



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.
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