

• Main Examination (Paper I - (i) English Language)

• Translator - Advt. No. 1/2017 PAPER I
PART-A

• Held on 25/11/2018

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time : 1.30 Hours

Full Marks : 50

I.) PART-A AND PART-B OF THE PAPER-I ARE TO BE ANSWERED IN SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLETS.

II.) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Attempt an unparaphrased precis of the following passage in approximately one-third of its original length. : (Marks : 20)

It was in 1995 that the general public started to think of the Internet as "the Web", due to the wide dissemination and ease of use of Web browsers. In 1995 *Newsweek* celebrated "The Year of the Internet" in the cover story of its year-end issue. It is clear that most users and many artists consider the Internet and the Web one and the same thing. They are not. The Web is one of the many protocols available on-line. In other words, the Web is a subset of the Internet. While several protocols are compatible with Web browsers, some standard and experimental protocols are not. If on the one hand the market constantly pushes for media convergence, leading us to believe that in the future more protocols will be integrated into common browsers, on the other media research constantly develops new protocols that expand the reach of human agency on-line. The wide acceptance of the Web as a standard format since 1996 has led to a proliferation of self-contained hypermedia works that employ the Internet as a dissemination medium. However, resisting convergence toward a single mode of on-line experience, several artists created works that deviate from standard browsers. The ordinary use of interactive features of the Internet, such as chat and email, might suggest that it is akin to the telephone and the postal system. The internet does incorporate aspects of television and radio by making possible the broadcast of video, audio and text messages to small and large groups alike. At times the Internet is a virtual catalogue or gallery, resembling a database. While some explore the internet as a bidirectional medium, others integrate interactivity with hybrid contexts that incorporate physical spaces. Perhaps the most exciting feature of the Internet is that it is simultaneously all of the above and more.

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (Marks : 10)

The world said a sad, sober farewell to Sir Roger Bannister on 3 March 2018 without overdone fuss and fanfare, just the way the great man would have liked it. In Britain, the tributes to the runner who had arguably owned the fabled title of "GLE" Greatest Living Englishman -- were genuine, deep and affectionate, seeming to tell not so much of the passing of a legend as of an era.

"The last of the gentleman athletes" one newspaper story tagged him fondly alongside bigger banner headlines bemoaning a 21st century British sporting knight embroiled in a messy doping controversy. It was as though a younger generation agonising over cyclist Bradley Wiggins was simultaneously being introduced to a long-forgotten but still spotless national monument.

In Birmingham, England, on the final day of the World Indoor Championships -- the same day it was announced that Bannister had succumbed to Parkinson's disease -- organisers hastily arranged a screening of the grainy footage of that exhausted 25 year old medical student, eyes closed and mouth agape, breaking the four-minutes mile barrier at Oxford's Iffley Road track on the grey, golden evening of May 6, 1954. This, one of the greatest sports stories, had unfolded at a meet between Oxford University and Amateur Athletic Association. "Three minutes, 59.4 seconds," the announcer, famously, had tried to tell the crowd but they only heard the word "three" before drowning him out.

