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			Register No.
FIRST SEMESTER FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED P.G. (FYIP-CBCSS)			
REGULAR EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2025			
COMMON PAPER			
ENGIFA101(2) ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS FOR SCIENCES			
2025 Admission			
Maximum Time :1.5 Hours			Maximum Marks :50
Section A			
All Questions can be answered. Each Question carries 2 marks (Ceiling: 16 Marks)			
Here is a passage from legendary astronomer and science communicator Carl Sagan, taken from his famous 1995 book, <i>The Demon-Haunted World: Science as a Candle in the Dark</i>. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions. Science is more than a body of knowledge; it is a way of thinking. This includes a way of skeptically interrogating the universe with a fine understanding of human fallibility. If we are not able to ask skeptical questions, to interrogate those who tell us that something is true, to be skeptical of those in authority, then, we're up for grabs for the next charlatan (political or religious) who comes ambling along. It's a thing that Jefferson lay great stress on. It wasn't enough he said, to enshrine some rights in a Constitution or a Bill of Rights. The people had to be educated and they had to practice their skepticism and their education, otherwise, we don't run the government, the government runs us. Every time a scientific paper presents a bit of data, it's accompanied by an error bar—a quiet, but insistent reminder that no knowledge is complete or perfect. It's a calibration of how much we trust what we think we know. If the error bar is small, the precision of our empirical knowledge is high; if the error bar is large, the precision is low. But there is always an error bar. It is a profound manifestation of humility. In science, we are always aware of how little we know, how fallible we are, how much we have yet to discover. This is a prescription for a lifetime of learning. It means you don't get stuck in a rut. You don't say, "I know everything there is to know about this subject and therefore I don't have to look at it any more." It means you're always open to the possibility that what you think you know is wrong, or at least incomplete. This is why science is a collaborative enterprise. No one human being can possibly know everything, and no one human being is immune to error. We need each other to check our work, to correct our mistakes, and to push the boundaries of our understanding.			
1	What specific human trait does Sagan say scientific thinking must have a fine understanding of?		
2	Who does Sagan say we will be easily fooled by if we fail to ask skeptical questions of people in authority?		
3	Which historical figure does Sagan mention who stressed the importance of public education and skepticism?		
4	According to that historical figure, what will happen if the people do not practice their skepticism and education?		

5	What physical marker or notation accompanies data in a scientific paper to remind us that knowledge is incomplete?
6	According to the text, what does a small error bar signify compared to a large error bar?
7	What virtue or attitude does Sagan describe the error bar as being a "profound manifestation" of?
8	Why does Sagan call scientific thinking a "prescription for a lifetime of learning"?
9	Why does Sagan state that science must be a "collaborative enterprise"?
10	What two specific things do scientists need each other for, according to the final sentence?
Section B	
All Questions can be answered. Each Question carries 6 marks (Ceiling: 24 Marks)	
11	Analyze how Snyder uses the transition from a macro-view of the landscape to a micro-discovery in the soil to shift the poem's focus from physical labor to a meditation on deep time.
12	Describe how Bhargava contrasts the organizational structures and concepts of authority found in the scientific community with those found in dogmatic systems.
13	Evaluate Sagan's argument that combating climate change requires a fundamental restructuring of traditional national sovereignty and political mindsets.
14	Discuss how Wells utilizes the physical setting and the old custodians of Lorraine Castle to foreshadow the psychological breakdown of the narrator before he even enters the Red Room.
15	Outline the information that the Personal Statement Include?
Section C	
Answer any ONE. Each Question carries 10 marks (1x10=10 Marks)	
16	Analyze how The Last Stand connects the localized "Battle for the Trees" protests at Fairy Creek in British Columbia to the global crisis of climate change.
17	Summarize the contrast Chekhov establishes between Terenty's relationship with the orphan children and the rest of the villagers' attitude toward them during the approaching storm.