

D 133649

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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FIRST SEMESTER (CUFYUGP) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2025**

English

ENG IFA 101 (1B)—ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS FOR HUMANITIES AND OTHER
BA PROGRAMMES

(2024 Admission onwards)

Time : One Hour and a Half

Maximum : 50 Marks

Section A

- I. Read the provided paragraphs and answer the following questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
(Ceiling : 16 Marks)

Here is a passage from Rabindranath Tagore's thought provoking essay "Nationalism in India."
Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Nationalism is a great menace. It is the particular thing which for years has been at the bottom of India's troubles. And in the guise of its liberation, it has continuously stifled our minds with its selfishness, greed, and narrowness. We, in India, must look at the world with a different perspective from that of the Western people. We must have our own principles in life, based upon our own history and philosophy of life. We cannot borrow other people's histories and try to fit them into our own. Our culture has never been based on the idea of power, but on the idea of spiritual truth. We are to think that we are not to derive our strength from the numbers of men or wealth, but from the truth.

India has all along been trying to live on the principle of unity and inclusiveness. She has made it her mission to accept all races, all cultures, and all religions, and unite them into a harmonious whole. This unity is not a mechanical unity. It is a living unity. India has never tried to enforce uniformity on herself.

She has tried to find a unity through diversity. Her people, therefore, are accustomed to give freedom to others, to respect the differences in others. India has been, in her own history, a great living example of this principle, and it is this principle that we must hold to in these days of our trial.

Turn over

In India, our history and our spiritual culture have taught us that a race which has no spiritual ideal, has no future. It is because of our strong belief in spiritual ideal that we do not think that mere political freedom can give us the ultimate freedom. We must realize that political freedom is not an end in itself. It is only a means to a greater end the end of realizing spiritual truth, of giving shape to our thoughts in life, of producing a greater harmony among men, and of giving men the opportunity to unfold the highest in themselves.

- 1 How does Tagore contrast the concept of nationalism with India's historical principles ?
- 2 What does Tagore suggest is India's mission in terms of cultural and religious diversity ? How does this differ from Western ideas of unity ?
- 3 According to Tagore, why is political freedom not the ultimate goal for India ? What does he see as the greater purpose ?
- 4 How does Tagore view India's relationship with power compared to Western nations ?
- 5 What role does Tagore believe spiritual ideals play in the future of a nation ?
- 6 Why does Tagore reject the idea of imposing uniformity in India ?
- 7 According to Tagore, what has been the source of India's troubles for years ?
- 8 Why does Tagore say that a race without a spiritual ideal is futile ?
- 9 How does Tagore describe the unity India has pursued historically ?
- 10 Critically read Tagore's views and its relevance today.

Section B

II. Answer the following questions in not more than 100 words. All questions can be attended. Each question carries 6 marks. (Ceiling : 24 Marks)

- 11 In what ways are the issues addressed in the "I Have a Dream" speech still relevant today ?
- 12 What are the central messages in Leonard Cohen's "Anthem" ?
- 13 What are the aspects presented in the scene that makes Mr. Keating an effective speaker ?
- 14 The symbolic significance of the falcon and the falconer in Yeats' "The Second Coming".
- 15 How does the princess become the true 'eco-feminist warrior' ?

Section C

III. Answer any *one* question in 300 words :

- 16 What advice does Amy Morales Lara give to other aspiring social workers and artists who want to combine their passions to help their communities ?
- 17 Identify the theme of family and relationships in *Death of a Salesman* ?

(1 × 10 = 10 marks)

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Section A

- I. Read the provided paragraphs and answer the following questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
(Ceiling : 16 Marks)

Caffeine, the stimulant in coffee, has been called “the most widely used psychoactive substance on Earth.” Snyder, Daly and Bruns have recently proposed that caffeine affects behavior by countering the activity in the human brain of a naturally occurring chemical called adenosine. Adenosine normally depresses neuron firing in many areas of the brain. It apparently does this by inhibiting the release of neurotransmitters, chemicals that carry nerve impulses from one neuron to the next. Like many other agents that affect neuron firing, adenosine must first bind to specific receptors on neuronal membranes. There are at least two classes of these receptors, which have been designated A1 and A2.

Snyder et al propose that caffeine, which is structurally similar to adenosine, is able to bind to both types of receptors, which prevents adenosine from attaching there and allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would.

For many years, caffeine’s effects have been attributed to its inhibition of the production of phosphodiesterase, an enzyme that breaks down the chemical called cyclic AMP. A number of neurotransmitters exert their effects by first increasing cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons. Therefore, prolonged periods at the elevated concentrations, as might be brought about by a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, could lead to a greater amount of neuron firing and, consequently, to behavioral stimulation. But Snyder et al point out that the caffeine concentrations needed to inhibit the production of phosphodiesterase in the brain are much higher than those that produce stimulation. Moreover, other compounds that block phosphodiesterase’s activity are not stimulants.

Turn over

To buttress their case that caffeine acts instead by preventing adenosine binding, Snyder et al compared the stimulatory effects of a series of caffeine derivatives with their ability to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in the brains of mice. "In general," they reported, "the ability of the compounds to compete at the receptors correlates with their ability to stimulate locomotion in the mouse; i.e., the higher their capacity to bind at the receptors, the higher their ability to stimulate locomotion." Theophylline, a close structural relative of caffeine and the major stimulant in tea, was one of the most effective compounds in both regards. There were some apparent exceptions to the general correlation observed between adenosine-receptor binding and stimulation. One of these was a compound called 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX), which bound very well but actually depressed mouse locomotion. Snyder et al suggest that this is not a major stumbling block to their hypothesis. The problem is that the compound has mixed effects in the brain, a not unusual occurrence with psychoactive drugs. Even caffeine, which is generally known only for its stimulatory effects, displays this property, depressing mouse locomotion at very low concentrations and stimulating it at higher ones.

- 1 What is the primary psychoactive substance in coffee ?
- 2 What role does adenosine play in neuron activity ?
- 3 What are the two classes of adenosine receptors mentioned in the passage ?
- 4 Why does Snyder et al argue against the phosphodiesterase theory of caffeine stimulation ?
- 5 What compound is mentioned as a close structural relative of caffeine and a major stimulant in tea ?
- 6 What is IBMX, and how does it differ in its effects from other caffeine derivatives ?
- 7 What naturally occurring chemical does caffeine counteract in the brain ?
- 8 How does adenosine affect neurotransmitter release ?
- 9 Explain how caffeine is proposed to stimulate neuron activity by interacting with adenosine receptors.
- 10 Describe the dual effects of caffeine on mouse locomotion and how Snyder et al use these results to support their hypothesis.

Section B

- II. Answer the following questions in not more than 100 words. All questions can be attended. Each question carries 6 marks. (Ceiling : 24 Marks)
- 11 "Anthem" reflects Cohen's exploration of religious and spiritual themes. Elucidate.
 - 12 How can art be utilized in social work, particularly in marginalized communities ?

- 13 Do you think that performances like stand-up comedy are effective methods of social criticism? Substantiate your answer with insights from Carlin's video.
- 14 Attempt a character analysis of Willy Loman.
- 15 Helen Keller was convinced that the struggles necessitated by evil made her strong and patient. Explain.

Section C

III. Answer any *one* question in 300 words.

- 16 What were the social and political conditions in the United States that led to Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech?
- 17 Do you think that the "Rip it Out" scene symbolizes the struggle between individual desires and social expectations? Elucidate.

(1 × 10 = 10 marks)