

**FIVE YEAR B.A., LL.B. (HONS.)/B.B.A., LL.B., (HONS.)/B.Com., LL.B.
(HONS.) DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2023**

First Semester

FE1/FC1—GENERAL ENGLISH—I

(2022 Admissions Regular/Prior to 2022 Admissions Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

I. (a) Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the verb given in the brackets :

- 1 I _____ (meet) you when I _____ (come) to Australia next year.
- 2 While he _____ (sing), she _____ (dance).
- 3 If you _____ (work) hard, you _____ (pass).
- 4 I _____ (see) him for a few days since Monday when I _____ (meet) him last.
- 5 I _____ (like) watching TV where as my sister _____ like.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

(b) Use any *five* of the following in sentences of your own :

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Auspicious. | 2 Injustice. |
| 3 Putoff. | 4 Give up. |
| 5 See off. | 6 Look after. |

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

(c) Correct the following sentences :—

- 1 When will you return back from Kolkatta ?
- 2 She always prefers coffee than tea.
- 3 We enjoyed a lot of sceneries on our way.
- 4 India is a biggest democracy in the world.
- 5 The teacher along with the students have gone on an excursion.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

(d) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

- 1 I saw a lady _____ blue eyes _____ the tree.
- 2 Gitanjali was written _____ Tagore _____ Bengal.
- 3 What do you know _____ Nehru, the first Prime Minister _____ India ?

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- 4 The bridge _____ the river was built _____ three years.
- 5 The dispute _____ the two brothers has been going on _____ several years.
(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

(e) Rewrite as directed :

- 1 The teacher gave a gift to Geetha for her outstanding performance. (Change the voice).
- 2 He knows many languages. (Add a question tag).
- 3 It was not an unexpected one. (Change into affirmative).
- 4 My father told, "Neither be a lender nor be a borrower." (Change into indirect speech).
- 5 On hearing the noise, the workers ran out. (Change into complex sentence).
(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

Part B

II. Write a précis of the following passage :

Deforestation is the permanent destruction of forests in order to make the land available for other uses. An estimated 18 million acres (7.3 million hectares) of forest, which is roughly the size of the country of Panama, are lost each year, according to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Deforestation occurs around the world, though tropical rainforests are particularly targeted. If current deforestation levels proceed, the world's rainforests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic. Countries with significant deforestation in 2016 included Brazil, Indonesia, Thailand, the Democratic Republic of Congo and other parts of Africa, and parts of Eastern Europe, according to GRID-Arendal, a United Nations Environment Program collaborating center. The country with the most deforestation is Indonesia. Since the last century, Indonesia has lost at least 39 million acres (15.79 million hectares) of forest land, according to a study by the University of Maryland and the World Resource Institute. Deforestation is considered to be one of the contributing factors to global climate change. According to Michael Daley, an associate professor of environmental science at Lasell College in Newton, Massachusetts, the No. 1 problem caused by deforestation is the impact on the global carbon cycle. Gas molecules that absorb thermal infrared radiation are called greenhouse gases. If greenhouse gases are in large enough quantity, they can force climate change, according to Daley. While oxygen (O₂) is the second most abundant gas in our atmosphere, it does not absorb thermal infrared radiation, as greenhouse gases do. Carbon-di-oxide (CO₂) is the most prevalent greenhouse gas. CO₂ accounts for about 82.2 percent of all U.S. greenhouse gas, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Trees can help, though. About 300 billion tons of carbon, 40 times the annual greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels, is stored in trees, according to Greenpeace. The deforestation of trees not only lessens the amount of carbon stored, it also releases carbon dioxide into the air. This is because when trees die, they release the stored carbon.

(1 × 5 = 5 marks)

III. Write an essay on *one* of the following :—

- 1 The advantages and disadvantages of globalization.
- 2 The strength and weakness of Democracy.
- 3 Prevention is better than cure.

(1 × 15 = 15 marks)

IV. Write a letter to your friend justifying the praise of Kerala as God's own country.

(1 × 5 = 5 marks)

Part C

V. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

There are three different species of elephant — the African Savannah elephant, the African Forest elephant and the Asian elephant, Elephants are known for their large ears, trunks made of ivory and their trunks — which are actually a fusion of their nose and upper lip.

Elephants are the world's largest animals. Male African elephants can reach 3 m. tall and weight between 4,000 - 7,500 kg. Asian elephants are slightly smaller, reaching 2.7 m. tall and weighing 3,000 - 6000 kg. They are known for their large ears, trunks made of ivory and their trunks. There's an easy way to tell the African elephants apart from their Asian cousins — their ears! African elephants have large ears shaped like the continent of Africa. Asian elephants' ears are smaller and shaped like India.

You can tell a lot about an elephant by looking at their tusks! Elephant tusks never stop growing, so enormous tusks can be a sign of an old elephant. Both male and female African elephants grow tusks, but only male Asian elephants grow them. A tusk-less adult elephant is likely to be a female Asian elephant. Until recently, African Forest elephants were thought to be a subspecies of the African elephant, but new research discovered that they are actually a separate species entirely. These elephants like in the tropical forests of Africa's Congo Basin. They have straighter tusks and more rounded ears than Savannah elephants. These magnificent mammals spend between 12 to 18 hours eating grass, plants and fruit every single day. They use their long trunks to smell their food and lift it up into their mouth. Each elephant creates about one tonne of poo per week, which keeps the soil fertile and disperses tree seeds. Elephants also dig waterholes and create footpaths, literally changing the landscape around them.

In Mount Elgon National Park in Kenya, a group of elephants use their tusks to mine for salt in underground caves. They feel their way around with their trunks and eat the salts by breaking them off with their tusks. Elephants have created their very own sunscreen. After a river or swamp bath, they'll throw mud and sand up and over themselves to protect their skin from the hot, burning sun. Clever! Sadly, elephants are in trouble. Many are killed by humans for their ivory tusks, because they've come into conflict with

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communities or simply for sport. There are far fewer Asian elephants (which are categorised as Endangered) than there are African elephants (listed as Vulnerable - at risk of becoming Endangered). Asian elephants also face threats from tourist attractions where people pay to ride on their backs or watch them paint pictures using their trunks.

(a) Give the meaning of each of these words as used in the passage :

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (i) subspecies. | (ii) fertile. |
| (iii) endangered. | (iv) enormous. |
| (v) threats. | |

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

(b) (i) What are the three species of elephant ?

(ii) Describe the characteristics of Asian elephants.

(iii) How can African elephants be distinguished from their Asian counterparts ?

(iv) What are the threats to elephants ?

(v) How do elephants contribute to the environment ?

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

VI. Explain the meaning and the significance of any *five* of the following legal terms :

1 Affidavit.

2 Defendant.

3 Bail.

4 Writ.

5 Prosecution.

6 Summons.

7 Adjournment.

8 Conviction.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)