

**BACHELOR IN COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS**

Term-End Examination

June, 2008

**CS-610 : FOUNDATION COURSE IN
ENGLISH FOR COMPUTING**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : *Attempt **all** the questions.*

1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

'Tax avoidance' and 'tax evasion' are terms so frequently referred to in economic and business relationships today that they constitute part of our conversational language and people in general use these terms even without knowing their exact meaning and difference. Whereas tax avoidance implies a situation in which the taxpayer reduces his tax liability by taking advantage of the loop-holes and ambiguities in the legal provisions, in the case of tax evasion, facts are

deliberately misinterpreted and the tax liability is understated. Thus, while tax avoidance is perfectly legal and is, at times, referred to as 'tax planning', tax evasion is illegal and, therefore, carries with it the risk of penalties and prosecutions under the tax laws. As such, the black economy comprises the sum total of all the various methods of tax evasion but does not include tax avoidance. Accordingly, whereas the consequences of the two phenomena are different for the taxpayers, both reduce the revenue of the exchequer and consequently need to be checked to the greatest extent possible.

The unsanctioned or black market economy is created due to evasion of both direct and indirect taxes, undervaluation of properties, anti-social activities like smuggling, foreign exchange racketeering, under-invoicing and over-invoicing of foreign trade, remittances from abroad through illegal channels, etc.

- (a) Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) : 2
- (i) Tax evasion helps in generating black money.
 - (ii) Both tax evasion and tax avoidance are illegal.
- (b) How do taxpayers take advantage of the loop-holes in tax laws ? 1

- (c) Write another phrase for *tax avoidance*. 1
- (d) Why does the writer think that both tax avoidance and tax evasion should be checked? 2
- (e) Give the antonyms of *liability* and *ambiguity*. 1
- (f) Explain the phrases *conversational language* and *revenue of the exchequer*. 2
- (g) Give the singular of *phenomena*. 1
2. (a) Correct the following sentences :
- (i) I have finished reading the novel yesterday. 1
- (ii) Earth revolves round the Sun. 1
- (b) Change the voice :
- (i) Cigarettes are not sold here.
- (ii) The new Girls' Hostel was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor. 2
- (c) Use the given phrasal verbs in sentences of your own : 2
- put off, look down on*
- (d) Use the following words in two separate sentences to bring out the difference in their meaning : 2
- respectful, respectable*
- (e) Write the antonyms of the following words and use them (antonyms) in meaningful sentences : 2
- latter, pessimist*

3. (a) Combine the following sentences into a single sentence, using *no sooner...than* : 2
1. We reached the station.
 2. The train steamed in.
- (b) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the tense of the verbs given in brackets : 2
- (i) I _____ (work) very hard since morning.
 - (ii) If you had worked hard you _____ (get) good marks.
- (c) Complete the sentence with a suitable question tag : 1
- You have read the novel, _____ ?
4. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on any **one** of the following : 5
- (i) English as a Global language
 - (ii) Email has replaced letter writing as a mode of personal communication
 - (iii) Use of computers in education
5. Write an essay of about 300 words on any **one** of the following : 10
- (i) Cyber Crime
 - (ii) Advantages and disadvantages of Shopping over the Internet
 - (iii) The Computer Revolution

6. Read the following passage and summarise it to one-third of its length; give a suitable title also. 8+2=10

People of different nations first began to trade with one another because some countries were able to produce certain goods which others, because of climatic and geographical differences, could not. Differences of soil and climate restrict the cultivation of many crops to particular regions of the world, while for geological reasons some minerals are found in very few areas of the world. These regional and physical differences provided a basis for international trade once satisfactory means of transporting goods from one place to another had been developed. Since from very early times costs of transportation were very high because of heavy losses in transit, the commodities that were first to enter into international trade were generally fairly valuable articles. For a long time only the rich, anywhere in the world, could afford to buy imported goods.

As means of transport improved and transit risks decreased — and those that remained came to be covered by insurance — international trade gradually expanded. The greatest expansion in trade occurred, however, when countries began to find it to their advantage to specialize in the production of a limited range of goods which they could produce more plentifully and more cheaply than other countries.