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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR APPLIED SCIENCES
(Manipal University)
I SEMESTER B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY 2017
SUBJECT: COMPOSITION (EN111)
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)
Wednesday, 17 May 2017

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

- ✓ Answer ANY FIVE full Questions.
- ✓ Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed

1. Read the passage and answer the questions in one or two sentences

Given the choice between more time or more money, which would you pick? For a beach vacation, you might pay more for a direct flight to gain a couple of extra hours getting sand between your toes. On the other hand, you might take a better-paying job that requires late nights at the office.

One of us, Professor Hershfield, recently faced such a choice. He was invited to teach a weekend seminar out of state. But he had a baby girl at home, born 12 weeks earlier. The pay would offset the costs of child care, but the job would require two days of not oohing, aahing and bonding with the baby.

The value of the money was easy to quantify. But it was harder to put a value on the amount of time that would be lost with the family. He determined that there were only 222 weekends left before the baby would start kindergarten, when quality family hours would give way to car pools to friends' houses.

Which would lead to greater happiness — the money or the time?

For a research project, we put this question to more than 4,000 Americans of different ages, income levels, occupations and marital and parental status. In a paper in the journal *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, which we wrote with our student Uri Barnea, we found that most people valued money more than time. Sixty-four percent of the 4,415 people we asked in five surveys chose money.

Is money the right choice? We had also asked our survey respondents to report their level of happiness and life satisfaction. We found that the people who chose time were on average statistically happier and more satisfied with life than the people who chose money.

So money may turn out to be the wrong choice.

But maybe this result simply shows that the people who chose money are more financially constrained and therefore less happy. To check this, we also asked respondents to report their annual household income along with the number of hours they work each week (to measure how much time they have).

We found that even when we held constant the amount of leisure time and money respondents had (as well as their age, gender, marital status, parental status and the extent to which they valued material possessions), the people who chose time over money were still happier. So if we were to take two people who were otherwise the same, the one who chose time over money would be happier than the one who chose money over time.

Our research isn't claiming that having more of either resource is better or worse for happiness. Other research examines the relationship between wealth and happiness and suggests, for example, that more income is positively related to happiness up to a certain point (\$75,000, in the United States) and that life satisfaction continues to increase with income beyond that point.

But our research does show that the value individuals place on these resources relative to each other is predictive of happiness.

Why? The people in our studies who chose time over money thought about the resources differently and had different intentions for how they would spend the time or money gained. Unlike those who chose money, who were more likely to be fixated on not having enough, people who chose time focused more on how they would spend it, planning to “spend” on wants rather than needs (e.g., cultivating a hobby versus completing chores at home) and on other people rather than themselves — two expenditures that have previously been linked to elevated levels of happiness.

If, when answering our opening question, you chose money, don’t worry. We have presented this choice as a reflection of a stable preference, but there is room for change. When we asked a group of our respondents to make this choice again a year later, some (25 percent) changed their mind. Moreover, when we conducted an experiment in which we asked people to focus on the value of time (by listing reasons they would want more time), they subsequently felt happier than the people whom we had instructed to focus on the value of money (by listing the reasons they would want more money).

In our pursuit of happiness, we are constantly faced with decisions both big and small that force us to pit time against money. Of course, sometimes it’s not a choice at all: We must earn that extra pay to make ends meet. But when it is a choice, the likelihood of choosing more time over more money — despite the widespread tendency to do the opposite — is a good sign you’ll enjoy the happiness you seek.

So, did Professor Hershfield take the trip and earn extra money toward child care or stay home to have more time with his baby? He had the benefit of our research, and he chose to stay home.

Hal E. Hershfield is an assistant professor and Cassie Mogilner Holmes an associate professor at the Anderson School of Management at the University of California, Los Angeles.

1A. Read the following questions and answer in one or two sentences

- a. What according to the passage can lead to greater happiness?
- b. Why does the author ask if money was the right choice?
- c. What is the research hinting at in paragraph 8?
- d. What happened to people who chose money according to the study?
- e. "If, when answering our opening question, you chose money, don’t worry" why does the author say this?
- f. How could one argue against money with time according to the passage?
- g. What was the challenge faced by Professor Hershfield according to initial paragraph in the passage?
- h. What role do we play in the debate between more time versus more money?
- i. On what basis does the author conclude that money could be the wrong choice?
- j. “But our research does show that the *value* individuals place on these resources relative to each other is predictive of happiness” what does the word ‘predictive of happiness’ mean in the given context?

1B. Correct and rewrite the following sentences if necessary:

- a. He was quite amusing when he heard what had happened.
- b. Turn left by the crossroads when you reach it.
- c. Neither of the two lights are working.
- d. I used to be keen of all scientific subjects but now I would prefer to study art.
- e. He wanted always to be a doctor and after doing medicine he now works in a hospital.
- f. We went to Guatemala last year so we were tired of the usual beach holiday.
- g. The teachers called it a day by ordering for a pizza.
- h. I haven't never seen anybody who rides a horse so well before.
- i. Every book and every journal in the library are in a bad shape.
- j. He suddenly had remembered that he locked the gate that evening.

(10+10)

- 2.** A well-known American university has offered scholarship to the meritorious students of ICAS. You wish to avail the scholarship and pursue your studies in that university. Prepare a statement of purpose (SOP) of about 300-350 words stating why you deserve to be selected.

(20)

- 3A.** Frame sentences using the following pairs of words so as to distinguish between the meanings.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) Affect/effect | b) censor/censure | c) defuse/diffuse |
| d)discreet/discrete | e) ensure/insure | |

- 3B.** A well-known Australian university has offered scholarship to the meritorious students of ICAS. You wish to avail the scholarship and pursue your studies in that university.

Prepare a Resume/CV to be submitted along with your SOP. The resume should include your personal details and other details.

(5+15)

4. Read the following passage :

Most people is fascinating by the attempts to forecast something of the conditions of the life and social activity as they will be in an centuries ahead. We live in a age in which scientists, engineers and inventors have been increased both our knowledge and the number of our mechanical contrivances beyond the dreams of our predecessors. Hence, we naturally tends to assume that such progress would be as continuous in the future as it has had been in the past, and the mechanical, industrial, and inventive activity of our own age will be far exceeded in the coming centuries as the achievements of past have been exceeded in our age. Weather such as a assumption is justefiable or not only time can tell. It is even concievable that the history may repeat itself, and that periods of intense activity and material progress such as occurred in the past, notably in the civilizations of ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Greece and Rome, may again be succeeded by periods of inactivity and the consequent lose of much of the previous gain. Yet, the fundamental difference between a civilization as worldwide and all-embracing as our own and an ancient civilizations which had preceded it, confined as they were within the narrow limits of particular countries, makes it extremely unlikely that a relapce similar to those which have been occurring in the past can again be possible. We may ask whether the happiness and well-being of a mankind would not be better conserved by a general slakening of the intense activity and competition of a present age; but as there is little sign

of any such tendency at present, we must face the fact that a considerable increase in material progress and industrial activity in the years to come is not only possible but extremely probable. And granting this, we are bound to recognize that it must involve immense changes in many of the conditions of lives which we is apt to regard as settled features of the present or of any future age. (344 words)

4A. Rewrite the passage correcting the errors and underline the corrections made.
(There are no punctuation errors.)

4B. Write a summary of the given passage (around 1/3 of its length)

4C. Punctuate the following:

why did she do it he asked in an offhand way as the car proceeded once more on its way going down ashutosh mukherjee road they turned left into southern avenue naturally they didnt have the answer they passed an apartment building they knew shanti nivas its windows open but dark and remote probably they would have been a little harsh with her parents her marriage sixteen years ago had been seen to be appropriate usually its said lakshmi the goddess of wealth and saraswati of learning two sisters don't bless the same house but certainly that wasnt true of the poddars, who had two bars at law in the generation preceding this one and a social reformer in the lineage and also a white four storeyed mansion on a property near salt lake where they used to have garden parties anjali had married gautham poddar very soon after taking her m a in history from calcutta as they passed a petrol pump mr mitra wondered what view traditional theology took of this matter and how the rites accommodated an event such as this she had jumped from a third floor balcony which couldnt after all be altogether uncommon perhaps there was no ceremony in his minds eye when he tried to imagine the priest or the long rows of tables at which people were fed he saw a blank but abdul couldnt identify the lane

4D. Write a paragraph on any person who has changed the world. (The person may be alive or dead) (5+5+5+5)

5. Answer ANY TWO of the following:

- A. Bring out the significance of the 'Atlas' in the novel Atlas Shrugged.
- B. How objectivism relevant in today's world?
- C. Comment on Ayn Rand's views that Capitalism is the only moral economic system?

(10×2)

6. Answer ANY TWO of the following:

- A. Orwell invents a language that will make rebellion impossible, because the words to conceive of such an action cease to exist. Elaborate.
- B. How is Julia's character similar to Winston's?
- C. What role does Big Brother play in the novel?

(10×2)

7. Write an argumentative essay (on ANY ONE of the following) in about 500 to 600 words.

- A. Rules and Regulations are a must to let the society/community function smoothly.
- B. Should we save our history by preserving the monuments and heritage buildings?

(20×1)

8. Write an expository essay (on ANY ONE of the following) in about 500 to 600 words.

- A. Influence of media on interpersonal relationships
- B. True Leaders

(20×1)

