

[35/A9]

SEAT No. _____

No. of printed pages : 02

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
BA SEMESTER-I EXAMINATION**

Monday, 22nd October 2018

Session : Morning 10.00 am to 01.00 pm

Course Title: Structure of Language(Skill Enhancement I)

Code: UA01SOL21

Total Marks 70

Note: 1. Clearly mention the option that you attempt.
2. Marks to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1A. Define language and discuss its various functions. **20**

Or

B. Write short notes on the following:

i. Language variation

ii. Kinds of sentences (Interrogative, imperative, exclamatory, statement)

Q.2 A. Describe the various parts of speech with appropriate examples. **15**

Or

B. Write a detailed note on adverbs..

Q.3 A. Give the phonetic transcription of any five of the following. **05**

Man, year, read, fill, cat, bird, cast

B. Give the orthographic representation of any five of the following. **05**

/dɑ:k/ /θɪnk/ /kɑ:t/ /ki:n/ /pu:l/ /bæt/ /hu:/

C. Do as directed: (Any Ten) **10**

1. Give the adjective forms of the following:

i. care ii. friend

2. Give the verb forms of the following:

i. speaker ii. player

3. Add a prefix to the following:

i. claim ii. understand

4. Add a suffix to the following:

i. beauty ii. teach

5. Give the feminine forms:

i. actor ii. nephew

6. Give the masculine forms:

i. queen ii. girl

7. The place is wonderful. (change into exclamatory)

8. We should never lie.. (change into affirmative)

9. What a great leader! (change into assertive)

10. Everyone was busy. I went to the movie alone. (combine into a compound sentence)

11. The police arrived. The thieves had run away. (combine into a complex sentence)

12. When she was younger, she believed in ghosts.

(State whether it is complex or compound sentence)

(1)

(P.T.O.)

It is no doubt true that we cannot go through life without sorrow. There can be no sunshine without shade. We must not complain that roses have thorns, but rather be grateful that thorns bear flowers. Our existence here is so complex that we expect much sorrow and suffering. Many people distress and torment themselves about the mystery of existence. But although a good man may at times be angry with the world, it is certain that no man was very discontented with the world, who did his duty in it. The world is a looking glass; if you smile, it smiles; if you frown, it frowns back. If you 'look at it through a red glass, it seems red and rosy; if through a blue, all blue; if through a smoked one, all dull and dingy'. Always try to look at the bright side of things; almost everything in the world has a bright side. There are some persons who smile, the sound of whose voice, whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine, and brightens a whole room. Greet everybody with a bright smile, kind words, and a pleasant welcome. It is not enough to love those who are near and dear to us. We must show that we do so. While, however, we should be grateful, and enjoy to the full the innumerable blessings of life, we cannot expect to have no sorrows and anxieties. Life has been described as a comedy to those who think and a tragedy to those who feel. As a rule, it is as we choose to make it.

- i. What kind of man does not feel contented with the world?
- ii. What should we not complain about roses?
- iii. Why is the world like a looking glass?
- iv. How should we greet everyone?
- v. Give a suitable title to the passage?

Or

B. Make a précis of the following passage:

Yoga is a group of physical, mental, and spiritual practices or disciplines which originated in ancient India. Yoga is one of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophical traditions. There is a broad variety of yoga schools, practices, and goals in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. Among the best-known types of yoga are Hatha yoga and Rāja yoga. The origins of yoga have been speculated to date back to pre-Vedic Indian traditions; it is mentioned in the Rigveda, but most likely developed around the sixth and fifth centuries BCE, in ancient India's ascetic movements. The chronology of earliest texts describing yoga-practices is unclear, varyingly credited to Upanishads. The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali date from the first half of the 1st millennium CE, but only gained prominence in the West in the 20th century. Hatha yoga texts emerged around the 11th century with origins in tantra.

Yoga gurus from India later introduced yoga to the West, following the success of Swami Vivekananda in the late 19th and early 20th century. In the 1980s, yoga became popular as a system of physical exercise across the Western world. Yoga in Indian traditions, however, is more than physical exercise; it has a meditative and spiritual core. One of the six major orthodox schools of Hinduism is also called Yoga, which has its own epistemology and metaphysics, and is closely related to Hindu Samkhya philosophy. On December 1, 2016, yoga was listed by UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage.