



K24U 4101

Reg. No. :

Name :

**I Semester Integrated M.Sc. Degree (Reg./Supple./Imp.)
Examination, October 2024
(2020 Admission Onwards)
First Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A.(TTM/RTM)/B.T.T.M./
B.C.A./B.S.W./B.Sc.(LRP)/B.A. Afsal UI Ulama Degree
(C.B.C.S.S. – O.B.E. – Supplementary/Improvement)
Examination, November 2024
(2019 to 2023 Admission)
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 :

Agatti is one of the Lakshadweep Islands off the southwest coast of India. These islands are surrounded by lagoons and coral reefs which are in turn surrounded by the open ocean. Coral reefs, which are formed from the skeletons of minute sea creatures, give shelter to a variety of plants and animals, and therefore have the potential to provide a stream of diverse benefits to the inhabitants of Agatti Island. In the first place, the reefs provide food and other products for consumption by the islanders themselves. Foods include different types of fish, octopus and molluscs, and in the case of poorer families these constitute as much as 90% of the protein they consume. Reef resources are also used for medicinal purposes. For example, the money cowrie, a shell known locally as Vallakavadi, is commonly made into a paste and used as a home remedy to treat cysts in the eye. In addition, the reef contributes to income generation. According to a recent survey, 20% of the households on Agatti report lagoon fishing, or shingle, mollusc, octopus and cowrie collection as their main occupation. For poor households, the direct contribution of the reef to their financial resources is significant : 12% of poor households are completely dependent on the reef

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for their household income, while 59% of poor households rely on the reef for 70% of their household income, and the remaining 29% for 50% of their household income. Bartering of reef resources also commonly takes place, both between islanders and between islands. For example, Agatti Island is known for its abundance of octopus, and this is often used to obtain products from nearby Androth Island. Locally, reef products may be given by islanders in return for favours, such as help in constructing a house or net mending, or for other products such as rice, coconuts or fish.

The investment required to exploit the reefs is minimal. It involves simple, locally available tools and equipment, some of which can be used without a boat, such as the fishing practice known as Kat moodsal. This is carried out in the shallow eastern lagoon of Agatti by children and adults, close to shore at low tide, throughout the year. A small cast net, a leaf bag, and plastic slippers are all that are required, and the activity can yield 10-12 small fish (approximately 1 kg) for household consumption. Cast nets are not expensive, and all the households in Agatti own at least one. Even the boats, which operate in the lagoon and near-shore reef, are constructed locally and have low running costs. They are either small, non-mechanised, traditional wooden rowing boats, known as Thonis, or rafts, known as Tharappam.

During more than 400 years of occupation and survival, the Agatti islanders have developed an intimate knowledge of the reefs. They have knowledge of numerous different types of fish and where they can be found according to the tide or lunar cycle. They have also developed a local naming system or folk taxonomy, naming fish according to their shape. Sometimes the same species is given different names depending on its size and age. For example, a full grown emperor fish is called Metti and a juvenile is called Killokam. The abundance of each species at different fishing grounds is also well known. Along with this knowledge of reef resources, the islanders have developed a wide range of skills and techniques for exploiting them. A multitude of different fishing techniques are still used by the islanders, each targeting different areas of the reef and particular species.



The reef plays an important role in the social lives of the islanders too, being an integral part of traditions and rituals. Most of the island's folklore revolves around the reef and sea. There is hardly any tale or song which does not mention the traditional sailing crafts, known as Odams, the journeys of enterprising 'heroes', the adventures of sea fishing and encounters with sea creatures. Songs that women sing recollect women looking for returning Odams, and requesting the waves to be gentler and the breeze just right for the sails. There are stories of the benevolent sea ghost baluvam, whose coming to shore is considered a harbinger of prosperity for that year, bringing more coconuts, more fish and general well-being.

The reef is regarded by the islanders as common property, and all the islanders are entitled to use the lagoon and reef resources. In the past, fishing groups would obtain permission from the Amin (island head person) and go fishing in the grounds allotted by him. On their return, the Amin would be given a share of the catch, normally one of the best or biggest fish. This practice no longer exists, but there is still a code of conduct or etiquette for exploiting the reef, and common respect for this is an effective way of avoiding conflict or disputes.

Exploitation of such vast and diverse resources as the reefs and lagoon surrounding the island has encouraged collaborative efforts, mainly for purposes of safety, but also as a necessity in the operation of many fishing techniques. For example, an indigenous gear and operation known as Bala fadal involves 25 – 30 men. Reef gleaning for cowrie collection by groups of 6 – 10 women is also a common activity, and even today, although its economic significance is marginal, it continues as a recreational activity.

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

- 1.1) What does the word 'etiquette' mean ?
- 1.2) What is bartering ?
- 1.3) What are the stories narrated in the folklores of the island people ?
- 1.4) What was the role of the Amins ?
- 1.5) Give a suitable title to the passage.

(5×1=5)



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

1.6) Which characteristic of present-day islanders do the writers describe ?

1.7) How are coral reefs important to the islanders ?

1.8) How does the reef become a part of the islander's culture ? (2×2=4)

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

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom. 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 :

2.1) Who was Marie Curie ?

2.2) What was the misfortune that affected Mary the most ?

2.3) Talk about how Mary completed her studies ?

2.4) How did Mary Curie die ?

2.5) What are the major achievements of Mary Curie ?

(5×1=5)

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

3.1) Correct the sentence.

The team of scientists are conducting groundbreaking research.

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

We _____ give you a gift.

3.3) Complete the sentence using appropriate modal.

We _____ to show consideration towards the others.

3.4) Complete the table with the correct form of the verb.

Present Tense	Present Participle	Past Tense	Past Participle
Send			

3.5) Correct the following sentence.

She sings beautiful.

3.6) Convert the following into a question.

I found a wooden box.

3.7) Convert the sentence into passive voice.

She helped me.

3.8) Correct the following sentence.

I am staying here for five years.

3.9) Fill up using appropriate word.

He is married _____ a cousin of his.

3.10) Convert the following sentence into reported speech.

‘How is the patient’s condition today ?’ I asked the doctor.



3.11) Convert the following sentence into reported speech.

He said, I have lost my purse.

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

She speaks French, _____

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

Read it aloud, _____

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

Abandon, permit, confess, deny.

3.15) Select the antonym for the word 'fresh' from the following :

Natural, clean, stale, meek.

3.16) What are the two different meanings of the word Desert ?

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

Don't poke your nose into the affairs of other people.

(1×14=14)

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

4.1) Write an essay on "The Impact of Celebrity Culture in Youth".

4.2) Write an essay on "Benefits and Drawbacks of Online Education". (1×6=6)

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

5.1) Prepare a note of the passage given :

New Developments in Renewable Energy

In recent years, countries around the world have significantly increased their investments in renewable energy sources. Solar power, wind energy, and hydropower are leading the charge in the global shift away from fossil fuels. A recent report by the International Energy Agency (IEA) revealed that renewable energy capacity grew by 45% in 2023, the highest annual growth since 1999. The rise is driven largely by China and the United States, both of which have set ambitious goals to reduce carbon emissions and increase clean energy production.



However, while progress has been impressive, challenges remain. One of the major obstacles is the storage of renewable energy. Solar and wind power, for instance, depend on weather conditions, which makes it difficult to provide a constant energy supply. To address this, scientists are working on improving battery technology and developing more efficient ways to store excess energy. Additionally, transitioning to renewable energy requires significant investment in infrastructure, such as updating electrical grids and constructing wind farms and solar plants in strategic locations. Experts believe that with continued investment and innovation, renewable energy could meet a significant portion of global energy needs by 2030. Some countries are already approaching 100% renewable energy in their electricity sectors. For example, Costa Rica has consistently generated over 98% of its electricity from renewable sources since 2014. This demonstrates the potential of renewable energy to play a critical role in combating climate change and ensuring a sustainable future.

5.2) Prepare a CV and cover letter for the post of Marketing Manager in Decathlon Sports India, Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.

(1×6=6)

