

IISER, KOLKATA
HU 1201
(Communicative English II)
Spring End-Semester Examination 2019

Full Marks: 50

Time: 2.5 hours

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1. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: 10
- a. He was acquitted _____ the charges.
 - b. The news is of concern _____ all of us.
 - c. The researchers are reliant _____ external funding.
 - d. The course encourages students to think critically _____ development.
 - e. Rohit was not very keen _____ playing cricket.
 - f. Being a nurse is hard work, especially if you are _____ call all the time.
 - g. When using your credit card it is very easy to get _____ debt.
 - h. "Thank you for sending us your CV. We will contact you _____ due course."
 - i. People _____ many villages don't have access _____ the electricity.
2. Fill in the blanks using the given words in the correct tense: 10
- a. _____ (Have) he not _____ (go) to the university, he _____ (will) have _____ (miss) the important lecture on chemistry.
 - b. Sara _____ (have) been _____ (suffer) from fever since yesterday.
 - c. Zaakir _____ (will) have attended the class if he _____ (know) that Vikrant _____ (will) be attending too.
 - d. Tomorrow is difficult. I would rather you _____ (come) on Friday.
3. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper complaining about the condition of government hospitals. 10
4. Write an essay of no more than 500 words on any of the following topics: 10
- a. Process or Result: Which is More Important?
 - b. A Book/Movie That Changed You
 - c. My Motto in Life
 - d. India: The Largest Democracy

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

Anshu Roy.
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