

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

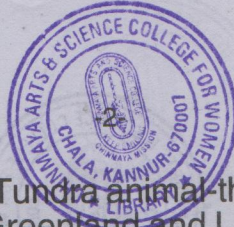
Max. Marks : 40

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

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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 Tundra 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)

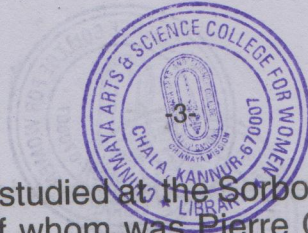
Attempt **any two** of the following questions in **two or three** sentences.

- 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 ? (5×1=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)



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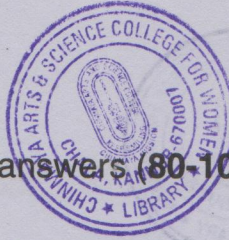
**I Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A.(TTM)/B.B.A.(RTM)/B.T.T.M./
B.C.A./B.S.W./B.Sc.(LRP) Degree (CBCSS)(OBE)Reg./Sup./Imp.
Examination, November 2020
(2019 Admn. Onwards)
COMMON COURSE IN ENGLISH
1A02ENG : Readings on Kerala**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

1. Write an essay (200-250 words) on **any one** of the following : (1×8=8)
 - 1) Discuss the ways in which *Eri* questions mainstream notions of culture and scholarship.
 - 2) How does the play *Kelu* bring out the struggle between the historical figure Vidwan P. Kelu Nair and the character Kelu ?
2. Write an essay (200-250 words) on **any one** of the following : (1×8=8)
 - 1) Poykayil Appachan's poem "About my Race : A Song" is a criticism of written histories. Elucidate.
 - 2) Discuss how Ayisha's life and career reflect a stage in the development of present day Keralam.
3. Write paragraph length answers (80-100 words) on **any two** of the following : (2×4=8)
 - 1) "Every deed should have a purpose" (Sree Narayana Guru). Explain.
 - 2) What according to Sahodaran Ayyappan is the first step towards curing caste disease ?
 - 3) What were the explanations given by Cherukad's Kunjammaman for not sending him to school ? Were they the real reasons ?

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4. Write paragraph length answers (80-100 words) on **any two** of the following : (2×4=8)
- 1) The poem "The Kuttippuram Bridge" oscillates between pride and pain. Explain.
 - 2) Describe the outcome of the Vaikom Sathyagraha.
 - 3) What according to Yesudas is ironic about his interactions with Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer ?
5. Write short answers (**one** or **two** sentences) on **any four** of the following : (4×1=4)
- 1) What are Buddha's five ideals of purity ?
 - 2) What are the symptoms of inwardly drawn caste disease according to the sages ?
 - 3) Why did the father use the phrase "white cloth" to describe Eri, according to the narrator ?
 - 4) What was the resolution passed at the Payyannoor INC conference about ?
 - 5) Who, according to the narrator, were the chief enemies of a matrilineal family head ?
6. Write short answers (**one** or **two** sentences) on **any four** of the following : (4×1=4)
- 1) How does Poykayil Appachan attempt to overcome the feeling of grief ?
 - 2) What is described as "the threshold of a new world" in the poem "The Kuttippuram Bridge" ?
 - 3) What is Ayisha's opinion about contemporary theatre ?
 - 4) What was Gandhiji's advice to T.K. Madhavan regarding the conduct of the struggle at Vaikom ?
 - 5) What analogy does Yesudas use to describe his achievements ?



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I Semester B.A./B.Sc. Degree CBCSS (OBE) Reg./Sup./Imp. Examination, November 2020 (2019 Admn. Onwards)

ADDITIONAL COMMON COURSE IN MALAYALAM

1A07 MAL : കഥാമാതൃകകൾ

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

I. ഏതെങ്കിലും 2 ചോദ്യത്തിന് 300 വാക്കിൽ കവിയാതെ ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക.

- 1) നമ്പൂതിരി സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടി വന്ന ദുരിതങ്ങൾ 'ഉത്തരം കിട്ടാത്ത ചോദ്യം' എന്ന കഥയെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി വിശകലനം ചെയ്യുക.
2) ഒരു നഷ്ടപ്രണയത്തിന്റെ ആവിഷ്കാരമാണ് 'തരിശുനിലം' നിരൂപണ ദൃഷ്ട്യാ പരിശോധിക്കുക.
3) ദളിതർക്കനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ദുരന്തങ്ങൾ 'നൂറുസിംഹാസനങ്ങൾ' എന്ന നോവലിനെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി വിശകലനം ചെയ്യുക.
4) പ്രാദേശികതയുടെ സൗന്ദര്യം 'ഖസാക്കിന്റെ ഇതിഹാസ'ത്തിൽ നിറഞ്ഞുനിൽക്കുന്നു. പാഠഭാഗത്തെ മുൻനിർത്തി വിശദീകരിക്കുക. (2x7=14)

II. 6 ചോദ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് 4 ചോദ്യത്തിന് 150 വാക്കുകളിൽ കവിയാതെ ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക.

- 5) നളിനിയും എന്യുമറേറ്ററും തമ്മിലുള്ള സംഭാഷണത്തിലൂടെ നളിനിയുടെ ജീവിതത്തെ കാര്യം ആവിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങനെ ?
6) വംശഹത്യയുടെ ദുരന്തദൃശ്യങ്ങൾ 'വൻമരങ്ങൾ വിഴുമ്പോൾ' എന്ന കഥയിൽ ആവിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങനെ ?
7) എന്നെ എല്ലാവരും 'തോട്ടിയോക്ടർ' എന്നാണ് വിളിക്കുന്നത്. മാണിക്യം ഇങ്ങനെ പറയാനുണ്ടായ സാഹചര്യം വിശദീകരിക്കുക.
8) നൂറുസിംഹാസനങ്ങൾ എന്ന നോവലിലെ 'അമ്മയെ' പരിചയപ്പെടുത്തുക.
9) കുബേരൻ നമ്പൂതിരിയുടെ സ്വഭാവം നിരൂപണം ചെയ്യുക.
10) ഭാരതീയ സ്ത്രീത്വത്തിന്റെയും സ്വാഭിമാനത്തിന്റെയും പ്രതീകമായി ചേതനയെ ഉയർത്തിക്കാട്ടാൻ കാരണമെന്ത് ? (4x3=12)

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III. 6 ചോദ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് 4 എണ്ണത്തിന് 100 വാക്കിൽ കവിയാതെ ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക.

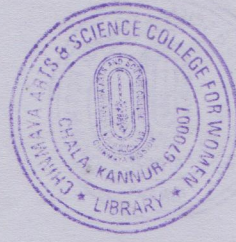
- 11) മദിരാശിയിൽ വച്ചുണ്ടായ അബദ്ധം കഥാകൃത്ത് വിവരിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങനെ ?
- 12) നളിനി പുരുഷരൂപങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടെന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കാൻ കാരണമെന്ത് ?
- 13) 'മോദസ്ഥിതനായങ്ങുവസിപ്പു മലപോലെ' - എന്ന ശീർഷകം കഥയുടെ ഭാവതലത്തെ മികവുറ്റതാക്കുന്നതെങ്ങനെ ?
- 14) നൂറുസിംഹാസനങ്ങളിൽ ധർമ്മപാലൻ കഴുതച്ചന്തയ്ക്കടുത്തുള്ള പഴയ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ കണ്ട ദൃശ്യമെന്ത് ?
- 15) ബോധാനന്ദൻ്റെ സ്വഭാവ നിരൂപണം നടത്തുക.
- 16) ഒരു മഴ പെയ്തതോർന്നതുപോലെ ജ്യോതിഷിയുടെ പ്രസംഗവും അവസാനിച്ചു. - പ്രസംഗത്തിൻ്റെ ഉള്ളടക്കമെന്ത് ? (4x2=8)

IV. 6 ചോദ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് 4 എണ്ണത്തിന് ചെറുകുറിപ്പ് തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

- 17) കുറിപ്പെഴുതുക - വി. ടി. ഭട്ടതിരിപ്പാട്.
- 18) കല്പന കല്പന പോലെ നടത്തപ്പെടണമെന്ന് വിഭീഷണൻ പറയാൻ കാരണമെന്ത് ?
- 19) കുറിപ്പെഴുതുക - ദളിതിസം.
- 20) രവി പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുത്ത ഓന്നുകളുടെ കഥയെഴുതുക.
- 21) 'ഹാങ് വുമൺസ് ഡയറി' - എന്ന ടെലിവിഷൻ പരിപാടിയുടെ പ്രത്യേകത എന്ത് ?
- 22) രാമൻകുട്ടി നമ്പ്യാർ പുലയനെ ചേരിൽ ചവിട്ടിത്താഴ്ത്താൻ കാരണമെന്ത് ? (4x1½=6)

(51=3x4)

P.T.O.



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**I Semester B.A./B.Sc. Degree CBCSS (OBE) – Regular
Examination, November 2020
(2020 Admission)
ADDITIONAL COMMON COURSE IN HINDI
1A07HIN : Hindi Kavitha**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

- I. कम से कम **300** शब्दों में किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए। (1×7=7)
- 1) 'सिटकिनी' कविता के आधार पर कात्यायनी की काव्यगत विशेषता लिखिए।
 - 2) 'पोस्टर और आदमी' कविता की समीक्षा कीजिए।
- II. कम से कम **300** शब्दों में किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए। (1×7=7)
- 3) हिन्दी कविता की विकास यात्रा पर लेख लिखिए।
 - 4) 'नाच' कविता का आस्वादन लिखिए।
- III. किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग **125** शब्दों में लिखिए। (3×3=9)
- 5) तुलसीदास की भक्ति भावना का वर्णन कीजिए।
 - 6) कुष्णभक्ति शाखा के प्रचार में सूरदास के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।
 - 7) कबीरदास ने ईश्वर के बारे में क्या कहा है ?
 - 8) 'पुतली में संसार' कविता का संदेश क्या है ?
- IV. किन्हीं तीन पद्यांशों की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए। (3×3=9)
- 9) सतगुरु की महिमा अनंत अनंत किया उपगार।
लोचन अनंत उघाड़िया, अनंत दिखावण हार।।
 - 10) मैं केवल उस खंभे से इस खंभे तक दौड़ता हूँ
कि इस या उस खंभे से रस्सी खोल दूँ
कि तनाव चुके और ढील में मुझे छुट्टी हो जाए-
पर तनाव ढीलता नहीं

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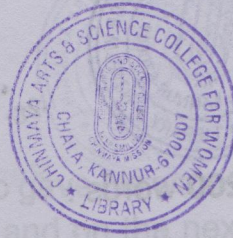
- 11) गंगा की धारा
दुबल, मरियल
प्रदूषण विकल
गोया, पनबिजली के रूप में
उसका सत्त निकाल लिया है
बारह बाँधकर।

- 12) सबसे अधिक परेशानी पैदा करने वाली
ब्रात शायद यह है
कि सिटकिनियों के खिलाफ
लड़ाई
खुद अपने ही खिलाफ
एक कठिन लड़ाई है।

V. किन्हीं आठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक या दो वाक्यों में लिखिए।

(8×1=8)

- 13) कबीरदासजी अपने को दुखी और संसार को सुखी क्यों मानते हैं ?
- 14) तुलसीदास द्वारा रचित महत्वपूर्ण चार ग्रंथों का नाम लिखिए।
- 15) बालकृष्ण को अन्य बालक क्यों चुटकी दे देकर हँसते हैं ?
- 16) महादेवी वर्मा द्वारा रचित गीतों के संग्रहों का नाम लिखिए।
- 17) 'ठाकुर का कुआँ' कविता किस ओर इशारा कर रहा है ?
- 18) किसकी रचनाओं का अनुवाद करते हुए हरिवंशराय बच्चन ने अपनी अमर, मौलिक कृति 'मधुशाला' की रचना की ?
- 19) कवि सर्वेश्वरदयाल सक्सेना का जनप्रिय नाटक कौन-सा है ?
- 20) निराला जी ने 'जागो फिर एक बार' नामक कविता के द्वारा क्या आह्वान किया है ?
- 21) 'एक खिड़की' नामक कविता किस ओर इशारा करती है ?
- 22) रहीम के तीन प्रसिद्ध ग्रन्थों का नाम लिखिए।



K20U 3262

Reg. No. :

Name :

I Semester B.A. Degree (CBCSS (OBE) Reg./Sup./Imp.)

Examination, November 2020

(2019 Admn. Onwards)

CORE COURSE IN ENGLISH

IB01 ENG : Malayalam Literature in English Translation

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

SECTION – A

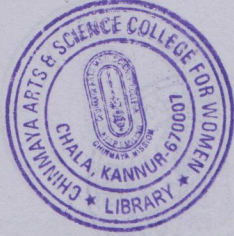
I. Answer **any seven** in a sentence or **two** :

- 1) What is apartheid ?
- 2) Whose voice does Vellayi-appan hear in the wind-blown sounds ?
- 3) What is 'syntax' ?
- 4) Explain the expression "the twisted lanes of life".
- 5) What is the complaint of the 'I' who narrates the poem "Bhagavatha" ?
- 6) What is the difference between summary and explication ?
- 7) Why did Krishnankutty congratulate himself ?
- 8) What are the things found in the sister's Bible ?
- 9) What happens to the derailed train at the end of the poem ?
- 10) How does Rabassa defend the charges against translations ? **(7×1=7)**

II. Answer **any three** in about **80 words each** :

- 11) Comment on the opening stanza of the poem "The Last Leaf".
- 12) "Bhagavatha" exposes the crises of modern Malayali family lives. Elucidate.
- 13) What were the reasons behind the narrator's decision to commit suicide ?
- 14) How does the writer emphasize the necessity of plural views in the story "Madness" ?
- 15) Comment on the speaker's analogy of ball at the bottom of the river and Terikkan's memories of the past.
- 16) Discuss the significance of the title "Amphibious Life". **(3×3=9)**

P.T.O.



III. Answer **any one** in about **200** words :

- 17) How does Zachariah succeed in exploring the colonial history of South Africa ?
- 18) Consider the story "In the Flood" as a fable that throws light on how human beings behave when there is a natural disaster.
- 19) Attempt a critical analysis of the story "After the Hanging". (1×8=8)

SECTION – B

IV. Answer **any two** in **80** words **each** :

- 20) Writing as presented in "Write, write, write, write".
- 21) Modernism as presented in "The Scent of the Bird".
- 22) Comment on the title "Cucumber Town".
- 23) Reflection of nuclear family in "Scooter".
- 24) Yati's recollection of his student life. (2×4=8)

SECTION – C

V. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions :

Punctually at midday he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a notebook and a bundle of palmyra writing. His forehead was resplendent with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position – placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks: even a half-wit's eyes would sparkle in such a setting. To crown the effect he wound a saffron-coloured turban around his head. This colour scheme never failed. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahlia stalks. He sat under the boughs of a spreading tamarind tree which flanked a path running through the Town Hall Park. It was a remarkable place in many ways: a surging crowd was always moving up and down this narrow road morning till night. A variety of trades and occupations was represented all along its way: medicine-sellers, sellers of stolen hardware and junk, magicians and, above all, an auctioneer of cheap cloth, who created enough din all day to attract the whole town. Next to him in vociferousness



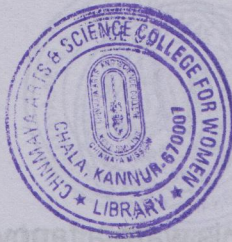
came a vendor of fried groundnuts, who gave his ware a fancy name each day, calling it Bombay Ice-cream one day, and on the next Delhi Almond, and on the third Raja's Delicacy, and so on and so forth, and people flocked to him. A considerable portion of his crowd dallied before the astrologer too. The astrologer transacted his business by the light of a flare which crackled and smoked up above the groundnut heap nearby. Half the enchantment of the place was due to the fact that it did not have the benefit of municipal lighting. The place was lit up by shop lights. One or two had hissing gaslights, some had naked flares stuck on poles, some were lit up by old cycle lamps and one or two, like the astrologer's, managed without lights of their own. It was a bewildering crisscross of light rays and moving shadows. This suited the astrologer very well, for the simple reason that he had not in the least intended to be an astrologer when he began life; and he knew no more of what was going to happen to others than he knew what was going to happen to himself next minute. He was as much a stranger to the stars as were his innocent customers. Yet he said things which pleased and astonished everyone: that was more a matter of study, practice and shrewd guess work. All the same, it was as much an honest man's labour as any other, and he deserved the wages he carried home at the end of a day.

He had left his village without any previous thought or plan. If he had continued there he would have carried on the work of his forefathers – namely, tilling the land, living, marrying and ripening in his cornfield and ancestral home. But that was not to be. He had to leave home without telling anyone, and he could not rest till he left it behind a couple of hundred miles. To a villager it is a great deal, as if an ocean flowed between.

Part – I

- 1) How is the appearance of the 'Astrologer' described in the passage ?
- 2) Describe the ways followed by the vendor of fried groundnuts to attract the people.
- 3) According to your perspective, is the astrologer true or fake ? Justify your answer with instances from the passage.
- 4) "To a villager it is a great deal" – Explain the context.
- 5) Choose the word from the passage which means, "attractive and impressive through being richly colourful or radiant".

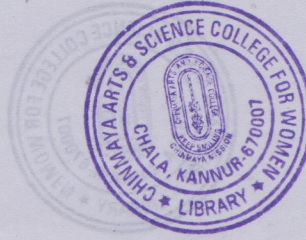
(5×1=5)



Part – II

VI. Based on the passage given above, answer **any one** of the following questions in **80 words**.

- 6) Discuss the attitude of the modern man towards astrology in connection with the passage given above.
- 7) Comment on the style the author has used in the passage.
- 8) Illustrate how the author has presented the landscape to create a context matching the activity of the astrologer. **(1×3=3)**



K20U 3298

Reg. No. :

Name :

I Semester B.A. Degree CBCSS (OBE) Reg./Sup./Imp.
Examination, November 2020
(2019 Admn. Onwards)

COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIVE COURSE IN JOURNALISM
1C01JNL : Introduction to Mass Communication

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

PART - A

Answer **all** questions. **Each** question carries **1** mark :

1. Channel.
2. Rhetoric.
3. IT Act.
4. Folk media.
5. Models.
6. AP.

(6×1=6)

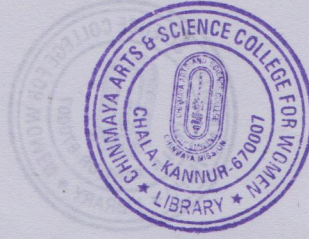
PART - B

Answer **any six** questions **not** exceeding **75** words. **Each** question carries **2** marks :

7. Xinhua.
8. Osgood and Schramm model of communication.
9. Opinion leader.
10. Memes.
11. Global village.

P.T.O.

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12. Libel.

13. Article 19(1) (a).

14. Inter personal communication.

(6×2=12)

PART – C

Answer **any 4** questions **not** exceeding **150** words. **Each** question carries **3** marks :

15. Differentiate between censorship and self regulation.

16. Explain about individual difference theory.

17. Write a short note on any three international news agencies.

18. Section 66 of IT Act.

19. Media imperialism.

20. What is Mac Bride Commission ?

(4×3=12)

PART – D

Answer **any two** of the following **not** exceeding **300** words **each** :

21. Describe the functions of mass media.

22. Write about strength and limitations of Radio as a mass medium.

23. What are the barriers of communication ?

24. Explain about normative theories of media.

(2×5=10)