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ENG101 English Comprehension

Mid Term Examination - April 2003

Session -1

TIME ALLOWED: 120 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions given at the end.
2. Answer all questions.
3. P1 is MCQ's. You can tick the correct answer. You can view its parts as P1.1, P1.2, P1.3, P1.4, P1.5 and P1.6.
4. Your paper is in two parts. The time allowed for the **first part** is **75 minutes**. Make sure that you finish the first part within the given time. After that you should start **Part II** for which you have **45 minutes**. Thus the total time for your paper is two hours.
5. Part I has five questions which you can see as P1, P2, P3, P4, and P5. Part II has 6 exercises to fill in the blanks. You might see the questions of Part I in a random form. You can guess them by recognizing P1, P2, P3, P4, and P5.

Total Questions 11

PART - I

Note: You will be given a printed paper which will have the passage about which these questions are asked.

P1.1

What time of year was it in this story?

- spring
- fall
- summer
- winter

P1.2

At what time of day did Robin cross the river?

- morning
- late afternoon
- midday
- night

P1.3

The stockings that Robin wore were obviously:

- well worn
- handsome
- very expensive
- much too big

P1.4

From the way he looked, it was evident that Robin was

- a wealthy merchant's son
- a soldier
- a country boy
- a foreigner

P1.5

Robin was apparently going to the town:

- to buy new clothes
- for the first time in several years
- for the first time
- on one of his regular trips there

P1.6

How far had Robin travelled?

- from a nearby town
- over thirty miles
- from Madrid
- from London

P.2

Look at the text again and find out what the words in bold typeface refer to. **Marks [10]**

An example is given below:

 He was wearing
Ans. The boy /Robin

- a. at **that** unusual hour
- b. **he** took a very accurate survey
- c. but **which** had seen many winters before this one
- d. **which** in its better days had perhaps sheltered
- e. were nature's gift

P.3.

Give brief answers to the following questions. (Your answer to each question should not be more than two lines)

- a. How did Robin appear as he walked into town? **[3]**
- b. What sort of person do you think Robin was? **[4]**
- c. Who had come with Robin, apart from the ferryman? **[3]**

P.4 Give a suitable title to the passage. **[3]**

P.5 Choose the appropriate form of the words to complete the sentences. [6]

Reliably, rely on, reliable, reliability

- a. Computers are machines.
- b. If you don't know the meaning of a computer term, you cannot always..... an all-purpose dictionary for the answer.
- c. Computers can do mathematical operations quickly and.....

PART - II

TIME ALLOWED 45 MINUTES

MAXIMUM MARKS 40

Read the passages a couple of times before you attempt to fill the gaps with appropriate words.

This is a text about computers from an old book on computers. Trust your knowledge of the history of Computers and fill in the blanks. The blanks have been numbered. When you type your answer mention the exercise number first and then the number of the blank you are writing your answer of. The first letter of the word with which you have to fill the blanks is given in every blank for your convenience.

What is a computer?

EXERCISE 1

A computer is a m 1 with an intricate network o 2 electronic circuits t 3-operate switches or magnetize tiny metal cores. The switches, l 4 the cores, are capable o 5 being in one of two possible states, that is, o 6 or of, magnetized or demagnetized. The machine is c 7 of storing and manipulating numbers, letters, and characters. The basic i 8 of a computer is that we can make the machine do w 9 we want by inputting signals that turn certain s 10 on and turn others off, or that m 11 or do not magnetize the 12.

EXERCISE 2

The basic job of computers is the processing of information. For this reason, c 1 can be defined as devices which accept i 2 in the form of instructions c 3 a program and characters called data, p 4 mathematical and / or logical operations o 5 the information, and then supply results o 6 these o 7. The program, or part of i 8, which tells the c 9 what to do and the data, which provide the information n 10 to solve t 11 problem, are kept i 12 the computer in a place called memory.

EXERCISE 3

Computers are thought t 1 have many remarkable powers. However, most c 2, whether large o 3 small have three basic capabilities. First, computers h 4 circuits of performing arithmetic operations, such as: addition,

subtraction, d 5, multiplication and exponentiation. Second, computers have a m 6 of communicating with the user. After all, if we couldn't feed information i 7 and get results back, t 8 machines wouldn't be o 9 much use. However, c 10 computers (commonly minicomputers and microcomputers) are used t 11 control directly t 12 such as robots, aircraft's navigation systems, medical instruments, etc.

EXERCISE 4

Some of the m 1 common methods o 2 inputting information are to u 3 punched cards, magnetic tape, disks a 4 terminals. The computer's input d 5 (which might be a card reader, a tape drive or disk drive, depending on the medium used in putting information) reads the information i 6 the computer. For outputting i 7, two common devices u 8 are a printer which p 9 the new information on p 10, or a CRT display s 11 which shows the results o 12 a TV-like screen.

EXERCISE 5

Third, computers h 1 circuits, which c 2 make decisions. The kinds of d 3 which computer circuits can make are not o 4 the type: 'Who would win a war between t 5 countries?' or 'Who is the richest person in the w 6?' Unfortunately, the computer can only d 7 three things, namely: Is one number less than another? Are t 8 numbers equal? And, is one number greater than a 9?

EXERCISE 6

A c 1 can solve a series of p 2 and make hundreds, even thousands, of logical decisions without b 3 tired or bored. It can f 4 the solution to a problem in a fraction of the t 5 it takes a human being to d 6 the job. A computer can replace p 7 in dull, routine tasks, b 8 it has no originality; it works according to the instructions given to it and c 9 exercise any value judgments. There are times when a c 10 seems to operate like a m 11 'brain', but its achievements are i 12 by the minds of human beings. A computer cannot do anything unless a p 13 tells it what to do and gives i 14 the appropriate i 15; but because electric pulses can move at the s 16 of light, a computer can carry out vast n 17 of arithmetic-logical operations a 18 instantaneously. A person can do e 19 a computer can d 20, but in many cases t 21 person would be dead long b 22 the job was finished.

Text taken from: N. Mullen & P. Brown: *English for Computer Science*; OUP 1984, pg 16-18 and adapted for Cloze.