

9/1/24



**K23U 4101**

**Reg. No. : .....**

**Name : .....**

**I Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./ B.B.A. /B.B.A.(TTM)/B.B.A.(RTM)/  
B.T.T.M./B.C.A./B.S.W./B.Sc.(LRP)/B.A. Afsal-UI-Ulama/B.M.M.C. Degree  
(C.B.C.S.S. – O.B.E. – Regular/Supplementary/Improvement)**

**Examination, November 2023**

**(2019 Admission Onwards)**

**I Semester Integrated M.Sc. Degree (Reg./Supple./Imp.)**

**Examination, October 2023**

**(2020 Admission Onwards)**

**COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH**

**1A01ENG : Communicative English**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 40**

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

A hatter is a person who makes hats. Hatters are also known as milliners. People have been wearing hats for a long time. So, millinery is an old profession. We can trace the use of the word back to the 1600s.

Perhaps the most famous real-life milliner is Coco Chanel. She founded the Chanel brand after World War I. Her brand is still popular today. But the most famous milliner of all may be the Hatter from Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. The Hatter first appears in Lewis Carroll's 1865 novel in "Chapter Seven - A Mad Tea-Party". The Hatter claims to Alice that it is always six o'clock and so it is always tea-time. He speaks in riddles to which he does not know the answer. And he changes his seat at the table at random. This character is known as "the Mad Hatter," and even the Cheshire Cat calls him mad.

In Carroll's time, many hatters suffered from mental illness. In fact, the phrase "as mad as a hatter" was in print in 1829. This was several decades before Carroll's character appeared. It is now understood that this madness was due to mercury exposure.

Mercury was once a secret ingredient in hatting. Hatters would steam and press animal fur. Then they would add a compound made from mercury to stabilize the fur. They called this process felting. It made for some nice hats. It also gave hatters mercury poisoning.

Erethism, also known as "mad hatter disease," is a mental disorder. It is due to having too much contact with mercury. Those who suffer from it shake beyond their control. Their personalities may change. They may lose their memories. Or they may hallucinate. It is a damaging condition.

**P.T.O.**





Speaking of madness, the small city of Danbury, Connecticut, was once known as "Hat City." During the 1800s and 1900s, as many as 75% of American-made hats came from Danbury. And a lot of workers from this city got mercury poisoning. There were so many cases that the condition was known as the "Danbury shakes." The madness of it all is that people knew the cause.

Although the hazards of mercury had long been known, it wasn't studied until the 1860s. Yet by 1869 science proved the health hazards that mercury posed to hat makers. And in 1874 and 1888 people created new, safer methods of felting using acid. But the American hat industry continued to use mercury for another 60 years. Isn't that maddening?

The use of mercury in hatting finally ended during World War II. It wasn't because people discovered that it was hazardous to workers. (They already knew that.) It was because mercury was needed to create detonators for the war effort. Connecticut banned the use of mercury in hat-making in 1941. To this day the banks of the Still River in Danbury still test high for levels of mercury waste.

Give short answers to **all** the following questions.

- 1.1) What does the word 'millinery' mean?
- 1.2) What causes erethism?
- 1.3) Which all literary works are presented in the passage?
- 1.4) What damage has mercury caused to Still River?
- 1.5) What is felting?

(5×1=5)

Attempt **any two** of the following questions in **two** or **three** sentences.

- 1.6) What are the dangers associated with 'mad hatters' disease?
- 1.7) What is peculiar to 'The Mad Hatter' in *Alice in Wonderland*?
- 1.8) How did the usage of mercury stop in hat making?

(2×2=4)

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Education is an essential part of our life. It not only helps us acquire knowledge and skills but also helps in building our character and values. Education plays an important role in our personal and professional development and is an investment in our future.

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Education has many benefits. It helps us understand the world around us and think critically and creatively. It also gives us the skills we need to succeed in the workforce and contribute to our communities. Education can open up new opportunities and give us a sense of accomplishment and self-satisfaction.

Additionally, education helps promote equality and social mobility. It gives individuals the tools and knowledge they need to rise out of poverty and achieve their full potential. Education is also a key factor in reducing discrimination and promoting understanding and tolerance between different cultures and groups.

In short, education is an important part of our lives and has the power to transform individuals and communities.

Give short answers to **all** the following questions.

- 2.1) What is the importance of education in our lives ?
- 2.2) How does education promote equality and social mobility ?
- 2.3) How can education change individuals and communities ?
- 2.4) Write some benefits of education.
- 2.5) Why is education an investment in the future?

(5×1=5)

3. Answer **any fourteen** of the following.

- 3.1) Correct the following sentence.  
He shot the tiger but missed.
- 3.2) Use the appropriate modal from the given options and complete the sentence.  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to be at home (used/ought)
- 3.3) Complete the sentence using appropriate modal.  
The phone rang but I didn't hear it. I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.
- 3.4) Complete the table with the correct form of the verb.

| Present tense | Present Participle | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| bring         |                    |            |                 |

- 3.5) Correct the following sentence.  
He was searching his lost pen everywhere.
- 3.6) Convert the following into a yes/no question without changing the tense.  
They will forgive him.
- 3.7) Convert the sentence into passive voice.  
I hope that she will come.



3.8) Correct the following sentence.

We are confident to win the game.

3.9) Fill up using appropriate word.

They do/does their work well.

3.10) Convert the following sentence into reported speech.

She said, "Venu will write well."

3.11) Convert the following sentence into reported speech.

Teacher asked the students, "have you understood this lesson?"

3.12) Add the appropriate question tag for the following sentence.

He loves literature, \_\_\_\_\_?

3.13) Add the appropriate question tag for the following sentence.

Rani hadn't completed her work.

3.14) Select a synonym for the word 'leave' from the following.

Accurate, Abandon, Avenge, Precise

3.15) Select the antonym for the word 'artificial' from the following.

Natural, Precious, New, Rare

3.16) What are the two different meanings of the word 'lead'?

3.17) Identify the idiom in the following sentence. What does it mean?

All culprits were brought to book without delay.

(14×1=14)

4. Answer **any one** of the following topics in **not more than two** pages.

4.1) Write an essay on "Kerala- God's own land".

4.2) Write an essay on "drug addiction".

(1×6=6)

5. Answer **any one** of the following in **not more than two** pages.

5.1) As the Secretary of the Arts Club, of your college, write a letter to a celebrated artist inviting him/her to inaugurate the Arts Club.

5.2) Prepare a CV and cover letter for the post of Accountant in ABC Computers, Trivandrum. You are replying to the advertisement placed in The Indian Express.

(1×6=6)



30/11/23



K22U 3470

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**I Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A.(T.T.M.)/B.B.A.(R.T.M.)/  
B.T.T.M./B.C.A./B.S.W./B.Sc.(LRP)/B.A. Afsal-UI-Ulama/B.M.M.C.  
Degree (C.B.C.S.S. – O.B.E. – Regular/Supplementary/Improvement)**

**Examination, November 2022****(2019 Admission Onwards)****I Semester Integrated M.Sc. Degree (Reg./Supple./Imp.)****Examination, October 2022****(2020 Admission Onwards)****COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH****1A01 ENG : Communicative English**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

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

Motor vehicles run on either petrol or diesel, both of which are produced by refining petroleum, the thick, dark oil taken out from the depths of the earth. Petroleum is called a fossil fuel as it comes from fossils. Fossils are the remains of animals and plants which lived on the earth millions of years ago and lie buried deep inside the earth. The store of fossil fuels — mainly petroleum and coal inside the earth is limited, since no more of these fuels is being produced now. Once the store is used up, we will not have any more petrol or diesel for our airplanes, cars, trucks and buses. Fossil fuels are therefore called non-renewable sources of energy. As the store of fossil fuels is being used up very fast, scientists have been looking for alternative sources of energy. Fortunately, they have been able to produce fuel for diesel and petrol engines from plant sources. Scientists have learnt to convert the oil extracted from the seeds of soya beans into a liquid fuel which has been given the name 'bio-diesel'. Bio-diesel is also extracted from groundnuts, rape-seed oil and oil from a plant called jatropha. Unlike petroleum, fuel extracted from plants is a renewable source of energy. Once a plant has been harvested, another plant can grow in its place. Plants get their energy mainly from the sun, which is an unending source of energy. It has been found that bio-diesel produces much less pollution than the fuels which are now being used in engines. It is generally mixed with diesel, in the ratio 1:4, but engines can be run on pure bio-diesel.

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- 2.1) How many Malayalis live outside Kerala ?
- 2.2) What is the quality that is common to Malayalis as well as Malayalam language ?
- 2.3) What makes Malayalam literature different from the literature of some other parts of India ?
- 2.4) What is the relationship between Tamil and Malayalam ?
- 2.5) Which language has the greatest influence on Malayalam ? (5×1=5)

3. Answer **any fourteen** of the following :

- 3.1) Correct the following sentence.  
Could you return back the library cards to me, please ?
- 3.2) Fill in the blank using the correct verb given in bracket.  
Unicorns do not \_\_\_\_\_ (exist/existed)
- 3.3) Convert the following statement into a question.  
They speak French.
- 3.4) Add a suitable question tag.  
We are late for the movies.
- 3.5) Fill in the blank with suitable preposition.  
The woman \_\_\_\_\_ the car is my neighbour.
- 3.6) Read the following sentence and convert it into indirect speech.  
My mother said to me, "you were wrong."
- 3.7) Read the following sentence and convert it into direct speech.  
She asked me what time the train arrived.
- 3.8) Complete the table with the correct forms of the verb.

| Present Tense | Past Tense | Past Participle | Present Participle |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Carry         |            |                 |                    |

- 3.9) Identify the idioms in the following sentence and explain their meaning.  
Would you cut me some slack ?
- 3.10) Convert the following sentence into active voice.  
Football is played by them.
- 3.11) Convert the following into passive voice.  
Is he teaching me ?



3.12) Select the appropriate antonym for the word from the following :

Arrogant

- a) Humble    b) Smog    c) Bossy    d) Pompous

3.13) Select the appropriate synonym for the word from the following :

Marvellous

- a) Terrible    b) Fantastic    c) Ordinary    d) Common

3.14) Fill in the blank using the antonym of the word given in *Italics*.

He pretended to be *innocent*. But he was found \_\_\_\_\_

3.15) Write down two different meanings of the following word.

Tear

3.16) Complete the following sentence by filling the blank with the correct word.

Francis wondered what \_\_\_\_\_ (advice/advise) the lawyers would have for him.

3.17) Fill in the blank by choosing the correct modal auxiliary.

He \_\_\_\_\_ have informed me before going there.

- a) can    b) should    c) will    d) must

3.18) Fill in the blanks with articles (a, an, the) wherever necessary.

a) My father is \_\_\_\_\_ accountant, my brother is \_\_\_\_\_ banker, and I am \_\_\_\_\_ artist.

b) \_\_\_\_\_ Koreans were against \_\_\_\_\_ policies of \_\_\_\_\_ USA. (14x1=14)

4. Answer any one of the following topics in not more than two pages.

4.1) Write an essay on whether Computers or Artificial Intelligence prove to be a threat to human beings in the coming decade.

4.2) Write an essay on Human Rights. (1x6=6)

5. Answer any one of the following in not more than two pages.

5.1) Write a letter of complaint to the managing director of your car dealer about the bad after sales service.

5.2) Create a resume and a covering letter for the vacancy of a news reader in a popular news channel. (1x6=6)



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**I Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A. (TTM)/B.B.A. (RTM)/B.T.T.M./  
B.C.A./B.S.W./B.Sc. (LRP)/B.A. Afsal-Ul-Ulama/B.M.M.C.  
Degree (CBCSS – OBE – Regular/Supplementary/Improvement)  
Examination, November 2021  
(2019 Admission Onwards)  
COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH  
1A01 ENG : Communicative English**

**Time : 3 Hours****Max. Marks : 40**

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

Promoting the voice of indigenous women through music

With equality as the focus for Human Rights Day 2021, 14 women from Costa Rica were brought together at a human rights and music camp to identify common challenges. Negative discrimination, gender violence, inequality and lack of opportunities were all discussed. Responses were identified, as were approaches for more effective advocacy to decision makers.

The camp took place from 22 to 26 November and was conducted by Sara Curruchich, a Kaqchikel Mayan singer-song writer from Guatemala, and not-for-profit Costa Rican record label "We Could Be Music (WCBM)".

The approach was one of collective creation, with Curruchich and WCBM delivering sessions on musical composition. Curruchich also shared her experience as an indigenous artist using music to defend the ancestral knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples, standing up against racism, discrimination and violence against women.

The result was the creation of the song "Tayëla" – meaning "pay attention" in BriBri – written by the participants. Tayëla is a discourse about the strength of indigenous women and the defence of their territories.

The camp closed with a training workshop by several UN agencies on issues affecting indigenous women. The Vice Minister of the Presidency of Costa Rica, the NHRI (Defensoría de los Habitantes) and the University of Costa Rica also participated in the closing section.

**P.T.O.**





On December 11<sup>th</sup>, "Tayëla" will be presented to the public at a panel discussion and concert held by Ms. Curruchich, together with the 14 women now known as Icuru Tsö – the "seed that exists" – at the University of Costa Rica.

Give short answers to **all** the following questions :

- 1.1) What were the challenges discussed by the gathering?
- 1.2) Who conducted the camp ?
- 1.3) What is the meaning of the term Tayëla ?
- 1.4) Who were the Chief Guests at the closing ceremony ?
- 1.5) What is the meaning of the term Icuru Tsö ?

(5×1=5)

Attempt **any two** of the following questions in **two or three** sentences :

- 1.6) How can art be used to defend the rights of indigenous people ?
- 1.7) What was the outcome of the camp ?
- 1.8) What is the significance of Tayëla ?

(2×2=4)

2. The following profile of Kalaripayattu is taken from the website of the Kerala Tourism Department. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

Kalaripayattu, also spelled as Kalarippayattu is an ancient martial art indigenous to Kerala, a small state in the southern tip of India, but is known and practised throughout the globe today. The exact time of its origin however cannot be fixed with any sense of certainty. Some argue that in its crudest form, Kalaripayattu was a means by which the earliest inhabitants of this wooded and mountainous terrain hunted wild animals before it was refined into a systematic mode of combat that was effective enough to overpower enemies and defend themselves.

Myth-lovers like to believe that Kalaripayattu has a hoary past, having been introduced by Lord Parasurama, the sixth incarnation of Lord Vishnu, after he reclaimed the land of Kerala from the Arabian Sea. While historians reject such claims, there is no consensus among them either, with their pegging the time of its birth anywhere between 200 BCE and 600 CE and its cresting popularity between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. But what has never varied, amidst all these claims and counter-claims, is the awe with which chroniclers and poets of different periods recorded the complexity of the techniques, the liquid beauty of the moves and the enviable elasticity of the practitioners of Kalaripayattu'.

With very little physical evidence to ascertain its point of origin, if one looks elsewhere, one finds specific references to Kalaripayattu in songs that for a long time had only an oral tradition to speak of. It has to be inferred that some form of Kalaripayattu was taught virtually in every village in Kerala because there is frequent mention of great masters who supervised the activities of a





hundred and eight kalaris or training centres/arenas and there are numerous allusions to house names like "Kalaripparambu" and "Kalariyullathil" that openly point to the connection with this martial art. Kalaris were invariably situated near Devi temples, and the master used to be called "Kuruppu" or "Gurukkal". Traditionally, expertise in Kalaripayattu has been associated with machismo, and in olden times, those who could not wield the sword were considered lacking in masculinity and hence deserved to live only like slaves. However, there are references to women warriors too who could match their male counterparts in all aspects of the martial art.

Give short answers to **all** the following questions :

- 2.1) How is Kalaripayattu believed to have originated ?
- 2.2) What is the myth behind its origin ?
- 2.3) How can the popularity of Kalaripayattu be ascertained ?
- 2.4) What are Kalaris ?
- 2.5) How is Kalaripayattu associated with masculinity ?

(5×1=5)

3. Answer **any fourteen** of the following :

3.1) Correct the following sentence.

The mechanic completed the works on time.

3.2) Use appropriate modal from the given underline word and complete the sentence.

You must/could/ought to respect your elders.

3.3) Convert the following sentence to a question using the appropriate modal. Help me.

3.4) Complete the table with the correct forms of the verbs.

| Present tense | Present participle | Past tense | Past participle |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Write         |                    |            |                 |

3.5) Correct the following sentence.

Farmers may requiring aid from the Government

3.6) Convert the following sentence into a yes/no question without changing the tense.

We will reach tomorrow.





3.7) Convert the following sentence into passive voice.

The lawyer argues the case efficiently.

3.8) Correct the full sentence.

Many advices were given to us before our exams.

3.9) Fill up the sentence using the appropriate word.

Neither Shikha nor her friends, (is/are) going to the party.

3.10) Convert the following sentence into reported speech.

The boy told the master, "Sir, I am tired. Can I go home now ?"

3.11) Convert the following sentence into reported speech.

"The birds are flying away," Kavita says.

3.12) Add an appropriate question tag for the following sentence.

I am correct.

3.13) Add an appropriate question tag for the following sentence.

Everybody is asleep.

3.14) Select a synonym for the word 'grandeur' from the following.

Huge, modest, extraordinary, splendour

3.15) Select the appropriate antonym for the word 'temporary' from the following.

Sure, permanent, stable, calm

3.16) What are the two different meanings of the word 'bank' ?

3.17) Identify the Idiom in the sentence. What does it mean ?

It is better to call the day if you are tired.

(14×1=14)

4. Answer **any one** of the following topics in **not** more than **two** pages :

4.1) Write an essay on "Hate Campaign and Social Media".

4.2) Write an essay on the topic "Education during the Time of the Pandemic".

(1×6=6)

5. Answer **any one** of the following topics in **not** more than **two** pages :

5.1) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper regarding the issue of stray dog menace in your locality.

5.2) Prepare a CV and cover letter for the post of System Operator in Edutech Technologies, Kochi. You are replying to the advertisement placed in *The Reader newspaper*.

(1×6=6)





K19U 3343

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

I Semester B.A/B.Sc./B.COM./B.B.A./B.B.A.(TTM)/B.B.A(RTM)/B.T.T.M/  
B.C.A/B.S.W/B.Sc(LRP)/B.A. AFZAL -UL-ULAMA Degree CBCSS  
(OBE) - Regular Examination, November -2019  
(2019 ADMISSION)

**COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH****1A 01 ENG : COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

- I. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

**Alternative Fuel**

At a time when the use of fossil fuels to power vehicles is making environmentalists angry, an alternative source of fuel-the bio-diesel-has emerged as a useful solution. Additionally, its use solves a disposal problem. The fuel is nothing but used vegetable oil which has been tested satisfactorily. It has made a vehicle called the Veggie Van (a motor home) run more than 16,000 km across the United States. Also it has visited 20 major cities causing absolutely no harm to the environment. Vegetable oil from various restaurants in America was all that was used along the entire journey. The novel experiment was started as a college project by two students Joshna and Kaia. It eventually ended in a massive public awareness programme.

The idea of using vegetable oil as a fuel for a diesel engine first occurred to them when they visited a traditional farm in the picturesque southern Germany where vehicles fuelled by vegetable oil were in use. While studying agriculture and living on these farms they noticed that farmers were always filling tanks of yellow liquid. "This fuel comes from the canola plants which grow on our farms and nearby areas. We put in diesel and it smells good," farmers said.

The process of converting vegetable oil into bio-diesel fuel is cheap and easy to find. Any vegetable oil such as used cooking oil, methanol or clear alcohol can be used as fuel. The diesel engine which is being used, however, can run on altered vegetable oil or bio-diesel without any modification. Not only does bio-diesel require zero modifications to the engine, this fuel works either by itself or blended with petroleum

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diesel. Bio-diesel has since been recognised as an official alternative fuel in the US. Its use by the bus and truck fleet has soared by more than 1000 per cent.

Give short answers to all the following questions. (5×1=5)

- a) Which is the alternative fuel suggested in the passage?
- b) What is the name given to the vehicle that first used this fuel ?
- c) How is the alternative fuel made?
- d) In which country did the idea of the alternative fuel originate?
- e) Which all are the vegetable oils being used as fuel?

Attempt any **two** of the following questions in **two** or three sentences

(2×2=4)

- f) What are the advantages of alternative fuel over the petroleum diesel?
- g) How was the alternate fuel made?
- h) In what way did the college project end up as a massive public awareness programme ?

- II. The following is a report on Child Labour taken from the website of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

The problem of child labour continues to pose a challenge before the nation. Government has been taking various pro-active measures to tackle this problem. However, considering the magnitude and extent of the problem and that it is essentially a socio-economic problem inextricably linked to poverty and illiteracy, it requires concerted efforts from all sections of the society to make a dent in the problem.

According to the Census 2001 figures there are 1.26 crore working children in the age group of 5-14 as compared to the total child population of 25.2 crore. As per survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the number of working children is estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per Census 2011, the number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years has further reduced to 43.53 lakh. It shows that the efforts of the Government have borne the desired fruits.

Way back in 1979, Government formed the first committee called Gurupadswamy Committee to study the issue of child labour and to suggest measures to tackle it. The Committee examined the problem in detail and made some far-reaching recommendations. It observed that as long as poverty continued, it would be difficult to totally eliminate child labour and hence, any attempt to abolish it through legal recourse





would not be a practical proposition. The Committee felt that in the circumstances, the only alternative left was to ban child labour in hazardous areas and to regulate and ameliorate the conditions of work in other areas. It recommended that a multiple policy approach was required in dealing with the problems of working children.

Based on the recommendations of Gurupadaswamy Committee, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act was enacted in 1986. As per the Act, employment of children was prohibited in certain specified hazardous occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions in others. The list of hazardous occupations and processes is progressively being expanded on the recommendation of Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee constituted under the Act. Subsequently the act was amended in 2016 with the enactment of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act 2016 prohibiting the employment of children below 14 Years in all employment and also with the provisions for prohibition on employment of adolescents (14-18 years) in the scheduled hazardous occupations and processes.

Give short answers to all the following questions.

(5×1=5)

- Name two reasons of child labour as mentioned in the passage.
- Which was the first committee formed by the Government to tackle the issues of child labour?
- What observation was made by the committee?
- What did the Child Labour Act, 1986 aim at ?
- Find a word from the passage which means 'improve'.

III. Answer any **fourteen** of the following:

(14×1=14)

- Correct the following sentence:  
Italy is an European Country.
- Use the appropriate modal from the given options and complete the sentence:  
Anything will/can/should happen when the mob is furious.  
(Possibility)
- Convert the following sentence to a question using the appropriate modal:  
We go to college tomorrow.
- Complete the table with the correct forms of the verbs:

| Present Tense | Present Participle | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Sing          |                    |            |                 |





- e) Correct the following sentence:  
Balu, Suresh and David has come.
- f) Convert the following sentence into a yes/no question without changing the tense:  
We shall register our names for the competition.
- g) Convert the following sentence into passive voice:  
He helped me.
- h) Correct the following sentence:  
Ten rupees are just enough for the bus fare.
- i) Fill up the sentence using the appropriate word.  
A pair of shoes are/is very expensive now a days.
- j) Convert the following sentence into reported speech:  
The owner said to the servant, "Open the door".
- k) Convert the following sentence into reported speech:  
Raju said, "Do you enjoy cricket?"
- l) Add an appropriate question tag for the following sentence:  
She has no money,
- m) Add an appropriate question tag for the following sentence:  
The Prime Minister visited Kumarakom,
- n) Select a synonym for the word 'crying' from the following:  
Blushing, defending, weeping, arguing
- o) Select the appropriate antonym for the word 'immortal' from the following:  
Perennial, Perpetual, evergreen, deadly
- p) What are the two different meanings of the word 'break'?
- q) Identify the idiom in the following sentence. What does it mean?  
Sachin Tendulkar is a past master in batting.

IV. Answer any **one** of the following topics in not more than **two** pages:

(1×6=6)

- a) Write an essay on "Fast Food and Human Health".
- b) Write an essay on "Mobile Phone: Uses and Abuses"

V. Answer any **one** of the following topics in not more than **two** pages:

(1×6=6)

- a) Write a letter to the editor of "The Indian Express" on the topic "Bad roads in your locality".
  - b) Prepare a cover letter and a resume for the post of Junior scientist in the Spices Board of India.
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**K20U 3343**

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**I Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A.(TTM)/B.B.A.(RTM)/B.T.T.M./  
B.C.A./B.S.W./B.Sc.(LRP)/B.A.-Afsal-UI-Ulama Degree CBCSS (OBE)**

**Reg./Sup./Imp. Examination, November 2020**

**(2019 Admn. Onwards)**

**COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH**

**1A01 ENG : Communicative English**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

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

Countries near the Equator are much warmer than countries further to the north or south. We all know that Kerala is much warmer than Punjab in winter. Why ? For the same reason, Italy is cooler than India, while England is cooler than Italy. Let us remember this simple weather fact. "The further we travel from the Equator, the colder the climate, we get." And when we travel north or south as far as we can go and reach the North or South Pole, we find ourselves in a strange white world of snow. These are the Polar regions where no one lives and nothing grows. Why ?

Look at the map of the world. One of the lines about which we have already learned something is called the Arctic Circle. Every place to the north of this line has at least one complete period of 24 hours darkness every year. The coldest places in the world are generally between the Arctic circle and the North pole. But as the Arctic circle is merely a line drawn on maps and globes, there is no sudden change on the surface of the earth itself. The same cold climate carries for some distance south. This very cold region lying around the Arctic Circle is called the Tundra region. Here the winters are long, cold and dreary while the summers are short and cool. Clumps of tough, wiry grass and small, stunted trees grow in most parts. Large trees cannot grow as the long roots cannot push their way through the frozen ground which lies 45-60 cm below the surface. Flowerless plants called lichens, are common. Some people in Iceland make bread from lichen moss while reindeer moss (another lichen) forms the

P.T.O.





principal food for that very useful Tundra animal-the Reindeer. In sheltered parts of the Tundra-Alaska, Iceland, Greenland and Lapland-wild flowers and many kinds of berries grow during the short summer months. But, on the whole, the Tundras is a cold bleak region where human life is very difficult.

The Eskimos, numbering about 30,000 are a hardy race living in the Tundra region of Northern Canada, Alaska and Greenland. We often read that Eskimos live in snow houses called igloos but this is not altogether correct. Only about one-third of them use igloos while the majority live in pucca houses built of logs of wood or even stone. In summer, they live in skin tents which can be carried easily from place to place. Because of the bitter cold, the Eskimos need plenty of heat-giving food and this they find in plenty in their barren land.

Their main supply comes from the seal, which strange enough, is not a fish but an animal which has to breathe like our horses and cows. Since the sea is frequently frozen, the seal has to make a 'breathing hole' in the ice and keep it open by swimming round and round. The Eskimo fishermen wait patiently near those holes for hours and as soon as a seal appears, they throw a harpoon at it. This is a weapon with a sharp point and hook attached to a strong leather line. The point enters the seal's body, the hook prevents the point from coming out while the line gives no chance to the seal to escape beneath the ice. With the same harpoon, the Eskimos also hunt whales and walruses. To add a little variety to his usual meals of fish or meat, the Eskimo gathers tender shoots and such berries as wild currants and blue berries.

Give short answers to all the following questions :

- 1) Where do the Eskimos live in summer ?
- 2) Where are the coldest places of the world situated ?
- 3) What is the Tundra region ?
- 4) What is the main supply of heat giving food of the Eskimos ?
- 5) Find a word in the passage which means 'a cluster of trees or shrubs'.

(5×1=5)

Attempt **any two** of the following questions in **two or three** sentences.

- 6) Why is Kerala much warmer than Punjab in winter ?
- 7) How do the Eskimos hunt the seals ?
- 8) What is a harpoon ?

(2×2=4)

2. Read the following profile of Marie Curie and answer the questions that follow :

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.

Give **short** answers to all the following questions.

- 1) What made Marie to leave Poland ?
- 2) How was Pierre Curie killed ?
- 3) When did Curie's feeling of desolation begin to fade ?
- 4) For what achievement did Marie receive the Nobel Prize ?
- 5) What was the cause of Marie's fatal illness ?

(5×1=5)

3. Answer **any fourteen** of the following :

- 1) Correct the following sentence :  
He is a best man for the job.
- 2) Use the appropriate modal from the given options and complete the sentence :  
I might/can/will follow a strict timetable. (determination).
- 3) Convert the following sentence to a question using the appropriate modal :  
We change our appointment.
- 4) Complete the table with the correct forms of the verbs :

| Present Tense | Present Participle | Past Tense | Past Participle |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Write         |                    |            |                 |

- 5) Correct the following sentence :  
Those mangoes was bad.
- 6) Convert the following sentence into a yes/no question without changing the tense :  
We shall meet the Principal again.





- 7) Convert the following sentence into passive voice :  
Close the gate.
  - 8) Correct the following sentence :  
Fifty kilograms are not a small weight.
  - 9) Fill up the sentence using the appropriate word.  
A great deal of discussions have/has taken place on the matter.
  - 10) Convert the following sentence into reported speech :  
Sanjay said, "I met him last year".
  - 11) Convert the following sentence into reported speech :  
My brother said, "I am leaving for Delhi tomorrow".
  - 12) Add an appropriate question tag for the following sentence :  
He seldom visits his village.
  - 13) Add an appropriate question tag for the following sentence :  
I suppose I am right.
  - 14) Select a synonym for the word 'objective' from the following :  
rejection, accumulation, association, intention.
  - 15) Select the appropriate antonym for the word 'unknown' from the following :  
anonymous, popular, ignorant, illiterate.
  - 16) What are the two different meanings of the word 'current' ?
  - 17) Identify the idiom in the following sentence. What does it mean ?  
The man murdered his wife in dutch courage. (14×1=14)
  4. Answer **any one** of the following topics in **not** more than **two** pages :
    - 1) Write an essay on "India in the Globalised World".
    - 2) Write an essay on "Travel as Part of Education". (1×6=6)
  5. Answer **any one** of the following topics in **not** more than **two** pages :
    - 1) Write a letter of complaint to the police drawing their attention to the increased incidence of theft in your area and the need to conduct patrolling.
    - 2) You are an experienced employee at firm. You are looking for a new job with better prospects to advance your research work. Write a resume and cover letter for the opening of a full-time researcher at a reputed institution. (1×6=6)
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