

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 (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 11th, "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 14th and 16th 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 "Kalarippambu" 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 ?

(5x1=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)



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

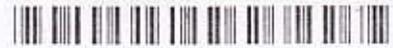
- I. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

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



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.

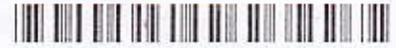
Give short answers to all the following questions. (5×1=5)

- 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.
-



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 walrus. 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 ? (5x1=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)
-