

BP4-EASS: ENGLISH FOR ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Question Paper Pattern

BP4-EASSMQ

I Listening (15 marks)

Three passages - all passages to include a question on vocabulary. 5x3=15

- a. Instruction / process description/ domain specific passage followed by info gap activities to include questions on vocabulary.
- b. Listen and complete a flow chart.
- c. Listen and compose a paragraph.

II Speaking (15 marks)

Three speaking activities – Individual, pair and Group. All activities to include use of domain specific vocabulary 5x3 = 15

- a. Individual – short talk (OR)
- b. presentation with PPT
- c. Pair – mind mapping - brain storming with Role play / Interview
- d. Group – Group discussion

III Reading (10 marks)

Two passages – fact and opinion (simple content from domain with/ without questions pertaining to understanding and analysis (Critical Thinking). 5x2=10

- a. Passage to distinguish fact and opinion
- b. Describe a process based on inputs from a passage or a picture.

IV Writing. All activities to include use of domain specific vocabulary.

5x2=10

- a. Develop a story from pictures
- b. Passage describing products / gadgets / process

ENGLISH FOR ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Model Question Paper

I. Listen to the passage and complete the tasks that follow. (5 marks)

Have you ever played chess? Did you know that chess is the oldest skill game in the world? It is believed to have originated in India and travelled to Europe through Persia and Spain. Chess is more than just a game of skill. It can tell you much about the way people lived in medieval times. If you look at the way a chess board is set up, then study the pieces and how they are used, you will realize that chess is a history of medieval times in miniature. The six different chess pieces on the board represent a cross section of medieval life with its many ceremonies, grandeur, and wars.

The pawns on the chess board represent serfs, or labourers. There are more of them than any other piece on the board, and often they are sacrificed to save the more valuable pieces. The castle piece also called rook or elephant on a chess board is the home, or the refuge, just as it was a home in medieval times. In chess, each side has two castles. The knight on a chess board represents the professional soldier of medieval times whose job it was to protect persons of rank, and there are two of them per each side in a game of chess. Knights in a game of chess are more important than pawns, but less important than bishops, kings, or queens. Their purpose in the game of chess is to protect the more important pieces, and they can be sacrificed to save those pieces just as pawns. There is a bishop in the game of chess, who represents the church. The church was a rich and mighty force in medieval times, and religion played a large part in every person's life. It is no wonder that a figure that represented the concept of religion found its way into the game. In the game of chess, there are two bishops for each side.

The queen is the only piece on the board during a chess game that represents a woman, and she is the most powerful piece of the game. In the game of chess, there is only one queen for each side. Many people do not realize that queens in medieval times often held a powerful, yet precarious, position. The king was often guided by her advice, and in many cases the queen played games of intrigue at court. But kings could set wives aside or even imprison them in nunneries with the approval of the church (and without the queen's approval), and many women schemed merely to hold her place at court. The machinations of queens working either for or against their kings are well noted in history throughout medieval times, and often she held more power than the king did.

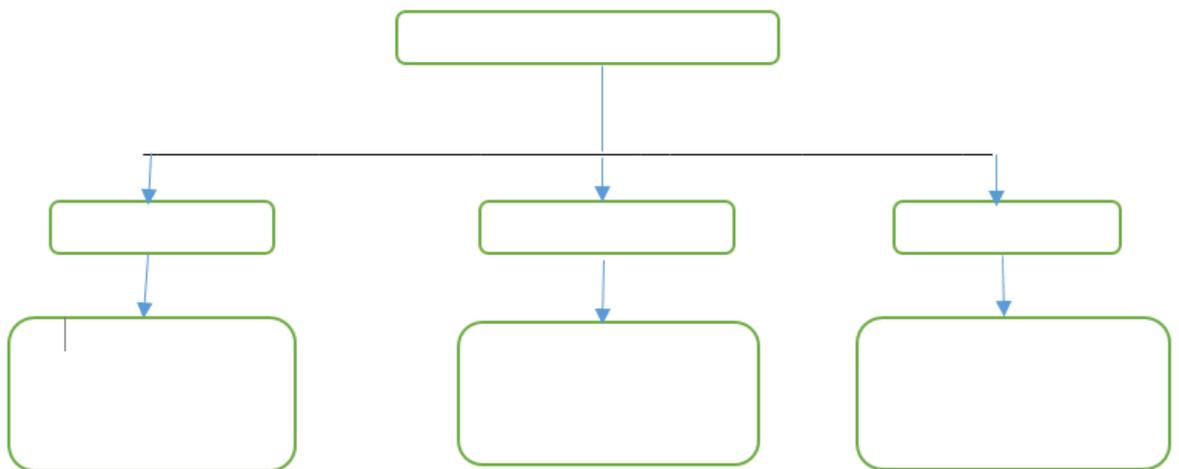
The king is the tallest piece on the board, and is as well defended on the chessboard as in medieval life. In medieval times, the surrender of the king would mean the loss of the kingdom to invading armies and that could mean change for the worse. It was to everyone's advantage, from the lowest serf to the highest-ranking official, to keep the king safe from harm. The king is the most important, but not the most powerful piece in chess. If you do not protect your king, you lose the game.

The next time you set up your chessboard and get ready to play a friendly game or two, think of chess as a history lesson. The pieces on the board represent a way of life that is no more, and the real life dramas that occurred in medieval times are now only a game.

- a. Match the following. (1)
- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------------|
| i. Pawn | - | the most powerful piece |
| ii. Queen | - | serf or labourer |
| iii. Rook | - | soldier |
| iv. Knight | - | castle |
- b. _____ stands for the connection between the Church and the administration. (1)
- c. The word medieval means _____ (1)
- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| i) medial | ii) middle ages | iii) modern times |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
- d. Mention two ways Chess can help us. (2)

2. Listen and complete a flow chart. (5x1=5)

The Government in India or the central or the union government is divided into three main sections namely the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary. The Executive consists of President, Vice President and the Cabinet Ministers. The Legislature or Parliament consists of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha with the Prime minister (MP). The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court of India. The responsibility of the Executive is to pass the laws made by the Legislature. The responsibility of the Legislature is to pass Laws. The responsibility of the Judiciary are twofold. One is to solve conflicts between Executive and Legislature and the other is to public related matters or conflict.



3. Listen to the passage, take notes as you listen and compose them into a paragraph.

R. K. Narayan (10 October 1906 – 13 May 2001), was an Indian writer known for his works set in the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi. He was a leading author of early Indian literature in English along with Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao. Narayan's mentor and friend Graham Greene was instrumental in getting publishers for Narayan's first four books including the semi-autobiographical trilogy of *Swami and*

Friends, The Bachelor of Arts and The English Teacher. The fictional town of Malgudi was first introduced in *Swami and Friends*. Narayan's *The Financial Expert* was hailed as one of the most original works of 1951 and Sahitya Akademi Award winner *The Guide* was adapted for film and for Broadway. Narayan highlights the social context and everyday life of his characters. He has been compared to William Faulkner who also created a similar fictional town and likewise explored with humour and compassion the energy of ordinary life. Narayan's short stories have been compared with those of Guy de Maupassant because of his ability to compress a narrative. However he has also been criticised for the simplicity of his prose. In a career that spanned over sixty years Narayan received many awards and honours including the AC Benson Medal from the Royal Society of Literature, the Padma Bhushan and the Padma Vibhushan, India's third and second highest civilian awards. He was also nominated to the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of India's parliament.

II Speaking

5x3 = 15

- a. What is a Pandemic? How are the lives of different people affected during this time?
S

Lockdown	infection	covid 19	migrant workers	virus	epass
transport	vaccine	immunity	washing	sanitiser	steam

your thoughts on this. You can use the words in the help box.

- a. (OR)
- b. Give a short presentation on our favourite artist/ literary figure/ historical personality/ social activist/ economist. You can use a PPT to supplement your Presentation.
- c. You are invited for a Youth Chat show on online shopping / mobile apps for shopping. Prepare a mind map or brain storm our thoughts on the benefits and dangers of such shopping with your friend and role play the chat show.
- d. Reading as a habit has declined. Even those who read prefer to read online. Have a group discussion on the changing scenario of reading books.

III Reading

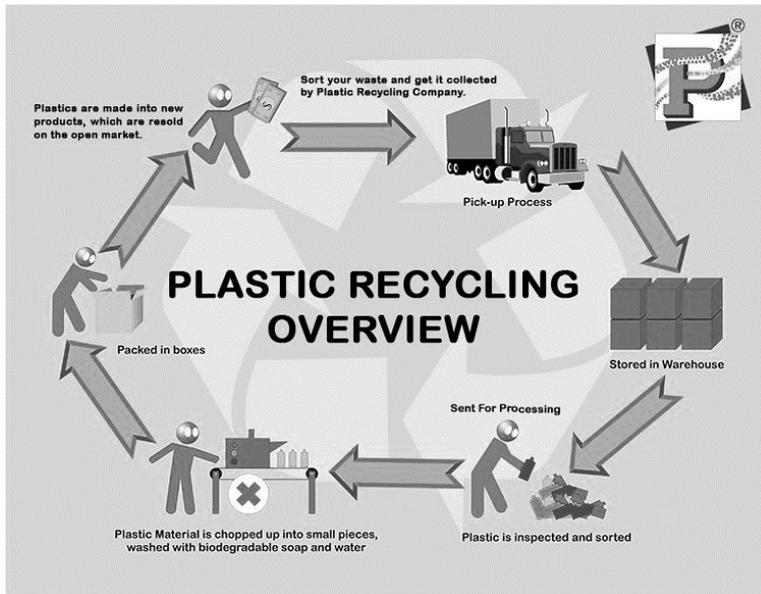
5x2=10

a. Read the following passage and segregate the facts from opinion about Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu is a state that has high potential to contribute to India's GDP. Tamil Nadu inhibits many forms of unique classical arts, enchanting classical music, and a wide range of classical literature. The enormous area of Tamil Nadu makes it the 11th largest state in India and in terms of population. The word Tamil Nadu literally means 'The Land of Tamils' or 'Tamil Country'. The existence of this place dates back to more than 2000 years. It is one of the 29 states of India, Chennai is its capital. Tamil Nadu is also home to a number of historic buildings and religious sites including historic hill stations and

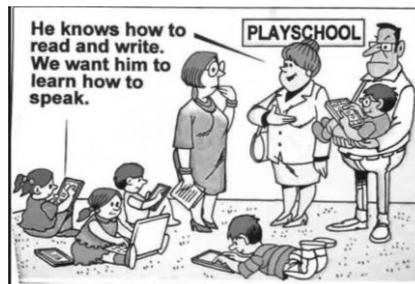
famous Hindu temples of Tamil architecture. The state has produced famous personalities. Rajendra Cholan steered one of the most powerful and successful Navies in the world. The first Governor General of Free India was Rajaji. The great M.S. Subbalakshmi and Rukmini Devi Arundel have redefined the way the whole city buzzes with enthusiasm over art forms in the months of December and January. The trend of the banking sector in the country was initiated by the Tamilians. The list goes on.

b. Do you know how plastic is recycled? Here is a picture describing the process. Use them to compose a paragraph.



**IV Writing. All activities to include use of domain specific vocabulary.
5x2=10**

a. Develop a story with this picture.



b. Write a short paragraph based on the hints given below.

- Mobile phones –also -cell phones or mobile.
- increase communication networks.
- performs -function - computer - smartphone.
- with a camera - video calling, photography, videography.
- connect with the world - mobile phone - internet connection.
- personal computer - all the activities - a computer.

- watch movies - play games
- New generation smartphones - better - supercomputers.
- fast internet connections- information flow - increased
- best friends of journalists- cover a story - publish it – mobile phone.

UNOM - I UG | SEMESTER 1 | PART IV PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH
End Semester Examination: 50 marks

ENGLISH FOR ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - 50 MARKS
Question Paper Pattern

I. VOCABULARY (MCQ, Info-gap questions – domain specific vocabulary)

Q NO.A. B. (10 marks)

II. READING (10x2=20marks)

C. One long passage (simple content from domain with questions pertaining to understanding and analysis (Critical Thinking)).

D. Compare and contrast essay based on an info-graph – pie chart/ bar graph etc.

III. WRITING (10x2= 20marks)

E. Long Passage for Note making and summarising

F. Free writing

ENGLISH FOR ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - 50 MARKS
Model Question Paper

I. VOCABULARY 10 marks)

A. Choose the correct meaning and write one sentence on our own using the word.

(5 MARKS)

- (i) aristocracy a. People who possess noble titles and privileges, with wealth and power
 b. a form of government
 c. brand name of a suitcase
- ii) bourgeoisie a. working class
 b. People who own capital, such as land, factories and raw materials
 c. people living in villages
- iii) gender a. biological determinant
 b. refers to the rights, roles and conditions of men and women in a society
 c. refers to human beings
- iv) middle class a. the social class of people with moderate education
 b. The social classes who own some property and enjoy safe and stable standards of living

c. a group of people who are neither rich nor poor.

- v) Body language
- a. The language our body understands
 - b. The body of the message we communicate.
 - c. The ways in which we use our bodies consciously and unconsciously to communicate.

B. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box. (5)

genre	milieu	images	narrate	masterpiece	invade
founded	segment	conquer	navigate	monitored	

- (i) She was asked to _____ the story of The Happy Prince.
- (ii) The researcher _____ the temperature of the place at regular intervals.
- (iii) The book is in some respects his _____, and its merits are beyond question.
- (iv) Ships carefully _____ through the channels of icebergs.
- (v) These changes will affect only a small _____ of the population.
- (vi) Science fiction is an interesting _____ that blends real life, science with imagination.
- (vii) Partition and the post independent India forms the _____ of many Indian novels.
- (viii) Many war poems present death _____ in a vivid manner to reflect the wounds of war.
- (ix) Alexander wanted to _____ and _____ India.

II. READING

10x2=20

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

Velu Nachiyar, the little-known queen from Tamil Nadu, was the first Indian ruler to fight and triumph against the British. She did this in 1780, 77 years before the First War of Independence. Popularly known as ‘*veeramangai*’ (brave woman), she also devised the first recorded suicide bombing in history, with her Dalit commander-in-chief Kuyili.

Born in 1730 to Raja Chellamuthu Vijayaragunatha Sethupathy and Rani Sakandimuthal, she was their only child. The royal couple thus raised her as they would have raised a male heir. She was trained in horse-riding, archery, and martial arts such as *valari* (throwing sickle) and *silambam* (fighting with a stick). She was also well-versed in several languages, including English, French, and Urdu. When she was 16, Velu Nachiyar was married to Muthuvadugananthur Udaiyathevar, the prince of Sivagangai. They had a daughter together called Vellachi, and ruled over the kingdom for over two decades – from 1750 to 1772, until the year that Mathuvadugananthur Udaiyathevar was killed by the British.

After the British invaded Sivagangai with the son of the Nawab of Arcot and killed Velu Nachiyar's husband in what is known as the 'Kalaiyar Koil War', she was forced to flee her kingdom with her daughter. She found safe haven at Virupachi in Dindigul, and lived there for eight years under the sanctuary of Gopala Nayaker. During her stay in Dindigul, Velu Nachiyar met Haider Ali, the Sultan and the then ruler of Mysore. She conversed with him in Urdu and highly impressed him with her courage and perseverance. This led to her garnering unwavering support not just from Gopala Nayaker, but also from Haider Ali, who pledged to be her ally in her fight against the British. He even built a temple inside his palace as a sign of their friendship. She was invited by the Sultan to stay at the Dindigul fort where she was respected like the queen that she was. Haider Ali also provided her with a monthly financial support of 400 Pounds and 5000 infantry and cavalry troops each. All of that combined with the weapons provided by the Sultan, helped Velu Nachiyar assemble a powerful army to drive away the British. 1780 was the year Velu Nachiyar bravely defeated the British in a brilliantly formulated coup. Her intelligence gathering agents found out where the British had stored their ammunition. A suicide attack was then devised to destroy all of it. 1780 was the year Velu Nachiyar bravely defeated the British in a brilliantly formulated coup. Kuyili, the commander-in-chief, gallantly volunteered to carry out the suicide mission. She doused herself in ghee and set herself on fire before jumping into the ammunition store, destroying every last bit of it. Kuyili is considered by many to be Velu Nachiyar's adopted daughter, and is the first recorded suicide bomber in history.

Udaiyaal was also an adopted daughter of Velu Nachiyar. She too died in the battle against the British while blowing up their arsenal in another suicide attack. In her memory, the queen built an all-women army and named it after Udaiyaal. After her victory over the British, Velu Nachiyar reigned over the Sivangangai kingdom for a decade. She made her daughter Vellachi heir to the throne. The Marudhu brothers, her fellow escapees from the Kalaiyar Koil War, were given administrative positions in the kingdom. To express her gratitude to Haider Ali for his immense and timely help, Velu Nachiyar constructed a mosque and church at Saragani. She further maintained friendly relations with Tipu Sultan, Haider Ali's son, and loved him like a brother. Vellachi, Velu Nachiyar's daughter, succeeded her to the throne and ruled from 1790 to 1793. The 66-year-old valiant queen passed away in 1796 in Sivagangai, her beloved kingdom. She had been suffering from heart problems and had been treated even in France.

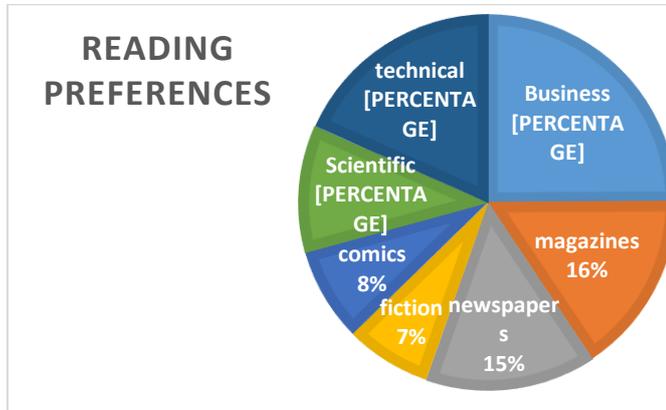
(i) Answer the following questions. (8)

- (i) What do you know about Velu Nachiyar's early life? (2)
- (ii) She is called 'Veera mangai' (brave woman) for a very specific reason. What is it? (2)
- (iii) Why was Haider Ali impressed with Velu Nachiyar? (2)
- (iv) Why do you think Velu Nachiyar decided to destroy the ammunitions stored by the British? (2)

(ii) Complete the following (2)

- (i) Velu Nachiyar's adopted daughters were _____ and _____.
- (ii) She lost her husband _____ in the _____ war.
- (iii) Haider Ali provided her financial support of _____ and _____ each.
- (iv) She lived in Dindigul for _____ and under the care of _____.

D. In a survey done in a college recently, it was found that the students had varied preferences of reading. The result of the survey is given in the pie chart below. Why do you think students preferences are so varied in modern times? Elaborate your reasons.



III. WRITING

10x2= 20

E. Read the following passage, make notes and summarise the information in two or three paragraphs. (10 marks)

When Bentinck assumed as the Governor-General in 1828, the financial position of the company was poor. The exchequer was very weak, and the State budget showed a deficit of one million rupees. It became necessary on the part of the Governor General to take effective steps to improve the financial condition. To achieve this he adopted the following measures: he reduced the salaries and allowances of all officers and removed additional staff. In the military department, he abolished the system of double batta. Batta was an extra allowance given to an English officer serving in India. By these financial reforms at the time of his departure, he left the treasury with a surplus of Rs.1.5 millions. Bentinck's administrative reforms speak of his political maturity and wisdom. In the judicial department, he abolished the provincial courts of appeal established by Cornwallis, as they were largely responsible for the huge arrears of cases. This step was readily accepted by the Directors since it cut down their expenditure. Another good measure of Bentinck was the introduction of local languages in the lower courts and English instead of Persian in the higher courts. The practice of Sati, an age-old custom of burning widows alive on the funeral pyre of their husbands was prevalent in India. This inhuman social custom was very common in northern India more particularly in Bengal. Bentinck was greatly distressed when he received a report of 800 cases of sati in a single year from Bengal. He determined to abolish this practice which he considered an offence against natural justice. Therefore, he became a crusader against it and promulgated his Regulation XVII on 4 December 1829 prohibiting the practice of sati. Those who practiced sati were made liable for punishment by law courts as accessories to the crime. The Regulation was extended to the Madras and Bombay presidencies in 1830. Female infanticide was one of the horrible and heartless deeds committed by people. This practice of killing female infants was very much prevalent in places like Rajputana, Punjab, Malwa and Cutch. Bentinck took effective steps to prevent the ritual of child sacrifice at Saugar

Island in Bengal. He not only prohibited female infanticide but declared it a punishable crime. The introduction of English Education was a significant event in Lord William Bentinck's administration. He appointed a committee headed by Lord Macaulay to make recommendations for the promotion of education. In his report, Macaulay emphasized the promotion of European literature and science through English medium among the people of India. This recommendation was wholeheartedly accepted by William Bentinck. The Government Resolution in 1835 made English the official and literary language of India. In the same year, William Bentinck laid foundation of the Calcutta Medical College. Bentinck was looked upon as a "straightforward, honest, upright, benevolent, sensible man". His social reforms such as abolition of sati and prevention of child sacrifice eradicated age-old evils from Hindu society. It is gratifying to note that Bentinck acted on things which others had only talked about. To enforce the regulations regarding the prohibition of sati, he was prepared to risk his own position. He was admired for his courage and straightforwardness which were seldom found among the administrators of those days. His educational reforms heralded a new age in India.

F. Write an essay on any ONE (10 marks)

- (i) What are your views on online education? Do you think it will become the norm in the future?
- (ii) What do you plan to do in the next ten years? What career would you want to choose? Explain your views in three or four paragraphs.
