ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2020

MÁ COMMUNICATION ME MAXIMUM MARKS: 60 DUI

MEDIA STUDIES DURATION: TWO HOURS **Code: W-39**

HALL TICKET NUMBER

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE PROCEEDING:

- Enter your hall ticket number on the **question paper & the OMR sheet** without fail
- Please read the instructions for each section carefully
- Read the instructions on the OMR sheet carefully before proceeding
- Answer all questions in the OMR sheet only
- Please return the filled in OMR sheet to the invigilator
- You may keep the question paper with you
- All questions carry equal negative marks. 0.33 marks will be subtracted for every wrong answer
- No additional sheets will be provided. Any rough work may be done in the question paper itself

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES EXCLUDING THIS PAGE: 09 (NINE)

I. GENERAL & MEDIA AWARENESS (1X30=30 MARKS)

Enter the correct answer in the OMR sheet

1.	Which video conferencing platform was found to be leaking personal data to strangers amid the COVID-19 crisis?			
	A) Blue Jeans B) Zoom C) Youtube D)GoogleMeet			
2.	Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh, which has been in the news over the past two years,A) Is a garment districtB) Shipbreaking yardC) Has a Rohingya refugee campD) Beachside tourist spot			
3.	Satya Nadella is to Microsoft asis to IBM. A) Sundar Pichai B) Arvind Krishna C) Shantanu Narayan D) Nikesh A			
4.	Legacy Media is a term used to describeA) Family run media companiesB)Media forms that no longer existC) Print & broadcast mediaD)Government-owned media			
5.	The Asian Games 2022 will be held inA) ChinaB) MalaysiaC) SingaporeD) Japan			
6.	This cadre of health workers are the first point of contact for communities, particularly in the rural areasA) Male health volunteersB) Block health education officersC) Anganwadi workersD) ASHA workers			
7.	A private bill titled "Women's Sexual, Reproductive and Menstrual Rights Bill 2018" wasintroduced in the Lok Sabha byA) Jairam RameshB) Shashi TharoorC) Meenakshi LekhiD) Maneka Gandhi			
8.	Who is the Health Minister of Kerala?A) Pinarayi VijayanB) Mercykutty AmmaC) KK ShailajaD) MM Mani			
9.	The website People's Archive of Rural India (PARI) was set up by A) Soumitra Chatterjee B) Aruna Roy C) Arundhati Roy D) Palagummi Sainath			
10.	The Vice-President before M. Venkaiah Naidu wasA) M. HidayatullahB) Bhairon Singh ShekhawatC) Pratibha PatilD) Hamid Ansari			

11. Which state goverA) Andhra PradeC) West Bengal	rnment recently p sh	B) Kar	hree state capit nataka ar Pradesh	als?	
12. Who is the Chairp A) AS Kiran Kuma C) K. Radhakrishi	ar	an Space R	lesearch Organi B) K. Sivan D) G. Madhava		,
13. The Constitution A) January 26, 19 C) November 26,	50	B) Oct	ober 02, 1947 gust 15, 1947		
14. The film released A) The Happenin C) Contagion	ng B) V	dly virus v Warm Bod Infection	vas lies		
15. Activist Varavara A) Bhima Korega C) Teen Taal		B) Elg	tion with the _ ar Parishad ipko movement		case.
16. The National Aw A) Abhishek Sha	ard winning Guja h B) Aditya	rati film H Dhar	ellaro was direc C) Anurag Kas	cted by hyap	D) D.Gautam
	'eresa who died ro B) Denmark	ecently du C) Sw	e to coronaviru eden	s infection b D) Australia	elongs to
• 18. Which organizat	ion released 100 (-hooks as	nart of its #sta	vhomeindia	withbooks during
the lockdown period A) National Bool C) NCERT	1?		B) Press Trus	t of India	pen Schooling
19. Congcong, Lianl A) Summer Olyn	ian and Chenchen npics B) Winter	are masc r Olympics	ots of which int s C) Asian Ga	ernational s imes D) V	porting event? Vorld Games
20. Beni Prasad Ver A) Samajwadi Pa C) Rashtriya Lol	arty	away recel	ntly, was a foun B) Rashtriya D) Bahujan S	janata Dai	er of
21. A series of reco A) Vlogging	rded audio episoo B) Podca	les that au sting	idiences can sul C) Sound For	oscribe to is ge D) I	known as Noisers

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22. The documentary "Celluloid Man" tells the story of _______. A) Shyam Benegal B) PK Nair C) Adoor Gopalakrishnan D) Girish Kasaravalli

	3. Deliberately posting provocative messages on social media platforms is commonly known			
as j	A) Phishing C) Treason	B) Trolling D) Spammin	g	J
24)	When was Jammu & K A) October 2020 C) November 2020	B) Septembe	r 2020	
25)	The Director-General (A) Randeep Guleria			-
26)	Jack Ma is a founding 1 A) Amazon	nember of B)Tesla	C) Alibaba	D) eBay
27)	The International Ban A) Asian Development C) World Bank		B) Interna	a part of itional Monetary Fund itional Finance Corporation
	n			esh Vellore are associated
•	A) Newsweek B) Print.in C) Ne	ws Minute D)	Newstrack
29)	Climate change activis A) Booker Prize C) Nobel Peace Prize	st Greta Thunberg wa	s recently conferre B) Equato D) Blue Sk	r Prize
30)	The International Mus A) Kiva Hygiene Intern C) Harpic Internationa	national		ational

II. LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

This section assesses your ability to work with the English language in terms of reading, analyzing and understanding, and applying the rules of grammar and word usage.

SECTION ONE: GRAM Complete the follo grammatically cor	wing sentences b	-	/ phrase that will construct a
31. I a si	ister who lives in l	Kolkata	· · · · ·
A) Am having		B) Had	
C) Have		D) Has	
		,	
		Minister	
A) Was present	B) Present	C) Were present	D) Had present
		super moon last night	
A) Saw	B) To see	C) To saw	D) To watched
34) You should	to your u	ncle's advice; he know	s what he's talking about.
A) Attention		B) Give the attentio	
C) Pay attention		D) Must attention	
35) Do come by 7p.m	. as we usually	by 7.30 p.m.	
A) Eat		B) Are eating	
C) Having dinner		D) Will eat	
• 36) The lack of respo	nse from the gove	ernment	in a state of uncertainty.
A) Have left us		B) Has left us	
C) Will leaving u		D) Made us	
37) The crisis has for	ced us	about how we	manage our resources.
A) To thinking		B) To be thinking	
C) To think		D) To thought	
-,		-) - • - • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
38) You	completed the v	work before leaving th	e office. Now it's too late.
A) Should have	-	B) Must have	
C) Must had		D) Will had	
39) Most of the stude	ents	us they were able to u	nderstand the lecture.
A) Said		B) Told to	
C) Said to		D) Told	
-		-	

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40. When we shifted to the new	house, we a lot of our furnitur	e.
A) Give	B) Gave off	
C) Gave away	D) Had gave away	

SECTION TWO: WORD USE AND ABUSE (10X1= 10 MARKS) In the following sentences, choose the correct word from the options provided.

41.	An old video of the incie A) Surfaced				
42.	We are happy to note th meeting. A) considerable	-			
		b) promonut	aj major -		
43.	Galwan Valley was the A) site				
	The principal A) Convinced				
45) •	Please do not eat the fr A) Rotten B) Spo	uit; I think it l ilt	nas C) Spoiled	D) Rotted	
46)	What exis A) Dynamics				
	lt is ans A) Authoritarian			ve D) Author	
48)	I would depend on her A) Sensible	•	-	e is a very pers D) Sensational	son.
49)	We need to consider m A) Avoid B) Rep			from cyclones. D) Escape	
50)	We had to drive up a A) Torturous	B) Tortured	to reach the village. C) Tortuous	D) Torsion	

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III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow, selecting the most appropriate option from the list provided. Enter the correct answer in the OMR sheet. (5X1=5 MARKS)

The new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 is called so because of its similarity to the SARS virus, which caused an outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2002-2003. Specifically, the new virus's genome is a 70% match to that of the SARS virus. So using the SARS virus's genome as a reference, scientists could use genetic sequencing to determine if the virus causing the current outbreak is the earlier SARS virus or a new strain.

Crucially, scientists in China were able to sequence the full genome of the virus only four days, after the first case of infection was reported, paving the way for scientists around the world to design rapid molecular genetic tests for COVID-19.

Using a technology called high-throughput sequencing, scientists are today able to sequence multiple DNA fragments in tandem, which are then aligned on a reference genome from a related organism to build a full genome sequence.

The genomes of most organisms are made of DNA, but some viruses – like the new coronavirus – have genomes of RNA. The SARS-CoV-2's RNA genome has 32,000 nucleobases.

Tracts of nucleobases make up genes, and combinations of genes make up a genome. Genes carry the instructions for the virus to synthesise different proteins, including those that make the virus infectious.

DNA is usually double-stranded while RNA is usually single-stranded. Both DNA and RNA are made of four nucleobases; three of them – adenine, cytosine and guanine – are common. In DNA, the fourth is thymine and in RNA, uracil.

After docking on human cells, the virus first releases its RNA inside the cell and uses the cell's resources to transcribe an enzyme called RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP). RdRP replicates the virus's genetic material inside the cell, subsequently used to produce a bunch of proteins. The newly reproduced genetic material and proteins then coalesce into new viral particles that ooze out from the host cell, ready to infect neighbouring cells. This way, the virus perpetuates itself within our cells at the expense of the human cellular machinery.

One of the fulcrums of modern medicine is poised on the molecular diagnosis of infectious diseases. And one test that makes this possible is the reverse transcriptase real-time polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) test.

(Source: The Laboratory Test for COVIC-19, Explained, <u>https://science.thewire.in/the-sciences/rt-pcr-covid-19-rna-polymerase-thermal-cycler/</u>)

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51. Scientists have been able to apply their understanding of the SARS virus to the COVID-19 virus because

A) The symptoms in both diseases are the same

B) The genome of the new virus is very similar to the SARS virus

C) Both have single-stranded RNA

D) Both originated in East Asia

52. DNA and RNA differ in this important aspect

A) RNA has three nucleobases while DNA has four

- B) DNA always has two strands while RNA always has a single strand
- C) RNA has uracil while DNA has thiamine

D) RNA has 32,000 nucleobases while DNA has many more

53. The building blocks of all genetic material are

A) cells

B) nucleotides

C) DNA

D) proteins

54. Molecular diagnosis of infectious diseases like COVID-19 depends on

A) genomic sequencing of the virus

B) know how the virus behaves inside the cell

C) high-throughput sequencing

D) RNA-dependent RNA-polymerase (RdRP)

55. Based on the passage, which of these statements is NOT true?

A) Genes are made up of several nucleobases in a specific sequence

B) Genes carry the instructions for the synthesis of proteins

C) Viral particles can replicate themselves even outside a host cell

D) The virus uses the host cellular resources to replicate itself

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Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow, selecting the most appropriate option from the list provided. Enter the correct answer in the OMR sheet. (5X1=5 MARKS)

Audiences of mass media do not exist a priori. They are actively constructed through careful programming decisions and marketing strategies, as well as transnational flows of information, capital, and commodities, and in some cases, the agendas of the nation-state.

One of the first visionaries to conceive of the role of television in building a modern India was an eminent scientist, Vikram Sarabhai, who claimed that "if India wants to reduce the overwhelming attraction of immigration to cities, enrich cultural life, integrate the country by exposing one part to the cultures of the other parts, involve people in the programme of rural, economic and social development, then the best thing is to have TV via a satellite."

Television was widely conceived as the panacea for most of the ills that beset "underdeveloped" India. Development information would enable modernization, and "exposing" citizens to each other's cultures through satellite television would foster national integration. Communication policies in the first two decades of television were congruent with the modernist vision of India's future articulated by the first prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru's vision of modernity was predicated on a dependence on science, technology, and state-planned investment in heavy industry. Modernity became a synonym for progress, with the state assuming a central, coordinating role.

At first, Nehru was ambivalent about television, which he often described as an expensive toy that India could not afford. He was eventually persuaded to soften his attitude somewhat by scientists and media planners who argued that India could use television as a "powerful weapon for social change". What appears to have finally convinced Nehru was the argument that television could foster a major attitudinal change in the people of India: since social and economic modernization required a "scientific temper," mass media such as television could potentially be deployed to propagate "scientific values" and eradicate their polar opposites, "superstition" and "dogma".

Scientific national consciousness was deemed the "principal architect" in the construction of a modern nation, and television programmes were formulated to fulfil this objective. Educational programmes on health, agriculture, and "other practices based on modern knowledge" were consciously formulated as an "antidote to superstition and dogma". The state's communication policy rested on the axiom that information, rather than structural change, was the most essential ingredient required for India to modernize: disseminating development information would lead to a change in the attitudes of Indians, and this attitudinal change would, in turn, lead a change in their practices.

(Excerpted from: Purnima Mankekar, Screening Culture, Viewing Politics, Duke University Press, 1999.)

56. Which of the following statements best captures the author's view of media audiences?

- A. Media audiences are vulnerable to manipulation by systematic marketing strategies.
- B. Media audiences are a product of several influences, including commercial decisions and government policies.
- C. Media audiences in a particular country are often compelled to respond to global media processes.
- D. Media audiences, with their pre-existing characteristics, must be understood well by various stakeholders for making programming decisions.

57. Television in its early decades in India was seen, primarily, as a means to:

- A. Exercise a tight control over the nation through publicity and propaganda.
- B. Foster support and enthusiasm for the nation-building project.
- C. Disseminate cultural content over a mass medium.
- D. Promote rural-urban migration for industrial growth.

58. Central to Nehru's vision of modernity for the newly independent country was:

- A. Placing the government as the locus of all development activities predicated on the use of science and technology.
- B. Using the establishment and spread of satellite television as a yardstick for progress.
- C. Exposing citizens to foreign cultures to expedite the process of modernization.
- D. Ensuring exposure to mass media of "underdeveloped" sections of the country.

59.Our planners in the post-colonial government expected television to play a key role in:

- A. Providing wholesome, if expensive, entertainment to the population at large.
- B. Disseminating information about national plans for economic development.
- C. Instil in people scientific attitudes that contribute to modernization of the country.
- D. Persuading people to hold on to traditional, Indian value system.

60. A national consciousness was sought to be constructed by having television do which of the following?

- A. Provide valuable information to the people to supplement structural changes envisaged by the government.
- B. Motivate people to take scientific decisions in their everyday lives.
- C. Reinforce strongly held beliefs that could lead to attitude change.
- D. Broadcast educational content on development issues so that people move away from orthodox beliefs and practices.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2020

MA COMMUNICATION MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

MEDIA PRACTICE DURATION: TWO HOURS Code: W-40

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HALL TICKET NUMBER		l

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE PROCEEDING:

- Please check if there are eight pages excluding this page
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TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES EXCLUDING THIS PAGE: 08 (EIGHT)

I. GENERAL & MEDIA AWARENESS (1X30=30 MARKS)

Enter the correct answer in the OMR sheet

1.	Which iconic Indian newspaper that was being published in the United States for 50 years has ceased its print edition?				tates for 50 years
			C) Indian Panaro	oma D)I	ndian Diaspora
2,	Which social med governments?				
	A) Tumblr	ВЈ ПКТОК	C) Twitter	D) Faceboo	К
3.		associated with wh	ich profession?	-	-
	A) Sportsperson	B) Economis	t C) Journal	list D) Vir	ologist
4 .	OPEC is a an orga A) Petroleum refi C) Petroleum exp	nisation representi ners B)Pet orters D)Pet	ng roleum retailers roleum importers		
5.	MPLAD is a schen A) Journalists	ne that applies to B) Members	of Parliament	C) Doctors	D) MLCs
6.	The World Health A) Paris I	i Organization (WH B) Stockholm	0) is located in C) New York	D) Geneva	
7.	A) Justice Ranjan	Gogoi	erson of the Press (B) Justice Chandr D) Justice Markar	amouli Kumar Pi	
8.	Bronx zoo, where located in which A) Italy	•	positive for Covid - C) United States		ne in the world, is rmany
9.	The new rule of th study, has been m A) Jammu & Kash	ade for which India	an state/UT?	years of residen Manipur	ce or 7 years of D) Chhattisgarh
	 A) Jaminu & Kash A) The Director Gen A) Teddros Adha C) Amari Abe Page 2 : W-40 MA CO 	eral of WHO is nom	B) Alimayu Mose D) Abiy Ahmed	2S	,

	11. Who is the director of the Oscar-winning Korean film 'Paradise'? A) Wong Kar Wai B) Kim Jee-Wong
	C) Bong Joon ho D) Yeon Sang-ho
	 12. Which country is home to the headquarters of International Olympic Committee? A) France B) Germany C) Japan D) Switzerland
·	13. The application called 'Neighbourly', which was recently shut down, was initially launched by major tech firm?
	A) Microsoft B) Google C) Facebook D) Amazon
	, 14. The International Astronomical Union recently named a minor planet between Mars and Jupiter after
	A) MS SubbalakshmiB) Mangalampalli BalamuralikrishnaC) Bhimsen JoshiD) Pandit Jasraj
	15. Which of the following are Rabi crops?
۰.	A) Wheat, BarleyB) Rice, Toor DalC) Jowar, BajraD) Cotton, Groundnut
	 16. Basu Chatterjee, who passed away recently was a A) Novelist B) Film maker C) Businessman D) Politician
	 17app launched by the Government of India claims to enable users to track COVID-19 infected persons in their surroundings. A) COVID India B) Aarogya Setu C) Bharat Corona D) India Fights
•	18. Over The Top is a term related toA) Video streamingB) TV BroadcastingC) PodcastingD) Recording
	19led women activists from Maharashtra to enter the inner santum of the
	Shani Shingnapur temple. A) Anita Shete B) Ambar Desai C) Tanvi Desai D) Trupti Desai
	20. Recently, India pledged to construct a huge sanitation facility at the Pashupatinath Temple in
	A) Nepal B) Bhutan C) Thailand D) Sri Lanka
	21. Which of the following women car racers recently changed her career to end her financial difficulties?
	A) Danica Patrick B) Renee Gracie C) Milka Duno D) Leilani Munter
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22.	The Pulitzer Prize	2020 winners for Featu	re Photography belon	g to
	A) Bhutan B) Jammu & Kashmir	C) Mizoram	D) Nepal
23.	Section 124A of th A) Sedition	e Indian Penal Code dea B) Abetting D) Defamat	ls with g war against India	
	C) Treason	D) Defamat	tion	
24)		e Bollywood film skippe nid the Coronavirus lock		to start streaming on
	A) Paatal Lok	B) Choked	C)Rasbhari	D)Gulabo Sitabo
25)	Republic TV is to A	Arnab Goswami as	is to Aro	on Purie.
,		B) Aaj Tak		
26)	Which of these co	untries is NOT a membe	r of SAARC?	
	A) Maldives	B)Indonesia	C) Pakistan	D)Afghanistan
27)	The OTT platform	VOOT is owned by	<u></u>	
	A) Reliance	B) Tata	C) Times Group	D) Indian Express
28)	The Editor of the o	online portal Quint is	· <u>·····</u> •	
	A) Siddarth Varad	larajan B) Raghav	Bahl C) Shekhar	Gupta D) Karan Thapar
29)	The headquarters	s of Isha Foundation is l	ocated in	
	A) Munnar	B) Ooty	C) Coimbatore	D) Nainital
ະ 301	The capital of Utt	arakhand is		
~~)	A) Kasauni	B) Badrinath	C) Lucknow	D) Dehradun

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II. LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

This section assesses your ability to work with the English language in terms of reading, analyzing and understanding, and applying the rules of grammar and word usage.

<u>SECTION ONE: GRAMMAR</u> (10X1=10 MARKS) Complete the following sentences by choosing the word/ phrase that will construct a grammatically correct sentence.				
31. Have you been to the cinema	theatre this week?			
C) Yes I went already	B) No, I haven't D) Yes, I am going tomorrow			
oj 100,1				
32. We've reached the summit ju	st in time; the sun in a minute.			
A) Will rise B) Is risin	ng C) will have risen D)rose			
22. Outra I. mardia	athe meaning I will give it to you			
	ng the magazine, I will give it to you.			
A) Will finish B) am finis	hing C) finish D) finished			
34) You'll catch cold if you	your wet shirt.			
	on't take off C) Remove D) Are not taking of	ff		
35) The minister announced that	t he his salary for the next six months.			
	B) Would be giving up			
C) Gave up	D) Gives up			
36) Take care not to open the do	oor until youthe alarm.			
A) Have turned off				
	D) Turned off			
37) The team carried out its field	d work B) Since two weeks			
A) Two weeks back	D) Two weeks ago			
C) Last two weeks	DJ Two weeks ago			
38) Let us knowyou	ar ticket; we look forward to having you here.			
A) When you buy	B) Once you have bought			
C) When you bought	D) On bought			
20) Ilia admina in mall magning	the wight designs			
39) His advice is well meaning; i				
A) In arriving	B) Decide			
C) Making	D) Make			

40. Scientists have documented th	at global weather patterns	for many years.
A) Have changed	B) Are changing	
C) Have been changing	D) Are changed	

SECTION TWO: WORD USE AND ABUSE (10X1= 10 MARKS) In the following sentences, choose the correct word from the options provided.

41.	. During the football match, the		began to loudly boo the players.	
	A) supporters			
42.	We are happy to note that your son has made progress since our last meeting.			ess since our last
	A) considerable	B) plentiful	C) major	D) comfortable
43.	. These days, I have taken to going for awalk every morning.			orning.
	A) fast	B) brisk	C) lively	D)energized
44) I think Malathi is the better candidate; her work is always				
	A) unchanging	B) steady	C) consistent	D) fitting
	The weather is beautif			
	A) leisurely	B) slow	C) gentle	D) languid
46) The bench of five judgesthat the defendant be sent back to prison.				
	A) favoured	B) recommended	C) commended	D) enforced
47) The parties were unable to reach a compromise; they decided to go their				
	A) divided		C) parted	D) separate
48)	Just before I left, I asked my daughter to the fruit in the refrigerator.			
	A) place	B) deposit	C)put	D) insert
49)	All the fans arethat the film will be a big hit. A) undoubted B) doubtless C) certain D) assured			
	A) undoubted	B) doubtless	C) certain	D) assured
50)	When he was young, h		•	
	A) hobby	B j mission	C)timepass	D)venture

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SECTION THREE: VERBAL ABILITY (1X5=5 MARKS)

In each of the following sets of words, identify the pair that does not express the same relationship as the other three.

51. A) Thermometer/ TemperatureC) Calendar/ Days

B) Ruler/ LengthD) Odometer/ Speed

52. A) Horse/ Mare C) Gander/ Goose B) Bull/ Cow D) Sheep/ Lamb

B) Skin/ Touch

D) Nose/ Smell

- 53. A) Eyes/ Vision C) Hear/ Sound
- 54. A) Doctor/ Patient C) Teacher/ Student

D) Boss/ Secretary

B) Lawyer/ Client

55. A) Carpenter/ Wood C) Brick/ Kiln B) Bread/ Bakery D) Coin/ Mint

III. READING COMPREHENSION (5X1=5 MARKS)

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow, selecting the most appropriate option from the list provided. Enter the correct answer in the OMR sheet.

My tween will never know the sound of me calling her name from another room after the phone rings. She'll never sit on our kitchen floor, refrigerator humming in the background, twisting a cord around her finger while talking to her best friend. I'll get it, He's not here right now, and It's for you are all phrases that are on their way out of the modern domestic vernacular.

The home telephone was a communal invention from the outset. "When the telephone rang, friends and family gathered 'round, as mesmerized by its magic flow of electrons as they would later be by the radio," according to Once Upon a Telephone, a lighthearted 1994 social history of the technology. After the advent of the telephone, in the late 19th century, and through the mid-20th century, callers relied on switchboard operators who knew their customers' voices, party lines were shared by neighbors (who would often eavesdrop on one another's conversations), and phone books functioned as a sort of map of a community.

The early telephone's bulky size and fixed location in the home made a phone call an occasion—often referred to in early advertisements as a "visit" by the person initiating the call. (One woman quoted in Once Upon a Telephone recalls the phone as having the "stature of a Shinto shrine" in her childhood home.) There was phone furniture—wooden vanities that housed phones in hallways of homes, and benches built for the speaker to sit on so they could give their full attention to the call. Even as people were defying time and space by speaking with someone miles away, they were firmly grounded in the space of the home, where the phone was attached to the wall.

Over the course of the 20th century, phones grew smaller, easier to use, and therefore less mystical and remarkable in their household presence. And with the spread of cordless phones in the 1980s, calls became more private. But even then, when making a call to another household's landline, you never knew who would pick up. For those of us who grew up with a shared family phone, calling friends usually meant first speaking with their parents, and answering calls meant speaking with any number of our parents' acquaintances on a regular basis.

Cellphones, which came on the market in the '80s and gained popularity in the '90s, rendered all of this obsolete as they displaced landlines. When kids-today call "home," they may actually be calling one parent and bypassing the other; friends and bosses and telemarketers (if they get through) usually reach exactly the person they are hoping to speak with. Who will be on the other end of the line is no longer a mystery.

(Excerpted from: How the loss of the landline is changing family life, by Julia Cho, The Atlantic, December 12, 2019)

56. If the landline (or fixed phone line) corresponded to a specific place, the cellphone might be said to correspond to—

A) an address

B) a person

C) a location

D) a community

57. The writer's mood through the passages above is primarily one of

A) nostalgia

B) regret

C) amazement

D) cynicism

58. How does the telephone "defy time and space"?

A) it allows us to record conversations

B) it allows us to reach someone across distances, any time of day

C) it is a form of wireless communication

D) by making use of microelectronics technology

59. A "social history" of a technology serves the following purpose

A) records important dates and places around an event or phenomenon

B) documents the people who were responsible for important inventions

C) tells the story of how ordinary people used and were impacted by a technology

D) shows the way in which an invention evolved over time

60. One of the phrases that has disappeared from the "modern vernacular" according to the writer, shows how the fixed phone was a common family resource. Which is it? A) Who would you like to speak to?

B) I'll get it!

C) Wrong number!

D) Am I speaking to (name)?