artificial intelligence’, having become a routine technology. AI includes technologies that enable machines to understand speech, play complex games like chess, drive autonomous cars, and perform tasks like intelligent routing in networks and military simulations. It was established as an academic discipline in 1956, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism, followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an ‘AI winter’), followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding.

For most of its history, AI research has been divided into subfields that often fail to communicate with each other. These sub-fields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g. robotics or machine learning), the use of particular tools (logic or artificial neural networks), or deep philosophical differences. Social factors, such as particular institutions or researchers have also contributed to these divisions. Traditional AI problems and goals include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects. Achieving general intelligence remains a long-term objective of the field. AI approaches include statistical methods, computational intelligence, and traditional symbolic AI. Many tools are used in AI, including versions of search and mathematical optimization, artificial neural networks, and methods based on statistics,



probability and economics. The AI field draws upon disciplines such as computer science, mathematics, psychology, linguistics, philosophy and many others.

- a) What do you mean by Artificial Intelligence?
- b) What are the two cognitive functions that machine can perform?
- c) Which is the technology excluded from Artificial Intelligence?
- d) The subfields of Artificial Intelligence are based on _____.
- e) Mention the tools that are used in Artificial Intelligence.

VI. Answer the following questions:

(5x1=5)

- a) What is hearing?
- b) What are the benefits of effective listening in a professional setting?
- c) What are the drawbacks of poor listening skills?
- d) Mention any two types of listening.
- e) What is Empathetic listening?

VII. Answer ANY ONE of the following:

(1x5=5)

- a) Provide instructions to transfer money using Google Pay.
- (or)
- b) Give directions to your friend to go to a bus stop

VIII. Fill in the blanks using appropriate articles and prepositions given in brackets:

(5x1=5)

(the, a, about, in, through)

Yesterday, I went to ----- market to buy some fruits. I bought apples, oranges, and bananas. On my way home, I met my friend and we talked ----- our upcoming exams. Then, I stopped at ----- café and had a cup of coffee. After that, I walked ----- the park for a while. Finally, I reached home ----- the evening.

IX. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets:

(5x1=5)

- 1. I _____ (visit) my aunt yesterday.
- 2. She _____ (study) well.
- 3. I _____ (tell) my friend about the issue.
- 4. The students _____ (go) to the playground.
- 5. I _____ (live) in Chennai.

